"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, warmer today; clearing, colder tomorrow; increasing south winds
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,818. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

MAYOR REVEALS PAST OF WHITNEY, HYLAN'S DEFENDER

Affidavit Maker, He Declares, Was Parkhurst Agent Who Confessed to Jerome.

SUMS UP THE DISCLOSURES

Mayor Says That Tammany's Candidate "Has Proved the Case Against Himself."

CALLS ON HYLAN TO REPLY

Asks on What Theory People Should Elect "a Man with This Record Behind Him."

Mayor Mitchel summed up yesterday the evidence presented by The New York World concerning the business record of his Tammany opponent, Judge John F. Hylan. He also summed up Judge Hylan's replies to The World's charges, and then shed light upon the history of Edgar A. Whitney, plaintiff in a suit in which it appeared that Mr. Hylan was his attorney of record. Mr. Whitney made an affidavit on Wednesday that he had never retained Judge Hylan.

The Mayor said that in 1904 Whitney, who was once an agent for the Parkhurst Society, was arraigned in General Sessions on a charge of bookmaking; that in 1908 he was convicted on a charge of grand larceny, although the conviction was reversed, and that in 1912 he was again arrested on a charge of grand larceny preferred against him by the New York Credit Men's Association.

Going still further back into Whitney's record, the Mayor said that in 1901 Whitney was the star witness in the trial of Wardman Glennon of the Police Department, and that previous to this trial Whitney made a confession to William Travers Jerome, which was the basis of the Glennon trial. In this confession, the Mayor said, Whitney admitted that he had taken money to use his connection with the Parkhurst Society to "tip off" the police when illegal resorts were to be raided. Regarding Whitney's record the Mayor made this comment:

"As counsel for the Parkhurst Society in 1901 Frank Moss learned enough about Edgar A. Whitney to prevent him from placing much credence in any affidavit that Mr. Whitney might make. Mr. Moss is now Judge Hylan's counsel. It is curious that Mr. Moss should permit Whitney's affidavit to be offered to the public without explanation or apology."

Whitney's suit was against Isaac Schwartz for the recovery of $500 he alleged was due him as half of an extra $1,000 which he was to get for giving a contract to Schwartz for building a garage in Brooklyn. When the suit came to trial Charles M. Dunn submitted a false affidavit, declaring he had served Schwartz with a summons, and judgment was taken against Schwartz by default for $517. It was the papers in this case which disappeared from the Third District Municipal Court of Brooklyn when District Attorney Jerome was gathering evidence against Alfred E. Goslin.

The Mayor also took up at length the testimony that Judge Hylan attempted to charge his wife's cousin, Charles A. Purcell of Chicago, $2,280 for collecting a judgment of $3,780 and that he finally compromised on $2,875 after urging Mr. Purcell to take $500 worth of stock in the Black Diamond Automobile Company. Commenting on this transaction, Mayor Mitchel said:

"On what possible theory should the people of New York elevate to the position of the greatest trust a man with this record behind him? A lawyer who is not fit to represent his own relative is not fit to be Mayor of New York."

Mitchel Sums Up the Case.

This is the Mayor's statement:

"Judge Hylan has proved the case against himself, not by his denials, but by what he fails to deny.

"Judge Hylan may bring libel suits to mystify the public before election, but it will be just as easy for him to drop these suits after election as it was for the agents of Goslin to drop their strike suits when their victims showed fight.

"From the affidavits of Hylan's friends, and from what Judge Hylan himself admits, one fact stands out strong and clear. Judge Hylan may attempt to prove an alibi as to details of the charges made against him, but he has pleaded guilty to the essential facts presented in those charges.

"For four days the public has had spread before it an exposure of Judge Hylan's past. From these exposures, from Judge Hylan's admissions, and from the affidavits offered by Judge Hylan's counsel these facts seem to be definitely established:

1. That in 1903, together with Charles E. Turner, Judge Hylan organized the Black Diamond Automobile Company.

2. That Judge Hylan was a Director in this company and Charles E. Turner was Vice President.

3. That, after this company got into difficulties, Judge Hylan sued the company for $5,923.50 for alleged legal services, through a dummy in his office at 1,028 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

4. That Turner shared this office with Judge Hylan, and that Turner also sued the company for alleged services through a dummy named O'Hara, who was Hylan's brother-in-law.

5. That the summons in Judge Hylan's action against the company was not served upon the Black Diamond Company in Utica, but was merely served upon Charles E. Turner at Judge Hylan's own office.

6. That although Judge Hylan was suing for legal services rendered the company and inferentially was the

Continued on Page 8.

Talk of Army Dictatorship to Quell German Discord

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18.—The Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna says that the present state of affairs in Germany is impossible and discusses a military dictatorship, quoting a Berlin letter published in several papers which argues that every one is aware of the agitation in military circles, at Headquarters, and around the Kaiser, and that there is no doubt that this agitation is working against the Reichstag majority for a continuation of the war and for annexations. The letter says:

"It is well known that all political decisions are taken at Great Headquarters, and that it is never the Chancellor, the responsible leader, who speaks the final word from his own political conviction which the military should follow. It is an impossible situation that the Kaiser, as the highest authority, remains continually far from the political centre among his Generals, so that the Chancellor is continually obliged to make the journey between Berlin and Headquarters, and in this way has not enough time to settle the most weighty State affairs.

"It is time that the Kaiser was plainly shown that his place is in Berlin, near the Government."

BORDEN MILKMEN VOTE FOR STRIKE

Threaten, on Ten Hours' Notice, to Stop All the Company's New York Deliveries.

SURPRISE TO EMPLOYERS

Men Begin to Go Out in Early Morning, Inconveniencing Hundreds of Families.

Eight hundred of the 2,000 drivers, inspectors, and milk handlers of the Borden Farm Products Company voted yesterday to strike unless the company signs an agreement granting a substantial increase in wages and a larger percentage on sales. The strike was set for midnight last night and all the employes of the Borden Company were expected to obey the order to quit work.

At midnight bands of strikers began to picket the various distributing stations of the Borden Company. At the stations it was admitted by those in charge that some of the men were not showing up, but it was said it would be hard to estimate the number on strike until later in the day. This is because the drivers keep showing up for work from midnight until after 5 o'clock in the morning, when the late routes are sent out. Early this morning an official of the company said that he could not tell what percentage of the regular supply would be distributed today, but he declared that hundreds of families would be without their regular supply of milk. He was confient, he asserted, that not all the men would heed the strike order and that these, together with such help as could be gathered, would be able to keep some of the routes supplied. Today the officials will seek a conference with the men, it is believed, and they will also lay plans for the delivery of their milk.

At the station at 173 Manhattan Street it was said that "a few of the men had not shown up for work." This station employs 300 men. At the station at 17 East 116th Street it was said that the same conditions existed.

At 1 o'clock automobiles containing strikers drove up in front of the company plant at 342 East 133d Street and the occupants began to picket the station. They said that between fifty and sixty men who were employed at the station had gone out. Those who went on strike here were known as the retail delivery men. But few of those known as the wholesale delivery men had gone out, it was said.

The action of the drivers was a surprise to officials of the company, who, while expecting trouble, thought there would be further negotiations before any tie-up was ordered. Because of the surprise the company had made no preparations and the officials were busy last night on plans for meeting the situation. The officials say they are willing to go far to prevent a strike. They feel that the time is most inopportune for any halt in the delivery of milk, with two investigations under way, one by a committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel and the other by the Grand Jury.

Milk wagon drivers now receive $20, $21 and $22 a week, according to length of service, and a commission of seventenths of a cent on each quart of milk, quart of buttermilk, or half pint of cream they sell. The drivers ask $25 a week with 1 cent commission. The inspectors want $28 a week the first year, $29 the second year, and $30 thereafter, an advance of $2. The men also want one week off with pay each year and a week's vacation each year with pay.

It is said that union recognition will also come up for settlement. The men have long wanted a "closed shop," but have not been able to enforce it. That was one of the demands when they struck in September, 1916, and won an advance in pay.

There was a conference yesterday morning between officials of the Borden Company and representatives of the employes. The company wants the question of wages taken up by the milk handling industry because it concerns all distributers. The men say their interest is with the Borden Company alone and that they are not concerned with the rates paid by other dealers.

"BUY A LIBERTY BOND."

The attractive full-page appeal of The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa., to buy Liberty Bonds, published in The New York Times October 18, striking illustrates the support that is being given the Government by the business and manufacturing concerns of the country.

The picture in the advertisement shows the determined expression of the head of the family, with his wife and daughter giving assent to the decision that "We can save a few dollars a week for him. We can, and we will," while in the background "our boys" are shown fighting in the trenches.

The idea portrayed typifies in a powerful way the spirit of sacrifice that is felt in the American home to stand by the Government in its death grapple with autocracy.

Through a typographical error the name of the contributor of this page advertisement read the Auto Car Company, Ardmore, Pa., manufacturers of "The Autocar Truck," instead of reading The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa.—Advt.

FOES OF WAR LOAN TO GET LAW'S LIMIT, M'ADOO ASSERTS

Calls on Banks to Furnish the Names of All Those Who Attempt Intimidation.

TO INVOKE ESPIONAGE ACT

Department of Justice Sets Machinery in Motion Against Anti-Bond Plotters.

TOTAL NEAR $1,750,000,000

J. P. Morgan & Co. with $25,000,000 Head New York Subscriptions —Sales Here $545,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Government machinery was set in motion today to punish pro-Germans who are behind the organized campaign to intimidate banks and investors with the idea of crippling the Liberty Loan.

Secretary McAdoo telegraphed to the Treasury Department from Salt Lake City an authorized statement in which he requested all banks which had been subjected to such German pressure to report the names of the intimidators and promising to deal with them "to the limit of the law."

The Department of Justice also began an investigation into the workings of the conspirators with a view to prosecutions under the espionage and other laws dealing with sedition and attempt to thwart the Government's war purposes.

This week a report came to the Treasury Department that in some parts of Iowa this intimidation practice had grown to formidable proportions. One bank President disclosed that he would prefer not to take charge of the selling of the bonds because he feared that to do so would ruin his business and take a very large amount of funds from his bank.

Strict hurry-up orders were issued today to investigate the situation in all parts of the country and get evidence of individuals or firms intimidating banks in the manner discribed.

This situation is wholly separate from the statements made by Lieut. Col. Herbert M. Lord of the army to the War Life Insurance Conference yesterday that there appeared to be an organized effort to discourage and defeat the sale of the bonds.

Secretary McAdoo on his Western trip in behalf of the Liberty bonds has been receiving a part of his official and personal mail and has been informed from many parts of the country of what is going on. Today at Salt Lake City where he arrived this morning he made a speech urging the bond issue on the people of the Utah capital. Upon leaving there the Secretary filed a dispatch to the Treasury Department denouncing the effort to thwart the sale of the bonds and publishing his intention to prosecute any person who would attempt to intimidate a bank by withdrawing his deposit from it.

It was said at the Treasury Department that the espionage law contained a provision that would enable the Government to prosecute those attempting to injure the Liberty Loan. Something similar to the present effort to defeat the bond sale was encountered during the first Liberty Loan campaign and care was taken to provide law to apply to a recurrence of the opposition.

Secretary McAdoo's telegram follows:

"From several sections of the country bankers have reported to me that some of their customers have threatened to withdraw deposits if their banks subscribed to the Liberty Loan. Such attempts at intimidation are made by disloyal and traitorous persons and are serious offenses against the law, for which stern punishment should be inflicted.

"I earnestly request any banks, State or national, against which such threats have been made to report immediately by telegram or letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, the names and addresses of the person or persons guilty of such disloyal and traitorous actions, and I shall see to it that they are dealt with to the limit of the law.

"I also request such banks to inform me immediately if any deposits are withdrawn because they subscribed to the Liberty Loan, giving me the name of the person or persons who have made such withdrawals.

"Every bank in the United States subscribing to the bonds of the United States Government will be protected with all the power and resources of the Government. No bank shall be punished for doing its patriotic duty by assisting the Government to prosecute the war to a swift and victorious conclusion."

LIBERTY LOAN TOTAL NEAR $1,750,000,000

Treasury's Official Figures Show an Increase of $127,000,000 for the Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Liberty Loan Bureau of the Treasury Department tonight is confident from the unofficial advices received that subscriptions are drawing near the $1,750,000,000 mark.

The official figures show the total of $827,074,650 subscribed down to the close of business yesterday, according to the reports from the twelve Federal Reserve Banks.

This was an increase of $127,000,000 over the total that was reported the day before.

The unofficial advices indicate, according to Treasury officials, that the total mark is now between $1,500,000,000 and $1,750,000,000.

Progress of the loan throughout the nation was announced in the following

Continued on Page 3.

Borden to Make His Election Campaign On War and Draft Enforcement Planks

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 18.—Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, who has just formed a Union Government composed of an equal number of members of his previous Ministry and of Liberals who believe that compulsory military service is the only means of supplying reinforcements to the Dominion's overseas army, issued a statement tonight setting forth the program on which the new Government will go to the country for election. He characterized those in opposition to the Government as opposed to Canada's war aims.

First in the policy outlined is a determination to prosecute the war vigorously, through immediate enforcement of the Military Service act and a more thorough co-operation with the Governments of the United Kingdom and other dominions.

Civil service reform, with the abolition of the patronage system, curbing of excessive profits, prohibition of hoarding, restriction of combines to increase prices, labor representation in the Cabinet, extension of the franchise to women, an economical policy of railway development, development of shipbuilding, establishment of Government steamship lines both upon the oceans and lakes, and encouragement of greater co-operation among those engaged in agriculture, with a view to diminishing the cost of production and marketing are promised by the Premier.

Sir Robert also announced that for the effective prosecution of the war a permanent committee of the Cabinet would be established. The Union Cabinet is not yet complete. The announcement was made officially tonight that Premier George Murray of Nova Scotia had declined to accept a portfolio.

HOOVER PREDICTS DROP IN PRICES

Declares "Corner Has Been Turned" and Food Should Be Cheaper Soon.

WARNING TO RETAIL MEN

Cost of Flour and Sugar in Many Parts of Country Unwarranted, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The United States Food Administration today began a determined fight to obtain lower prices for foodstuffs to the consumer.

Herbert C. Hoover in an interview stated that, while the intermediate branches of trade in food staples, which would be placed under license on Nov. 1, had co-operated patriotically, producers, in the large majority of cases, had failed to respond.

However, Mr. Hoover said that, subject to co-operation from the farmers and the retailers, "the corner has now been turned in high prices," and that most of the essential commodities should, one after another, continue to show reductions between now and the end of the year.

Unwarranted prices, he said, were now charged in practically every section of the country by retailers in flour and sugar, although the retailers were obtaining these commodities at prices lower than those in effect a month ago.

Beef, he said, was being sold at the packers' door at 14½ cents a pound, as compared with 16 cents in July. The average retail price for round steak in 796 cities, he announced, however, had jumped from 27 cents to 31 cents a pound. Flour in these cities was retailing at an average of $13.77 a barrel, or from $1.50 to $2 more than was warranted by the prices charged, under existing regulations, by the millers.

Producers who are not within the reach of the Food Administration under the food-control law, Mr. Hoover said, were holding back the huge bean crop, hoping to get from 13½ to 15 cents a pound, although the average price, with a crop smaller by 7,000,000 bushels, was only 8 cents last year. Potatoes, he declared, also were being hoarded by producers in some districts.

The time had come, Mr. Hoover asserted, for a break in the inflated prices charged by many retailers. The situation will be watched carefully, and it is entirely probable that Congress will be asked for further drastic legislation for the control of prices charged by the retailer, and possibly the producer, unless there is a decided change in the present situation. The attitude of the Food Administration in this connection, it was intimated today, would be very largely dependent upon what the retailers did in the meantime.

Keen Eye on Retailers.

At present it is within the power of the Food Administration to place under control only the retailers doing a gross business of $100,000 or more annually in the twenty food staples named by President Wilson. There are about 1,200 of these concerns in the country, and in all there are more than 350,000 retailers. Mr. Hoover hopes that the regulation of great retail stores in the larger cities which come within the provisions of the case will have a decided effect upon prices charged by other smaller dealers in these centres.

In an effort to control prices charged by these small retailers the Food Administration proposes to give the widest publicity to all of its investigations. It will from week to week make public comprehensive statements giving prices at which wholesalers sell to the retailers in the trade centres and the summary of investigations in more than 100 cities and towns concerning the prices which retailers sell these same products to the consuming public.

By this method it is hoped to acquaint the consumer with the fullest particulars about trade conditions and the profits which the retailer is making.

State food administrators also will be called upon to hold meetings to discuss the situation and spread broadcast facts and figures supplied by the Food Administration. These features of the campaign for lower prices to the consumer will be started about Nov. 1.

Denounces Boost in Sugar.

Mr. Hoover mentioned some specific cases today to illustrate what he meant by lack of co-operation on the part of retailers and producers who are exempted from the provisions of the food control law.

"I have heard that another cent has been added to the price of sugar to the consumer in Washington," he said, "and there are reports of a similar condition in some other cities. There is not the slightest justification for that increase in price. Despite the temporary sugar shortage, dealers, because of the regulations put into force by the Food Administration, are receiving their sugar at a price which does not warrant an increase."

The flour situation, it was said, supplied another concrete example. The intermediate branches of the industry were put under regulation more than six weeks ago, and, Mr. Hoover said,

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"CAMOUFLAGE!"—Take a tip from the trenches.—See top of page 22.—Advt.

WIDE PEACE PLAN FROM STOCKHOLM

Conference Committee's Suggestions Lean Heavily to Entente's Demands.

BELGIUM TO BE RESTORED

And Indemnity Paid—Plebiscite for Alsace—Serbia Re-established—A Free Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 18.—The Organizing Committee of the Stockholm conference has now published its manifesto regarding peace questions.

Its starting point is that the war must end without either conquered or conqueror, whenever the end may come. Therefore, the war may be forced to an immediate conclusion. Modern war has shown its incapability as a political means and, therefore, the system of force must be displaced by a system of right, which would bring to an end protectionism and militarism—the two forms of war between nations.

The committee adopts the idea of peace without annexations and indemnities. No annexations mean the status quo before the war, which does not exclude friendly regulation of the boundaries under consideration for the interests of the inhabitants. No indemnities does not exclude reparation for imposts and requisitions made during the war against the terms of The Hague Convention. Restoration of territories laid waste may be effected by an international fund. National questions should be settled in accordance with the principle of national freedom. There should be international regulation of national autonomy. States consisting of different nationalities should be organized as federative States.

Other points in the manifesto include guarantees of the right of workers in accord with the decisions of the trade union congresses in Leeds, Stockholm, and Berne; general amnesty for political offenses during the war, and complete restoration of Belgium, with autonomy to Flanders and Wallonia, Germany to pay an indemnity to Belgium, the sum to be fixed by the court at The Hague. The question of Alsace-Lorraine is to be settled by a plebiscite taken at some fixed date after the peace settlement and based on the voting list of the latest election in Alsace before the war. Establishment of the political and economical independence of Serbia joined to Montenegro is proposed.

The Saloniki territory is to be placed under common jurisdiction of Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece, while Eastern Macedonia as far as the Vardar goes to Bulgaria.

Establishment of a free and independent Poland is suggested with autonomy as complete as possible to the Polish districts in Austria and Germany, and territorial autonomy to Russian nationalities within a federative republic and with a guarantee of the rights of minorities.

An independent Finland is to be connected with the Russian republic.

For Bohemia there is suggested a union of all the Czechs in a Federal State connected with Austria-Hungary.

Complete economic equality is suggested for the Southern Slavs united under a common administration. Cultural autonomy is proposed for Italian districts within Austria, which are not given to Italy.

Political independence and economic equality is urged for Ireland connected to Great Britain.

A friendly settlement of the question of North Schleswig is urged. The restoration of Armenia to Turkey, with a guarantee of its economic development, is favored. There would be an international settlement of Jewish questions, with personal autonomy and support to Jewish colonization in Palestine.

All States would join in a league of nations, based on compulsory arbitration and general disarmament.

In conclusion the committee appeals to the French and English Socialists to fight for passports and to the German Socialists to fight for the democratization of their country.

RUSSIAN FAILURES RENEW GERMAN HOPE

Shipping Merchants Profess Belief That Peace May Be Obtained Soon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (via London.)—Perhaps because the problem of the political situation as complicated by the recent Reichstag proceedings is too large a proposition to discuss as a whole, a majority of the public and the newspapers have now come to divide it into two more or less distinct questions, one of interior reform, including the labor problem and the concrete but sometimes conflicting interests revolving around it, and the problem of foreign policy.

On the second question, public opinion in Germany remains where it was—still divided into two main groups, the peace Germans and the Pan Germans. The former have circumscribed their ideas as a result of Kühlmann's recent Reichstag speech, while the latter have shown a remarkably reserved attitude toward the Foreign Secretary's latest references

Continued on Page 3.

FRESH OUTBREAK IN GERMAN NAVY; AUSTRIANS REVOLT

Crew, at Ostend, Shunning U-Boat Service, Throw Captain Overboard—30 Arrested.

SERIOUS MUTINY AT POLA

Austrian Sailors Resent Bad Food—Some Killed in Clash with German Crews.

REPORTS STIR WASHINGTON

Signs of Weakened Teuton Morale Coincide with Advices About Bad Food Conditions.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—A mutiny among German sailors at the Belgian port of Ostend, who refused to go on board submarines, is reported by the Belgisch Dagblad.

The newspaper says that an officer was thrown into the sea, and that thirty mutineers were removed in handcuffs to Bruges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—News of a fresh outbreak of disaffection in the German naval forces, this time at Ostend, combined with advices telling of mutinies in the Austrian Navy at the Pola and Fiume bases, caused a profound impression in official and diplomatic circles in Washington today. New reports of the serious economic conditions in Austria-Hungary strengthened the impression of the generally serious straits of the Central Powers.

The reports of the mutinies in the Austrian Navy reached here through semi-official channels, and told among other things of clashes between sailors of Austria and crews of German submarines operating from Pola, in which several men were killed. The Austrian mutinies were caused by bad food and inhuman treatment by their own officers, and their clash with the German submarine crews was the result of what was regarded as overbearing conduct on the part of the Germans.

News Smuggled Across Border.

One of the semi-official dispatches reaching Washington came from Rome, to which point news of mutinies, which the Vienna Government tried to suppress, had been smuggled across the border. It read as follows:

"Notwithstanding the closing of the Austrian frontier, news has reached Berne of serious riots in Pola and Fiume among the crews of the Austro-Hungarian warships.

"The chief reasons for these mutinies were the inhuman treatment of the men by their officers and bad nourishment. At Pola the mutiny was extremely critical on account of the existing bad feeling between the Austrian sailors and the crews of the German submarine flotilla stationed at Pola for operations in the Adriatic.

"Sailors and officers fought, and several were killed. The German submarine flotilla has since been transferred to another naval base in the Northern Auriatic.

"The most drastic measures have been taken by the Austrian authorities in order to prevent a repetition of the riots. It is understood that these sanguinary incidents have had a serious repercussion on the relations between the Austrian and German commands."

This dispatch gave the first intimation of trouble brewing in the Austro-Hungarian Navy, and, when associated with the information that has trickled out of Germany regarding unrest in the Kaiser's fleet, was accepted as supporting the contentions of those who insist that the resignation of Vice Admiral von Capelle as Minister of Marine was the result of the failure of his administration and indicative of worse conditions in the German Navy than the outside world has been permitted to know.

The clashes between German and Austrian crews are regarded in naval circles here as adding much significance to the situation, particularly when considered in the light of the serious condition of Austria, whose fighting forces are at the point of exhaustion.

The report of a new mutiny in the German Navy tends to confirm the opinion of American naval officers that the disaffection is due in part, at least, to the drafting of seamen for submarine crews, a service which has come to hold terrors for German seamen because of the inflexible British policy of never making an announcement of the fate of captured or lost crews of the German submersibles.

Two Nations in Food Straits.

Dispatches received here state that the reports reaching Italy from coast towns of Austria-Hungary indicate that economic and food conditions are extremely bad. They say that there are visible signs of distress in some places, especially Trieste, where there is a severe shortage of almost every commodity. It was added that there are not enough foodstuffs for loyal Austrians in districts close to the war areas, and that for this reason Austria has been forcing Italian residents of that part of Austria to suffer. The suffering of Austrian subjects, which has been great, is said to be becoming more acute with prices soaring far above the means of the poor to obtain many necessities.

Reports to the State Department indicate that the German harvests this year have not relieved the food situation in that country to any considerable extent. There is a great scarcity of fats and animal food in general, and the supplies received from Rumania and from neighboring neutrals, are not making up for the lack of proteins. As the reports come from different sources and sections, it is difficult for the department to give an opinion on the general situation, but it has been definitely established that while some crops were normal in volume the scanty supplies in most commodities have not been augmented.

Recently obtained figures on the German weekly food ration were made public by the Food Administration today with the statement that it was far below the amount required to obtain bodily health and vigor, and was likely to have serious and permanent results.

Computed in terms of American housekeeping, the weekly ration amounts approximately to four and one-half pounds of bread, half a peck of potatoes, a cupful of beans, peas, or oatmeal, half a pound of meat, twelve cubes of sugar, six individual patties of butter, and an equal amount of other fats. The caloric value of these foods in the aggregate is less than half the amount estimated by the Food Administration as sufficient for a person in a sedentary occupation.

Admits U-Boats Can't Force Peace Even in Two Years

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—Dr. David, the Socialist Deputy, speaking at the Iraburg conference, made the following reference to the U-boat war:

"Our U-boats have not protected us against a fourth war Winter. They will not in a few months or even in one or two years force England to peace as the Pan Germans say they will.

"We uttered warning against an unrestricted U-boat campaign. The consequences of it have come to pass, but now this campaign must be pursued with all our strength. But military pressure alone will not bring peace."

58 ENEMY ALIENS TAKEN IN HOBOKEN

Federal Agents Swoop Down On German Mechanics in Tietjen-Lang Dry Docks.

WORKED ON SEIZED LINERS

Reported That the Government Will Revoke Thousands of Barred Zone Permits.

Federal authorities in one of their largest waterfront raids arrested fifty-eight German mechanics at the Tietjen-Lang Dry Docks, Hoboken, yesterday, where German ships taken over by the Government were being repaired. Several other suspects were gathered in during the day in the vicinity of piers in Manhattan, and all the prisoners were sent to Ellis Island. The raids were a continuation of the determined effort by the agents of the navy and the Immigration Department to round up enemy aliens employed at river and harbor terminals, and to hunt down the persons suspected of being enemy aliens, responsible for recent waterfront fires at the Port of New York, costing millions of dollars.

Evidence was said yesterday to have been discovered of a new conspiracy to destroy vast quantities of munitions and property, and in order to make the hunt effective it was reported, the authorities had decided to revoke thousands of permits that had been granted to enemy aliens to enable them to continue at their employment in the barred zones. Most of the permits to be withdrawn were said to be held by persons employed in the vicinity of shipping here and in New Jersey.

The raid on the Tietjen-Lang Dry Docks which, next to that at the Navy Yard, are the largest in the East, was quietly conducted. At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon one of the special patrol boats in the service of the navy left the navy yard at Brooklyn and set out for Hoboken. The boat was in charge of a Lieutenant and carried a detail of six sailors, all armed. In the meantime Immigration Inspector William Taylor, accompanied by several men from the Barge Office, also set out for Hoboken, where they found a large party of Secret Service agents awaiting them.

Drydock Owner Helps Officers.

J. G. Frelinghause, one of the owners of the drydock, had learned some time before that the raid was impending, and assisted the Federal authorities in their search for the men under suspicion. His firm has had the contract for most of the repair work on the German ships taken over by the Government, and although employing nearly 10,000 men, the work of picking out the enemy aliens was carried out with little confusion. As fast as the men were found they were taken to the patrol boat, which, when filled, departed for the Battery. There they were transferred to the ferryboat running regularly to Ellis Island. The patrol boat was not able to hold all of the suspected men at one time, and returned to the drydock for the others after disposing of the first batch.

Mr. Frelinghause refused to make a statement after the raid, referring reporters to Inspector Taylor.

"All that I will say is that since we obtained the contracts for Government work we have been scrupulously careful about the kind of men we employed," he said. He refused to confirm the fact that fifty-eight men were arrested, or to tell why the men had been taken into custody. It was learned from other sources, however, that a majority of the men were machinists and iron workers who had been employed in the engine rooms of the damaged ships. All of them, it was said, were of German birth, but it could not be learned whether they had permits to work in the barred zones.

It took the Government agents until nearly 6 o'clock in the evening to complete the work of rounding up the men, and while this was going on other Federal agents arrested the Captain of a railroad barge that had anchored during the afternoon at Army Pier No. 2, Hoboken. Neither the name of the barge nor that of the Captain was disclosed. The barge had the figure "3" painted on the hull, but this was the only sign of identification appearing on it. The Captain also was transferred to Ellis Island.

The Captain of the barge and the 58 men taken from the Tietjen-Lang drydock, upon reaching Ellis Island, were quartered with the 30 Germans arrested in the barred zones in Manhattan and New Jersey on last Wednesday. Twelve of the latter had been taken by the authorities from the Lackawanna Railroad piers adjoining the Government station at Hoboken.

$3,000,000 Lost In Waterfront Fires.

Although none of the Federal officials would make statements yesterday, it had become known several hours before the Hoboken raid that the authorities were determined to check the alleged increase in enemy alien activities at this port. Attention was particularly directed to the fact that in the last week the fires on the waterfront had caused damages of more than $3,000,000.

Continued on Page 2.

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

GERMANS SEIZE MOON ISLAND; TRAP 20 SHIPS

Russian Fleet Is Defeated in Gulf of Riga, with Loss of Battleship Slava.

HELD FAST IN MOON SOUND

Kaiser's Force of 55 or More War Vessels Blocks All the Passage Ways Out.

DRIVES THROUGH MINE FIELD

Ten Thousand Russian Soldiers and Fifty Guns Captured on Oesel Island.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (via London.)—The German forces have captured Moon Island by a combined land and sea attack, according to an official statement issued tonight.

A previous official statement said that portions of the German naval forces had pressed forward through the minefield in the Gulf of Riga to the southern exit of Moon Sound. There was a short engagement with about twenty Russian warships, which later retired to Moon Sound.

The Russian naval forces in the Gulf of Riga have thus been trapped by the Germans. German naval units are lying in the eastern portion of Kassar Bay, north of Oesel Island, and are barring the passage westward.

The statement says:

Reclassification of the booty captured on Oesel Island has given the following results, up to the present: Ten thousand prisoners from two Russian divisions—only a few hundred men escaped to Moon Island; fifty guns, including some undamaged heavy coastal and field batteries; numerous arms, and other war material.

Portions of our naval forces pressed forward through the minefields in the Gulf of Riga to the southern exit of the great Moon Sound, whither about twenty Russian warships retired after a short engagement. The Russian batteries near Wol, on Moon Island, and on the Esthonian coast near Werder Island were silenced.

Others of our naval units are lying in the eastern portion of Kassar Bay and are barring the passage to the west.

Germans Sink Battleship Slava.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18.—A naval battle has taken place in the Gulf of Riga between Russian and German battleships, the War Office announces. The Russian battleship Slava was sunk as the result of being hit several times beneath the waterline. Nearly all the members of the crew were saved by Russian torpedo boats.

An official communication issued this evening says that the centre of gravity in the naval struggle is the maintenance of communication between the Gulf of Riga and Finland, and that the Russian torpedo boats are continuing their endeavors to prevent the enemy from penetrating Moon Sound.

The War Office statement says:

After depriving us of control of Irbe Channel, the enemy at night penetrated the Gulf of Riga, where at dawn yesterday his naval forces were discovered by our patrol detachment, which was pressed back to Moon Sound by enemy cruisers and torpedo boats. Our ships of the line Grayhdanin and Slava and the cruiser Bayan went out to meet the enemy in the Gulf of Riga and drove back his vanguard by their fire.

They soon encountered the principal enemy fighting units and engaged them. Among the latter were two dreadnoughts of the Grosser Kurfuerst type (25,000 tons.)

During the battle the enemy adopted the tactics of firing at distances beyond the range of our guns, his artillery range being much superior to the artillery of our old ships of the line. In spite of the clearly manifested superiority of the enemy, our ships defended the entrance for a considerable time, and only severe damage caused by the fire of his dreadnoughts forced us to retire into the waters of Moon Sound.

As a result of several hits beneath the waterline the Slava sank. Nearly all the crew were saved by our torpedo boats.

During this engagement our coast batteries at the entrance to Moon Sound dispersed by their fire enemy torpedoboats which attempted to approach our ships. Afterward the fire of one of the enemy dreadnoughts was directed on these batteries, and they were put out of action in a short time.

Another detachment of our naval forces in Moon Sound kept back fierce enemy attacks from the north in the rear of our combating forces. These enemy attempts did not succeed.

Simultaneously, a great number of enemy aircraft dropped many bombs on our ships and on the harbors of the islands still occupied by our detachments. We fought down one machine.

On the southwestern coast of Dago Island the enemy again landed some small detachments, but they were received by our fire and soon returned to their ships. Shortly afterward the enemy violently bombarded this landing place from a cruiser and a dreadnought of the Kaiser type.

Our patrols, as on days before, observed on the sea not far from Oesel and Dago Islands enemy ships of different types, among them dreadnoughts, accompanied by a great number of torpedoboats and patrolling ships. As many as fifty-five enemy ships were visible at times in this region alone.

The enemy operations on Oesel Island in the last twenty-four hours have ended in the complete occupation of the island. Before our retreat we destroyed everything of military utility.

On Tuesday night a Zeppelin flew

over the town of Pernau, (on the Gulf of Riga, 100 miles northeast of the city of Riga,) and dropped bombs. Six houses were destroyed.

The Slava, built in 1903, was an old-type battleship of 13,516 tons, 397 feet in length, 76 feet beam, and 26 feet draught. Her main armament consisted of four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, and her speed was eighteen knots. She had a complement of 825 men.

Three sister ships of the Slava, the Imperator Alexander III., Borodino, and Cyras Suvorov, were sunk by the Japanese in the battle of the Sea of Japan in May, 1905. The Japanese captured a fourth sister ship, the Orel, which is now the Japanese Iwami.

The Slava was stationed in the Gulf of Riga as long ago as April, 1916, in which month the German Admiralty reported having dropped bombs upon her in that gulf, several hits and a fire being reported. Her men were involved in the disaffection in the Baltic fleet which followed the revolution, but later were restored to favor.

Predict Attack on Aland Islands.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18.—Naval and military operations against the Aland Islands possibly may be the next step in German strategy. Indications of such a measure are found in the strategical discussion of the Oesel Island campaign in German newspapers, which point out the desirability of sewing up the Gulf of Finland by acquiring the bases to the north as well as to the south of the entrance.

The Aland Islands, of which there are eighty, are in the Gulf of Bothnia, north of the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

MAY CUT PETROGRAD LINE.

Germans Possibly Seeking to Seize Railway, Official Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Commenting on the German effort to cross the Dvina River and naval activities directed against islands in the region of the Gulf of Riga, Russian officials today expressed the opinion that the Germans would not be able to carry forward a drive against Petrograd this Winter. An official said it was more probable that the object of the Germans was to seize the Nikolai Railway at Vologoe, about midway between Petrograd and Moscow.

"By doing this," he said, "the Germans would cut Russia into two parts and isolate Petrograd. Should the Germans cut the Nikolai Railway there would be a famine in Petrograd during the Winter. The Germans can gain little by taking Petrograd itself.

WANTS CENTRAL AFRICA.

Substitute for Annexation in Europe, Says German Writer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18.—Emil Zimmermann, in the Vossische Zeitung, has a long editorial on "German Colonial Politics in an English-American Looking Glass," in which he treats of German Central Africa as an important factor in peace negotiations.

"To facilitate the European situation," he writes, "Central Africa is of the most vital importance."

The highly complicated German economic position, Herr Zimmermann says, demands either the open door or the expansion of German land for cultivation. In Germany many still hold to the open-door theory, but this writer charges that England is fighting to abolish it.

"I recognize," he says, "that our Central African plans would be most painful to the Americans and English. A German Central Africa that develops steadily would be the natural ally of the Latin South and Central American States, and, together with the Arabian and Turkish powers, would make for a strong influence in the Indian Ocean. Just this would create an enormous modification in Germany's war aims on the European continent. If England and America are honest with their allies, they must support the idea of German colonial expansion, even if they object to it."

Herr Zimmermann says that if Germany cannot acquire room for its surplus population abroad it must seize it on the continent. He argues that if the overpopulation of Germany is not to become a permanent danger to Europe, the Allies must make Germany's intensive economic life possible through the open door or give her a large external territory, and this is his idea of the Central African policy. This, he asserts, would avoid all annexation on the continent of Europe, and would lead to a policy of understanding.

In his new book on Central Africa Herr Zimmermann says he has shown how that region could be defended by a colonial army of 50,000, but his ideas have been strongly opposed by the English and by President Lowell of Harvard University. When the Americans and English get excited over a German colonial army, he says, they should remember that the Belgian Congo army counted 17,000 natives. He asks what is to be attained by "unjustifiable" attack on German colonial policy.

"Every reasonable being even abroad," he adds, "must admit that the present conflict can only be settled if the German people are given more room, if not in Europe, then abroad. The English and Americans say they wish to relieve the tension in Europe."

Herr Zimmermann asserts that if they now oppose this idea they would plainly rather sacrifice French or Belgian territory than colonial. "Certainly the English and Americans have a keen appetite for Congo territory," he says. "Or perhaps the Anglo-Saxons really believe that a powerfully organized German Central Africa would shake the English world to its foundations." He asserts that this idea is exaggerated, as Germany is by no means a world conqueror.

"A big German colonial policy," he says, "is necessarily peaceful, as it has always been, because only through cultivation will the Germans learn colonization."

PROPOSES GREAT ALLIANCE.

"United States of Europe," Headed by Germany, Advocated in Book.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18.—The Cologne Volkszeitung comments on a new book by von Scheller-Steinwarts, which proposes a solidarity of Continental interests. He puts the idea in concrete form and demands that after Germany has defeated all her enemies she should then stretch out the peace hand and reassemble the weakened nations about her as the "United States of Europe." The paper says this is a dream, as hatred against Germany is too deep.

The book says:

"France, bled to death by England, Russia, freed, and Italy, bleeding through her own madness, can recover themselves with the honest, friendly help of a strong Germany. A basis and understanding for the United States of Europe are thus formed by the natural interests of the States involved."

The writer argues that if England wishes to continue her "self-interested" politics she will become isolated. The paper remarks that this idea is fantastic, and that one must know little of the spirit of enemy countries to entertain such views. It concludes by saying that this plan will be possible in the future only if Europe decides to combine against the yellow peril and American competition, but especially against Japan and America. The paper argues that European countries will have too many other troubles at the end of the war to arm themselves against a Japanese-American attack.

TWO FRENCH SHIPS SUNK.

One of Last Week's Victims of U-Boats Exceeded 1,600 Tons.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—One mercantman of more than 1,600 tons and one of less than that size were sunk by submarines or mines in the week ended Oct. 14.

Arrivals at French ports numbered 855 and clearances 849.

Five vessels were attacked unsuccessfully.

Region of Campaign for the Gulf of Riga.

By their recent operations the German naval forces have taken control of the Gulf of Riga and forced a fleet of twenty Russian warships to take refuge in Moon Sound, the exits from which are controlled by the German fleet of fifty-five or more ships. The Russian battleship Slava was lost in an ineffective effort to prevent the Germans from entering the gulf through Irbe Channel, between Oesel Island and the Courland coast.

With Oesel and Moon Islands already in German possession and the Russian land forces beaten, with the loss of 10,000 or more prisoners, the campaign has been one of rapid progress and marked results. By a quick movement the Russian troops were cut off before they could pass the mole connecting these two islands, and all but a few hundred, Berlin reports, were made prisoners.

The fact that the scene of operations is 300 miles from Petrograd leads Russian military observers to believe that the present invasion will not extend beyond a determined effort to win control of the Gulf of Riga and its approaches.

HID GERMAN DRUGS IN A DIPLOMATIC POUCH

South American's Trick Exposed by His Own Minister in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Developments in the Ekengren situation are being watched here with keen interest, but without much apprehension of any very serious results. The attitude of the Swedish Minister in Washington, it is believed, is likely to undergo modification in view of the formation of a new Government in Sweden.

The whole incident has served only to strengthen the conviction that the utmost precautions are necessary to counteract German machinations, and especially to circumvent Germany's unscrupulous use of neutral agents. It is remarked here that Minister Ekengren himself may be above suspicion, but recent experience has shown British officials that even Ministers of neutral States may be made innocent victims of German wiles. Within the last few weeks a curious incident of the kind has come within the cognizance of the British Secret Service.

A South American, who for some years held a diplomatic post in Germany, recently arrived in London, bringing with him diplomatic pouches carrying the official seals. Through a variety of circumstances suspicion fell upon the traveler, and representations were made to his Minister in London, who had the pouches opened and discovered that they contained a large quantity of a special German product used in the treatment of a particular disease. It developed that the South American traveler had invested a small fortune in this product, expecting to sell it at a greatly enhanced price in his own country.

As this specific clearly did not come within the description of diplomatic dispatches, the Minister ruled that his subordinate must take amends by presenting his stock to British hospitals.

DISPERSE AUSTRIAN GROUPS

Italians Win in Skirmishes in Giudicaria and Dogna Valleys.

ROME, Oct. 18.—The official statement from General Headquarters today reads:

Along the whole front there was moderate artillery action, and local fighting was more noticeable. Large enemy parties were dispersed in the Giudicaria and Dogna Valleys.

On the Bainsizza Plateau the enemy suffered losses in patrol encounters, leaving prisoners in our hands. We promptly repulsed storming parties southwest of Selo on the Carso.

PLAN FOR AIR SERVICE OF WORLD-WIDE SCOPE

Daily Express Predicts Its Execution When War Ends—Ocean Flight This Fall?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 19.—The Daily Express says that as soon as the war is ended aerial navigation plans which are being drawn up by Lord Northcliffe's committee, appointed by the Government, will be put in operation step by step, and the ends of the world will be brought together by long-distance airplane service.

The Express says it has information that if favorable weather conditions prevail it is likely that the Atlantic will be crossed by an airplane before the end of this year. It understands that the flight will be made by way of the Azores, so that the journey may be broken.

The bridging of the Atlantic by airplane, it says, will be only the beginning of things. Plans are being laid for regular air service, not only to America, but to India, South Africa, and Australia. If they are carried out Melbourne will be brought within eight and one-half days of London, Toronto three days, and Capetown, four or five. The bee line to Capetown would of course cross the Sahara, but the winds of the desert raise obstacles to this route, and the route chosen is by way of Malta, Cairo, Khartoum and Victoria Falls.

The Express says that the machine which will be used for these world journeys will be of the type developed by Handley Page, will travel 200 miles an hour, will have multiple engines to avoid the necessity for descending if one engine gives out, will carry four or five passengers, and will be able to cover about 3,000 miles in fifteen hours. Two pilots will take turns at the wheel. There will be comfortable inclosed quarters, and the journey will not be more exhausting than a railway trip of similar duration.

N.D. JAY TO SERVE IN FRANCE

Vice President of Guaranty Trust Co. Appointed a Captain.

N. D. Jay, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been commissioned a Captain in the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., and will sail for France in a short time. Mr. Jay received his commission at the urgent request of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Dawes, who in civil life is President of the Central Trust Company of Chicago, and is now on General Pershing's staff.

Mr. Jay came to the Guaranty Trust Company in 1915 as manager of the bond department, and was promoted to a Vice Presidency in November, 1916. He is 34 years old. He is the 214th employe of the Guaranty Trust Company to enter the service of the United States in the present war. Before receiving his commission he had been an active worker on the Liberty Loan Committee.

58 ENEMY ALIENS TAKEN IN HOBOKEN

Continued from Page 1.

One of these occurred on last Saturday at the Dow elevators at the foot of Pacific Street in Brooklyn, and destroyed grain valued at $1,200,000. Another fire the same day caused a damage of $250,000 to the British-American chemical plant on Third Avenue and Flushing Bay, College Point.

Following these fires came the reports from Washington that a German agent, working with Germans in New York, had attempted to obtain a place with the Naval Intelligence Service, and that there had been an increase of enemy alien activities in other directions, and these cases added to the determination of the authorities to rid the city of all such dangerous characters, and to revoke the permits of all persons of German birth suspected of being in sympathy with the plotters.

The permits which it is now said will be withdrawn, were issued by the United States Marshal's office to enable the holders to continue at work in the barred zones. At the time they were issued it was hoped it would not be necessary to molest the thousands of persons of foreign birth who were apparently law-abiding, but a quiet investigation conducted by the Federal authorities was said to have disclosed that some had abused the privilege of immunity. It was also regarded as a significant fact that the number of permit holders was especially large in the areas where some of the fires had occurred. It was said last night that more than 200 suspects had recently been interned on Ellis Island, the work having been so quietly conducted that until the raids at piers and along the waterfront began, few persons knew of them.

A conference of Federal agents was held yesterday in the office of United States District Attorney Caffey, but it could not be learned if it related to the alleged determination to revoke permits.

"There is nothing new," said Assistant District Attorney Knox, "and as for the report that a German agent tried to find employment in the Naval Intelligence Service, I know nothing about it." Mr. Knox added that he had no additional information to give out about William Lewis Dugbar, the provisional Ensign, arrested on last Wednesday.

"I do not know what charge he is to be tried on," said Mr. Knox. "The report published in one of the morning papers that he is to be tried for treason was unauthorized."

DRAFT OBJECTORS GUILTY,

Son of Prof. Cheney Faces Two Years in Prison.

Ralph Edward Cheney, son of Dr. Edward Cheney, Professor of History in the University of Pennsylvania, and Louis C. Fraina, members of the Conscientious Objectors' Society, were found guilty by a jury in the United States District Court yesterday of conspiring to obstruct and defeat the selective draft law. They can be sent to Atlanta Penitentiary for two years and fined $10,000 each. Judge Robert P. Erwin, before whom the men were tried, will sentence them on Monday.

Cheney is 20 years old and married. Fraina is a Russian, 29 years old, and married. The two men registered for examination for military duty, but, although neither claimed exemption, refused to perform any kind of military service. They were arrested by United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy in a raid at the Labor Lyceum in East Fourteenth Street on the night of Sept. 27. Cheney was presiding at the meeting, and both he and Fraina made speeches considered by the authorities to be inflammatory and seditious. Cheney resisted arrest and caused a riot at the meeting.

GERMANS POUND BRITISH YPRES LINES

Heavy Artillery Actions in Progress at Several Points on the Western Front.

FRENCH HALT TWO ATTACKS

Repulse Germans on Aisne and Near Bezonvaux — Berlin Reports Success Near Hill 344.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—German artillery last night and today directed a vigorous fire upon British positions east of Ypres, the bombardment of the lines southeast of Poelcappelle this afternoon being particularly violent. The British guns continued their counterbattery work with good effect. There was no infantry engagement of importance on the Flanders front.

Yesterday the German aviators were very active in reconnoissance operations. Eleven of their machines were shot down, the British losing three.

An artillery engagement of considerable proportions developed yesterday northeast of Soissons, on the French front, and continued, with little intermission, today. There was brisk artillery fighting also on the Champagne and Verdun fronts.

French troops repulsed two German attacks—one on the Aisne, the other near Bezonvaux, in the Verdun sector. An official communication from Berlin reports the destruction of five French dugouts near Hill 344 (Verdun sector) and the capture of the garrison.

The text of the British afternoon report follows:

The hostile artillery was active during the night south of Ypres-Comines canal and in the neighborhoods of Zonnebeke and Broodseinde.

London troops made a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Gavrelle. Several of the enemy were killed or made prisoners. Our casualties were light.

Otherwise there is nothing to report from the battlefront.

The official communication issued this evening says:

During the day hostile artillery shelled vigorously various localities in our forward and battery positions east of Ypres. This afternoon our positions southeast of Poelcappelle were heavily bombarded. Our own artillery continues its successful counterbattery work. Concentrated fire has been directed with good effect upon a number of targets.

Our patrols on the battle front brought in a few prisoners, but there has been no further infantry action.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

German Airplanes Shot Down.

Aviation: On Wednesday the fine weather produced great aerial activity. The visibility was excellent and enabled our machines to do a great deal of successful artillery work and photography. Ninety-eight bombs were dropped by our airplanes during the day on enemy billets and hutments.

The strong west wind and clear atmosphere were ideal for the enemy's artillery reconnoissance and fighting machines, which were active and very aggressive in the forenoon. Several flights were made at high altitudes over our lines, with the result that of the enemy machines brought down by our airplanes three fell in our territory.

In all eleven German machines were brought down by us, including one shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire. Four others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

French Check German Attacks.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—French troops today repulsed a German attack against their positions on the Vauclerc plateau, on the Aisne front, and last night checked an attempt to rush their trenches near Bezonvaux, in the Verdun sector. Artillery actions are reported from the Champagne and Verdun fronts.

Following is the text of tonight's official report:

On the front north of the Aisne our troops repulsed an attack directed against our positions on the Vauclerc plateau. Artillery actions occurred near Maisons de Champagne, north of Souain, in the region south of the Monts and on the right bank of the Meuse, in the neighborhood of the Chaume Wood and Bezonvaux.

The afternoon report from the War Office said:

The night was relatively calm except on the front north of the Aisne, in the region of the plateaus, and on the right bank of the Meuse, in the sectors of Chaume Wood and Hill 344, where spirited artillery actions occurred. We repulsed an enemy attack near Bezonvaux and dispersed a patrol which attempted to approach one of our small posts in the valley of the Aire.

Artillery Battle Near Soissons.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (via London.)—Artillery activity on the Flanders front increased yesterday, and was maintained last night and this morning, according to the report from Army Headquarters.

An artillery engagement which became intense yesterday in the region northeast of Soissons continued today, with only slight intervals, and there was a considerable increase of firing from the Aisne to the east bank of the Meuse, near Verdun.

Baden troops, in a surprise attack near Hill 344, destroyed five large dugouts and captured the members of the garrison who survived the attack, says the official communication, the text of which follows:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In the centre of the Flanders front the artillery duel was lively yesterday, and at Houthulst Wood and south of Passchendaele there was an increase in the firing, especially last evening and in the early hours of this morning. Reconnoitring detachments, advancing several times near Draelbank, were thrown back.

Between La Bassée Canal and the Scarpe and south of St. Quentin there were forefield engagements and also increased firing activity.

Front of the German Crown Prince—Northeast of Soissons the lively fighting activity which has lasted for days developed into an artillery battle, which since early yesterday has continued, with only slight intervals, from the Ailette region to Braye. Batteries in the neighboring sectors also participated in the duel.

From the Aisne to the eastern bank of the Meuse there was also a considerable increase in the firing at many points along the front.

On the northern front of Verdun Baden storming troops in a bold surprise attack pushed forward into the French trenches near Hill 344, east of Samogneux, and destroyed five great dugouts, bringing back the garrison as prisoners, with the exception of those who fell in the hand-to-hand fighting. In the evening the enemy made two counterattacks against the trench sections captured, but was repulsed on both occasions.

NEW AIR RAID ON NANCY.

Germans' Victims Civilians—11 German Machines Lost on French Front

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Eleven German airplanes were shot down by the French yesterday or driven to earth in the German lines in damaged condition, the War Office reports. Nancy was again attacked, this time by a squadron of thirty German machines. The announcement follows:

At about 6 o'clock yesterday evening thirty enemy airplanes made a new raid over Nancy and threw several bombs. There were some victims among the civilian population.

On Oct. 17 nine German airplanes were destroyed and five fell disabled in the German lines.

Our aviators carried out several bombing sorties. Many projectiles were dropped on railroad stations at Courcelles, Thionville, Mezieres, and Waimille, factories at Pagordarge, and on numerous munitions depots and bivouacks.

RUSSIAN FAILURES RENEW BERLIN HOPE

Continued from Page 1.

to German war aims—remarkably reserved, of course, only compared with their usual noisy and disputatious manner.

It must not be believed that the Pan Germans have given up one iota of their program of conquest and compensation. As for the peace Germans, it must be said they remain undisturbed by the replies of Lloyd George and Asquith to Kühlmann's speech. They are convinced of the justness, even of the generosity, of their peace conditions, and expect a successful end of the war within the scope of Kühlmann's attitude.

Merchants Look for Peace.

When that end will come nobody at present ventures to predict. The only hope of an early peace your correspondent has discovered is in a quarter where usually in cases like the present the tendency would be to pessimism rather than optimism. This is among the hard-headed and worldly wise merchants of Hamburg and Bremen, who were considerably interested in the Reichstag's last session because they hoped that the bill providing a subvention to steamship lines would speedily be placed on the statute books, which was prevented, however, by unexpected events, foreign to the nature of the bill.

Russia—this is the trend of my informant's argument—has been utterly unsuccessful in all her military operations since the revolution began. How could she possibly improve under intolerable anarchistic conditions growing daily? The Russian people and Russian Army want peace. Peace is Russia's only salvation, as is apparent to everybody who wishes to see and does not close his eyes.

Now, continued the informant, Russia will have peace with or without the Entente, and the latter's obstinacy is bound only to increase Russian anger against it. Russia will make peace somehow.

"We trust to God," said the informant, "and to our U-boats to cause France's and England's obstinacy soon to make room for common sense.

It must be remembered that the Bremen and Hamburg people are the firmest believers in the final success of the U-boat war. This argument of clear-headed merchants who know the world may be of more than passing interest and certainly proves how deeply some Germans are convinced of final success.

As to England's suddenly emphasized determination to hold out as long as France desires to fight for Alsace-Lorraine, I was given an explanation from another quarter that is original if nothing else. While yet the war was not very old but the English were heartily sick and tired of the Belgian refugees and the British Government feared that the war spirit might be affected by this general feeling regarding the Belgians, The London Times said this informant was allowed to explain that Great Britain was not fighting for Belgium.

Even before the war British statesmen asserted in Parliament and in public that England would never go to war for the sake of reconquering Alsace-Lorraine for France. In fact, the latter question was never raised by them until this late day. Why? Because the U-boats, with their new methods, have practically so undermined England's domination at sea that she has become convinced of the necessity of retaining her sole stronghold on the European continent, where she hopes to paralyze the power of the new sea weapon.

"If the peace negotiations should not permit to England even a disguised protectorate over some parts of the Belgian coast, she could turn to France and say: 'No previous arrangement compelled us to help you reconquer Alsace-Lorraine. Now, in turn, we ask permission to remain in Calais until we are convinced that the U-boats have ceased to be a menace to the world in future'—meaning, of course, to England's domination at sea."

My informant reminded me that he was merely talking hypothetically or rather interpreting the English way of thinking, because he would not consider the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine within the scope of possibility for one moment.

Suspects American Scheming.

From a Reventlow article in today's Deutsche Tageszeitung, the following may be quoted on the same subject:

"The Entente seems to have decided to use the question of Alsace-Lorraine in a new shape to inveigle the United States as a third partner in this game. A few days ago we heard Wilson's friend House was coming to Europe again in the interest of peace. There are other messages from America indicating that the United States is in favor of an early peace. This is unwelcome news to the Entente, despite the terrifying stories of war preparations on the other side of the ocean. Washington evidently believes there will be no more trouble about Belgium and hopes, in conjunction with London, to tie Berlin down to a renouncement of all claims to Belgium.

"Thus, America would actually have reached her war aim, because Belgium was the catchword of her pretended moral indignation. This supposition granted, it does not seem very likely that the United States will make great sacrifices for Alsace-Lorraine. But it is on just such American sacrifices that France is building her hopes.

"Great Britain, now seemingly so unswervingly true to her alliance with France, would soon turn sympathetic ears to Washington if from thither came sounds of aversion against a continuance of war for the sake of Alsace-Lorraine alone. London thus might assert her non possumus in all righteousness. However these things may shape themselves, the Belgian question remains the main issue."

PEACE OR A REVOLT, IS SOCIALIST THREAT

Reichstag Member Tells Wuerzburg Conference Crisis Must Come in a Few Weeks.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—After the German Socialist conference at Würzburg had rejected by a vote of 284 to 26 a motion to bind the party to vote against war credits in the Reichstag, Herr Hoch, a member of the Reichstag, said on behalf of the Independent Socialists, that they were in favor of the country's defense and would only refuse to vote for credits as long as the Imperial Government failed to promise the adoption of the peace demands of the Social Democrats and make changes in the Constitution.

Herr Hoch added that the patience and strength of the people in all countries were coming to an end, and that the Government ought to understand that unless peace came within a few weeks revolutionary convulsions would arise from the masses.

Speaking of the Russian provinces of Courland and Livonia, Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, said at the Würzburg conference:

"Union of these territories with Germany, which has been demanded repeatedly, cannot be contemplated."

Herr Scheidemann said provisional regulation of the affairs of the provinches had been effected in accordance with the resolution of the Reichstag Main Committee, which declared against annexation. Although Riga had German characteristics, he added, the Germans formed only a small portion of the population.

A resolution was submitted signed by 118 delegates, demanding the restoration of Belgium and protesting against division of Alsace-Lorraine.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18.—The proceedings of the convention of German Socialists at Würzburg reveal but slight prospects that the two branches of the party will be united. Professions of a desire to establish party unity are profuse, but almost always are accompanied by scolding of the opposite side, and are based on the assumption that reconciliation would be possible only by the submission of one wing to the dictates of the other.

At yesterday's session, Herman Müller of the Executive Committee said Alsace-Lorraine under no circumstances could be made a subject of discussion in the peace negotiations, and that these provinces could be wrested only from a completely defeated Germany.

VON BUELOW'S RETURN EMPHASIZES CRISIS

More Berlin Rumors That He Will Displace Michaelis—Prussian Franchise Reform Delayed.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—Prince von Bülow, the former Imperial Chancellor, has returned to Berlin, according to the Lokal-Anzeiger. It is generally believed, the newspaper adds, that he will be offered his old post, in succession to Dr. Michaelis.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18.—The report that Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial German Chancellor, has offered Friedrich von Payer the post of Vice Chancellor, held by Dr. Karl Helfferich, is confirmed by the Clerical Germania and the Radical Tageblatt. The offer would imply the Chancellor's readiness to throw overboard Helfferich, as well as Vice Admiral von Capelle, the Minister of Marine, in order to save the situation.

News of these overtures to the Radical parties has not helped Dr. Michaelis in his parliamentary troubles. Germania, speaking for the powerful Clerical Party, says that the naval outbreak has convinced parliamentary circles that Michaelis lacks the requisite political judgment, and must be replaced by an adroit politician and diplomat.

A solution of the crisis is expected soon after the return of Emperor William from Constantinople. The Tageblatt says opinion is virtually unanimous in political circles that a quick change of Chancellors is inevitable. The Vorwärts, organ of the German Socialists, says that even the sacrifice of a second subordinate in Dr. Helfferich, following the displacement of von Capelle, cannot affect its view that Dr. Michaelis is an impossibility as Chancellor.

The Conservative organs manifest displeasure at this appeal to the Radicals. The Tageszeitung says it cannot fail to impair the prestige of the Government.

The Prussian Diet reassembled yesterday, to be met by the news that the Franchise Reform bill, which the Emperor ordered submitted in time so that new elections could be held under the new system, probably would not be ready before December. At best only the formal first reading is expected before Christmas, and there is little chance that the debates can be concluded before the terms of the present members of the Diet expire.

The Germania says that the delay is due to the complicated studies connected with the reform of the upper house and the reshaping of election districts. The actual change in franchise rights has presented few difficulties.

The majority parties in the Diet, which are opposed to the idea of "suicidal" reform, are delighted at the delay. Herr Free of the Conservative Party said yesterday that there was opposition in Prussia to the Reichstag franchise.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the Prussian Herrenhaus (House of Lords) opened with a speech by the President of the Chamber, Count von Arnim-Boitzenburg, who referred to President Wilson's reply to the peace proposal of Pope Benedict as an attempt to sow discord between the German Emperor and the people, because, he said, otherwise the Entente would be unable "to fell the German oak." He added that the German people never would allow Bismarck's gigantic work to be undone, and that it was again the enemy, who had refused peace except at the cost of Germany's existence.

CALL FOR NEW STATESMEN.

German Methods Need Reform, Conrad Hausmann Urges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18.—Conrad Hausmann, Liberal member of the Reichstag, writes in the Berliner Tageblatt of "The Government of Tomorrow." He asserts that German domestic and foreign politics are inseparable and continues:

"The formation of a steady imperial government is now welded by world politics. An element of strength is demanded throughout Germany.

"There are three possibilities in the future: First, to continue steering in the same course, which is dangerous for the empire; second, government by the minority, which with a passive attitude by the majority would be the hardest blow for Germany; third, the possibility that a leading statesman should work together with men who have the complete confidence of the great masses of the people."

Dr. Hausmann says that only under these conditions can the war be continued with full force until the hour when the Entente shall be willing to make peace. He argues that the Government must make full confidence in the Crown and in the representatives of the people a basis for leadership and that this step should set in motion the full working force of officials and representatives of the people and army. Hausmann concludes that events have proved that the State needs new men.

CLAIMS GAIN ON PEACE.

Erzberger Says Zurich Move Opened Way for Discussion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18.—The South German Gazette reports that Mathias Erzberger said at Ulm that he had made his statement about peace to Editor Baumgarten in Zurich in order to get in touch with British peace agents.

"My sign was understood by England," he said, "and I was accorded the opportunity for discussion."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette reveals the "simple and practical" solution of Germany's peace terms as advanced by Mathias Erzberger, namely, that Great Britain and Germany mutually participate in the enterprises of the other, each supplying an equal amount of capital.

VOICES ARGENTINE DISLIKE.

German Paper Quotes "a Diplomat" on Anti-American Feeling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18.—An Argentine diplomat, writing in the National Liberal Weser Zeitung of Bremen, says that, to grasp the policy of Argentina as it affects the belligerents, it is necessary to understand that the Pan American idea, as formulated in the Monroe Doctrine, does not meet with sympathy in Argentina, nor does the interpretation put upon it by America. This, he says, was the reason for the formation of the A B C combination, which America vainly tried to dismember.

The writer explains that conditions have changed since the world war began, and, owing to the submarine war, Argentina has been unable to import gold and so has been obliged to accept America's offer of help. This, he says, has split the A B C combination. The answer to President Wilson's proposition to the A B C, he continues, shows how much each State is still dependent on the United States. He asserts that Argentina feels no great sympathy for any of the belligerents, but that there is a certain racial sympathy for France, though not for England or America.

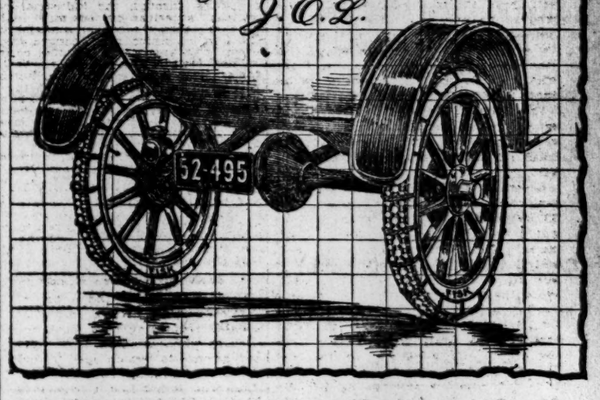
The Zeitung professes to believe that the active help of the Argentine Army against Germany cannot be counted on, since it must not be forgotten that it was organized, armed, and instructed by Germany, that its uniforms come from Germany, and that most of its officers are naturalized Germans, so that it could hardly be used against Germany unless new officers were found and the army reorganized.

It concludes by saying that the whole policy of the United States in dealing with the B C nations has in view the capturing of the South American market immediately after the war. It will be remembered that the Germans have been counting on this market ever since the outbreak of the war, and have been giving great attention to instructing the youth of Germany in the Spanish language.

AUTOMOBILES | AUTOMOBILES.

MEMORANDUM

Owner of the Ford, 52495 N.Y.—
Below is a sketch I made of your new Fisk Tires equipped with Weed Chains when your Ford stood on 42nd St., East Tuesday morning.
I congratulate you for appreciating that your tires are safe on wet-slippery-skiddy pavements only when they are encased in Tire Chains.
Yours for Safety
J. C. L.



Don't Buy a Noise

It is no longer necessary to do so.

The Noiseless Typewriter

is a machine which proves that silence is golden.

Hitherto you have suffered in silence,
Thinking that what can't be cured must be endured.

Now, unless your soul is attuned to a harsh, metallic din, you need suffer no longer.

Descriptive literature and an impressive list of users will be sent on application.

Also ask for a demonstration at your office.

The Noiseless Typewriter Company
253 Broadway, New York *Tel. Barclay 7442*

NO RED TAPE

4% Liberty Bonds delivered to patriots at time of purchase at the stores named below.

Bring in your Fifty Dollars and take home your Bond.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

No. 1 Wall St.
Broadway and 42nd St.
Broadway and 23rd St. (Flatiron).
125th St. and 8th Ave.
Broadway and 72nd St.
Fulton St. and Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.

LOAN SALES HERE MAKE NEW RECORD

Day's Subscriptions $85,000,000 and Exceed Daily Average Needed.

WHITMAN URGES SUPPORT

Issues Proclamation Calling on State to Observe Day Appointed by President.

For the first time since the opening of the campaign, subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan yesterday exceeded the daily average of $62,500,000 fixed by the committee in its drive to obtain $1,500,000,000 in the twenty-four business days ending Oct. 27. Yesterday's applications amounted to $85,000,000, which brought the total up to $545,000,000. In the eight remaining days maximum efforts will be made to raise $955,000,000 more in subscriptions, so that this district might have its full quota when the books finally close.

The official figures of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed a gain of about $56,000,000 for the day, the total for tabulated subscriptions being $416,576,850.

Several large applications were announced yesterday, among them one for $25,000,000 from the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., "the House of Twelve Partners." This is the biggest single subscription filed at any one time since the opening of the campaign. It is understood that the Morgan firm will make a further application later on. Drexel & Co., the Philadelphia office of the firm, reported a $5,000,000 subscription, making a total of $30,000,000. In the first Liberty Loan campaign the two houses filed subscriptions aggregating $50,000,000. Among the other large-sized subscriptions announced yesterday were $20,000,000 additional by the Central Trust Company, $10,000,000 additional by the Bankers Trust Company, $5,000,000 additional by the New York Life Insurance Company, and $5,000,000 by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company.

The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee made it known that Guggenheim Brothers had subscribed $2,000,000 through it, and that Mrs. Charles A. Stone, a member of the committee, had obtained a $1,000,000 subscription from the American international Corporation, of which Charles A. Stone is President. The Guaranty Trust Company reported the receipt of two subscriptions from Russia, amounting to $150,000.

Yesterday's Big Subscriptions.

Following are the subscriptions announced yesterday:

J. P. Morgan & Co.	$25,000,000
Central Trust Co. (additional)	20,000,000
Bankers Trust Co. (additional)	10,000,000
New York Life Ins. Co. (additional)	5,000,000
E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.	5,000,000
Nat. State Bank of Newark, N. J.	4,000,000
Guggenheim Brothers	2,000,000
American Express Co.	1,000,000
Scandinavian Trust Co.	1,000,000
F. S. Smithers & Co.	1,000,000
Louis G. Laumeier (through Hitchcham & Phenix National Bank)	1,000,000
Dry Dock Savings Inst. (additional)	1,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.	1,000,000
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	1,000,000
American International Corp.	1,000,000
Manton B. Metcalf	500,000
International Banking Corp.	500,000
Newburg Savings Bank	500,000
Metropolitan Bank (additional)	500,000
Garfield National Bank	500,000
George W. Helme Co.	500,000
New York Air Brake Co.	500,000
National Biscuit Co. (through First National Bank)	500,000
Lawrence Turnure & Co.	500,000
Clarke, Dodge & Co.	500,000
Columbia Gas & Electric Co.	350,000
Battery Park National Bank	300,000
Kean, Taylor & Co.	300,000
National Aniline & Chemical Co.	300,000
North Side Bank of Brooklyn	275,000
Millett, Roe & Hagen (additional)	250,000
William Hamlin, Buffalo	250,000
Fifth Avenue Bank (additional)	225,000
General Cigar Co., Inc.	200,000
V. Everit Macy	200,000
Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn (additional)	180,000
Brooklyn Trust Co. (additional)	158,000
United States Rubber Reclaim. Co.	150,000
Hayden, Stone & Co. (additional)	150,000
U. T. Hungerford Brass & Cop. Co.	150,000
Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.	150,000
Franklin Trust Co. (additional)	146,000
Kings County Savings Institution (additional)	110,000
Enoch & Co.	101,000
German Savings Bank, Brooklyn	100,000
Peoples Bank of New City (additional)	100,000
Carter & Co. (through Corn Exchange Bank)	100,000
Officers, Directors, and employes of National Silk Dyeing Company	100,000
H. Duys & Co.	100,000
Garfield National Bank, Trustees of Masonic Hall and Asylum	100,000
Stern Bros. & Co.	100,000
Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company	100,000
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company	100,000
E. S. Kuh & Valk Co. (through Battery Park National Bank	100,000
Johnson Lighterage Company	100,000
J. K. Rice, Jr., & Co.	100,000
J. K. Rice, Jr.	100,000
John Anderson	100,000
William Erhart	100,000
Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc.	100,000
McDonnell & Co.	100,000
George J. Meyer, Buffalo	100,000
American Radiator Company, Buffalo	100,000
Redding Bros.	100,000
Bradstreet Company (through Corn Exchange Bank)	100,000
Henry W. Putnam (through Hallgarten & Co.)	100,000
MacAndrews & Forbes	100,000
Walter & Co.	100,000
Chas. A. Schieren Company	100,000
Alexander W. Behr (Russia)	100,000
R. P. T. Dormitory Fund	76,000
Herzfeld & Stern	63,000
Employes of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.	60,000
Emery Beers & Co.	50,000
Smiley Steel Co., Inc.	50,000
Hasler Brothers	50,000
G. A. Zabriskie (additional)	50,000
Emil Pfizer	50,000
Thomas F. Balfe	50,000
"Rato" Co. of Moscow, Russia	50,000
C. C. Dula	50,000
Hevemeyer & Elder	50,000
Pullman Co., (total subscription $1,550,000)	50,000
Winchell Smith and John L. Golden (jointly)	50,000
Harriet M. Richardson	38,000
J. B. Cobb	35,000
Simpson, Spencer & Young	30,000
The Mirror (candy shop)	25,000
Cooperstown National Bank	20,000
C. W. L. Norton	17,000
J. F. Grant	10,000
Booker Contracting Co.	10,000
F. H. Peaty	10,000
Dickerson & Gaskell, Inc.	10,000
De Sola Bros. & Pardo	10,000

Whitman Issues Proclamation.

Governor Whitman issued the following proclamation yesterday:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:

The President, in behalf of the Liberty Loan, has issued a proclamation designating Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of October, as

LIBERTY DAY

and urges the people of the nation "to assemble in their respective communities and pledge to one another and to the Government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support."

The ready response to the first Liberty Loan call clearly indicated the intensity of feeling and the desire on the part of our people to aid their Government and assist the righteous cause to which our nation is committed.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Charles S. Whitman, Governor, do call the attention of the people to the urgency of the President's appeal, confident that New York State will again nobly respond, and that the answer will be an indication of the sincere and enthusiastic support of the Government and of our soldiers and sailors who stand ready to defend with their lives the cause of civilization and humanity.

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany this sixteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

By the Governor:
WM. A. ORR,
Secretary to the Governor.

Urges Speed by Trade Committees.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, sent a letter yesterday to the Chairmen of the 138 trade committees, calling their attention to the need of working with redoubled energy in canvassing the industries of the city. He said that while the committees had set out to secure subscriptions amounting to $520,000,000, they had thus far made returns amounting to only $51,000,000, or less than 10 per cent.

"I wish it were possible," Governor Strong said, "for me to give you at this time an expression of appreciation and satisfaction with the work your committee and other industrial committees have done in this Liberty Loan campaign, for I know it has been arduous and at times discouraging. The amount of subscriptions returned, however, which is the criterion upon which elation or discouragement can be based, indicates the necessity of my writing to you now only to request a redoubling of your efforts. The total returns from our industrial committees to date is less than 10 per cent. of what we feel must be returned if this Liberty Loan campaign in New York City is to be declared successful. I can account for this only in the thought that the magnitude of the task, as well as the imperative duty of citizenship, is not as yet thoroughly comprehended.

"Appropriations by Congress in this war year are in the aggregate nearly 80 per cent. of the total expenses of the Government over a period of a century and a quarter, and this terrific burden can be divided only between taxes and bond issues. I am told the pinch of taxation is militating against large subscriptions through the industrial committees. American citizens must realize, however, that we are in a world war, the hurt of which must come home to every man and woman in this country in one form or another, and that so far as finances are concerned, that hurt will grow commensurately with the unwillingness of the American public to subscribe freely for an interest-bearing obligation of the United States Government as against accepting increasingly burdensome taxation.

"I therefore petition you to increase your efforts for the success of the Liberty Loan, to give this campaign more of your time and more of your energy, and to gather about you a larger corps of assistants who can and will drive home to every man and woman in your industry the critical nature of the present situation and the individual duty that is apparent."

Banks to Be Open Evenings.

At a meeting of the Liberty Loan Committee yesterday a resolution was adopted requesting New York banks in sections where such facility would be a convenience to remain open in the evenings for handling subscriptions from those who do not find it possible to visit banks during regular hours. Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, announced that all the branch offices of his bank would be open Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week.

Directors of the P. Lorillard Company have voted to assist their 16,000 employes to buy Liberty Loan bonds by paying 10 per cent. of the cost of each bond subscribed for by their workers.

Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and the only Government official who is a member of the Liberty Loan Committee, in speaking of the Liberty Loan, yesterday said:

"There is no question that this bond is the very safest investment in which any individual can invest his money. Further than that I predict, and I base my prediction on past history, that as soon as the treaty of peace is signed these bond will be selling at a large premium. If this Liberty Bond is not safe, then nothing is safe. The house, or the farm, or the bank book, or the furniture, or whatever other personal or real property you may own would be worth nothing if the Government defaulted in the payment of these bonds; for then the Government then would be forced to tax the people on every bit of property they owned, so that your property would be a burden instead of an asset, and the only obligation that would stand out untaxed would be this Liberty Bond.

"Do not fool yourselves into the idea that the rich men and the banks can take care of this loan. If they are forced to do so, then the country will be in a serious industrial condition, for the banks will not be able to lend money in the ordinary course of trade and commerce. The banks are doing their share, and it is up to the people to come forward and do theirs."

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second Internal Revenue Office announced yesterday that under a decision wired to his office from Washington, he was authorized to accept Liberty Bonds equivalent to the amount of floor tax due as security in lieu of bonds given by surety companies. The collector said that the ruling afforded an opportunity to be patriotic and at the same time save money.

Bloomingdale Brothers announced yesterday that they had received subscriptions for Liberty bonds on Wednesday amounting to $12,600.

Herbert Quick, member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, issued a statement yesterday appealing to the farmers of the country to invest their money in the Liberty Loan.

A. B. Leach, Chairman of the Metropolitan Canvass Committee, which is endeavoring to make a systematic canvass of every man, woman, and child in the city, has asked the newspapers to announce that he was anxious to get volunteers who are willing to devote their spare time from now to Oct. 27 in the interest of the Liberty Loan.

12,000 Loan Speakers.

Liberty Loan speeches are to be made every night in every moving picture theatre covered by the four-minute men from now until the end of the campaign.

Twelve thousand speakers, including men prominent in all walks of life, have been enlisted in the cause. They have been speaking twice a week in theatres as official representatives of the Government, besides addressing audiences informally on many other occasions. This twice a week schedule now becomes a daily schedule for the last ten days of the campaign.

Four minutes is the limit of a speech. Into this period, the speaker must crowd an explanation of the Government bonds, and an appeal to patriots. A more detailed explanation of the loan couched in simple language, so that the man not familiar with investments can understand, has been incorporated in the four-minute men's bulletin. This is sent to speakers only, but these are serving also as a bureau of information, so that any man or woman wishing to ask questions regarding the Liberty Loan can get the answers by calling on a four-minute man.

More than 1,000 speakers enrolled in the League to Enforce Peace have placed themselves at the call of the Liberty Loan Committee, the Treasury Department announced tonight, and all have been asked by William H. Short, the league's Secretary, to make at least one speech on Liberty Day.

BOSTON'S TOTAL $43,514,000.

First Reserve District Has Subscribed $115,385,000 to Loan.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Liberty Loan subscriptions reported by banks in this city in the twenty-four hours ended at 9 A. M. today amounted to $10,762,000. This brought the city's total up to $43,514,000, while the grand total in the First Federal Reserve District was $115,385,000. Totals to date for some of the cities included in the committee's tabulation were:

Hartford, $6,631,000; New Bedford, $2,994,000; Worcester, $2,932,000; Springfield, $2,633,000; New Haven, $2,383,000; Waterbury, $1,650,000; Fall River, $1,438,000; Holyoke, $1,415,000; Lowell, $1,387,000; Manchester, N. H., $769,000; St. Albans, Vt., $512,000; Bangor, Me., $472,000; Burlington, Vt., $357,000.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, in a statement made at the New England Loan Committee's headquarters, said: "We must all take as much of the present and all other issues of the Liberty Loan bonds as we can. The very credit of the United States is at stake on the success of the bond issues. People must remember this. It is imperative that every bond be taken; they must be taken; they will be taken."

Detroit Nears Her Quota.

DETROIT, Oct. 18.—Figures at Liberty Loan headquarters indicate that Detroit is leading the large cities of the United States, having already obtained more than $33,000,000 in subscriptions to fill the quota of $43,000,000. It is expected that Detroit will oversubscribe the quota next week and drive toward a $50,000,000 total.

Minneapolis District $40,000,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18.—Subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan in the Ninth Federal Reserve District totaled $40,000,000 late today. The quota is $103,000,000.

CAPTURED U-BOAT TO AID WAR LOAN

German Submarine Arrives and Will Be Set Up in Central Park.

BRITISH TANK ALSO HERE

Two Formidable Fighting Machines Will Be Shown in Liberty Bond and Red Cross Campaigns.

The U-C-5, a German mine-laying submarine which was captured by the British in 1916, and a British tank which has been through heavy action in France, have arrived in this country and will be used for exhibition purposes in aid of the bond issue.

The undersea boat, a small, new type of ocean pest, with no torpedo tubes and equipped for mine laying exclusively, is now partly in the hold of a big ship and partly on a barge, which will transport the German terror in three parts to the landing at 132d Street and North River, after which it will be placed on exhibition in Central Park, as a Liberty Loan advertisement. The tank will be used by the Red Cross in its campaign for funds.

After the three parts of the submarine have been lifted ashore by cranes, they will be shown in a great procession headed by a brass band on Saturday morning. Each section of the craft will be transported on a huge, specially contructed truck, drawn by forty-eight horses. The first truck will bear the bow of the boat, weighing thirty tons. The next will carry the mid-section, which weighs forty-five tons, and the third will carry the stern, a weight of thirty-seven tons.

Because of the great weight of the three loads, the route had to be tested to make sure of the strength of the pavements over which the load was to pass. Several city ordinances regarding traffic have been nullified temporarily to make it possible to reassemble the submarine on dry land in Central Park. The trucks will move south to Manhattan Street, across Manhattan Street to 125th Street, along 125th Street to Seventh Avenue, and on Seventh Avenue to 110th Street. Then the forty-eight horses will drag their loads, the greatest which have ever been dragged along New York streets, to the Sixty-sixth Street entrance to Central Park and from there to the site in the meadow, where the three parts are to be put together. Here Mrs. Guy Emerson, wife of the Director of Publicity of the Liberty Loan Committee, will rechristen it on Saturday, changing its name to the "U-Buy-A-Bond."

A crew of Liberty Loan salesmen will be put on board, and the Kaiser's former sea terror will be transformed into one of the great factors in the Liberty Loan drive. After it has been docked in the sheep pasture, the U-boat will be opened to the public. Admission will be free to those displaying Liberty Loan buttons or otherwise proving that they are Liberty-bond holders. The Park Department has constructed a wooden stand, from which the submarine may be viewed.

The U-boat was sent to this country with the compliments of the British Admiralty. A great many difficulties had to be overcome, before the prize was released, to be used for this purpose. Lord Northcliffe had a great deal to do with overcoming the difficulties.

The submarine was captured by a British destroyer in the middle of 1916. The business of the U-C-5 was to find the sea lanes which British merchant ships were using and to sow them with mines. The regular German minelayers were driven from the seas during the first week of the war. The ideal use of the mines was that of dropping them after the U-boat had been sighted and chased by a British warship, thus mining the course which the pursuer had to take. The twelve mines were carried in six tubes. After a mine was dropped, it went straight to the bottom of the ocean, but the impact of striking the bottom, separated the mine from an anchor to which it was attached. The anchor remained on the bottom, while the mine rose to within a few feet of the surface, the U-boat having in the meantime passed on out of danger from its own torpedo.

The U-C-5 is 110 feet in length, with a beam of eleven feet. Its displacement is 200 tons. As it was not intended for pursuing prizes, the least possible space was given to engines, and its normal speed above water was six miles an hour.

The tank, now waiting to be unloaded, which arrived with the original Flanders mud on it, will be exhibited in Central Park beside the U-boat. It is the first of the land battleships to be seen in this country.

LIBERTY LOAN TOTAL NEAR $1,750,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

statement issued by the Treasury tonight:

"Official reports on subscriptions totaled $827,174,650 up to the close of business yesterday, or about $127,000,000 more than was reported at the close of the previous day. Estimates based on the customary daily increases of the official figures and unofficial reports from various parts of the country led to the belief tonight that between $1,500,000,000 and $1,750,000,000 had been subscribed.

"The official figures follow: Boston, $95,800,000; New York, $389,390,000; Philadelphia, $28,345,000; Cleveland, $56,300,000; Richmond, $34,470,000; Atlanta, $8,060,050; Chicago, $91,279,000; St. Louis, $7,354,350; Minneapolis, $25,500,000; Kansas City, $7,197,000; Dallas, $6,830,000; San Francisco, $39,040,150.

"New York went over the $300,000,000 mark, an unofficial estimate from there tonight being $560,000,000.

"Chicago reported a whirlwind campaign and that district's total is thought to be above $300,000,000. Detroit sent a telegram saying that $32,500,000, or 76 per cent. of its quota, was subscribed and that by Saturday night it surely would have an oversubscription. With another week to work, it was declared, the city's total will be very large.

"The Minneapolis district continued to move on toward a $50,000,000 total. St. Paul telegraphed that it would raise $15,000,000 by Saturday night.

"The Cleveland district doubtless has come above the $100,000,000 mark. The city itself has subscribed more than $30,000,000. Pittsburgh has subscribed a slightly larger amount, and Columbus some $3,800,000.

"Increased subscriptions by New England States have come in fast this week and no doubt the Boston district, too, has upward of $125,000,000. Meagre reports from other States indicate that the $2,000,000,000 mark is being rapidly approached and probably will be reached by Saturday night."

A regiment which subscribed for almost $250,000 in Liberty bonds in half a day, in which every officer, noncommissioned officer, and 80 per cent. of the privates are bondholders, is the record of the 343d Infantry of the national army, now stationed at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

The purchase of more than $30,000,000 worth of second Liberty Loan bonds by the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the army is one of the remarkable incidents of the campaign, and the 343d Infanty is the banner organization of the army in this respect. Colonel Charles R. Howland, its commander, now in Washington on official business, thus tells the story of his whirlwind campaign:

"There are a great many men of foreign birth in my command, Russians, Hungarians, Slavs, Lithuanians and others, some of whom cannot speak intelligible English. They are largely from the steel mills and stockyards of Chicago, which makes the regiment's record all the more striking.

"We opened the campaign on a rainy day. I cut morning drill short, called the officers together and mapped out a plan of action. By noon the officers had bought bonds worth more than $25,000 and before drill at 1:30 P. M. the company officers called their noncommissioned officers together, and before they had finished every sergeant and corporal and most of the privates were bondholders."

PHILIPP DEFENDS GERMAN-AMERICANS

Governor Says They Are Buying Liberty Bonds, and Predicts Wisconsin Will Oversubscribe.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 18.—Governor Emanuel L. Philipp issued a statement tonight in answer to the report that pro-German influences were affecting the sale of Liberty Loan bonds in this State. The statement says in part:

"I resent the continued slanders which have been heaped on this State, many of them by well-intentioned persons who do not know the facts. In spite of any misrepresentation in Washington, which we must bear as a part of our burden during this war, we want it known that the nation need not fear the influence of pro-Germans in Wisconsin. We have a large German population, which, as a class, will rank with any other nationality for patriotism, not only in this State but in other States.

"In Oshkosh, a city with a large German population, the bulk of which is classed as German workingmen the Second Liberty Loan already has been oversubscribed. In Superior, the second city in the State, which has a population greatly augmented by persons of foreign birth, both Germans and Scandinavians, the quota has been oversubscribed. In Milwaukee, known as a German city, more than $12,000,000 was subscribed in the early days of the Liberty Loan campaign.

"I will be authority for the statement that Wisconsin will oversubscribe its quota of the Second Liberty Loan."

HEAVY LOAN DRIVE IN CHICAGO

Committee Confident That City Will Exceed Its Quota.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan bonds today increased to such a degree that those in charge of the campaign said they believed the Chicago quota would be more than filled by the time of the close of the "drive." A marked increase in the number of the small investors, buyers of the $50 and $100 bonds, was noticeable. As the result of the "flying squadron's" labors their total sales were brought up to $21,000,000.

Among the larger single subscriptions were one by the National City Bank of $1,000,000, and another of $1,096,400 by the Board of Trade, representing subscriptions among the members.

DES MOINES TAKES $5,580,550.

Iowa Capital Subscribes 72% of Quota in One Day.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Des Moines's subscription for the Liberty Loan on the first day of the campaign was $5,580,550, or 72 per cent. of the entire quota.

LAFAYETTE YOUNG, JR.

Cleveland's Total Grows Rapidly.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—Under the renewed impetus given the campaign by several addresses of Secretary Baker in support of the Liberty Loan Cleveland's subscriptions were increased by $6,000,000 during the twenty-four hours ended at noon today, bringing the total to $29,313,200, nearly half the minimum quota of $60,000,000. The Fourth Federal Reserve District now has subscribed $105,000,000, more than one-third of the minimum quota.

Syracuse Passes $10,000,000 Mark.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Subscriptions for the second Liberty Loan in Syracuse passed the $10,000,000 mark, two-thirds of the city's estimated quota, today, when the First National and the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga announced that they would each take $3,000,000 of the bonds. At the same time Directors of the City Bank, as individuals, subscribed $600,000. Sales of bonds at industrial plants are exceedding records in the first Liberty Loan campaign.

Hartford's Quota Already Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 18.—This city's total in Liberty Loan subscriptions is $12,000,000, which surpasses the city's quota. The final total will be nearly $20,000,000.

Maryland's Total Above $30,000,000

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—A total of $30,700,000 had been subscribed in Maryland to the Liberty Loan up to late this afternoon. The minimum for Maryland is $30,000,000.

PRINTING DELAYS WAR BOND ISSUE

No Cause for Worry Because Securities Have Not Been Delivered.

TASK TAXES FACILITIES

Government Printing Plant Was Overwhelmed—Every Precaution Taken to Safeguard the Issue.

There is no reason for alarm among large or small investors in the first Liberty Loan because the actual coupon bonds have not been delivered to them. The sole cause for the delay lies in the gigantic physical task of producing the bonds in the Government plant in Washington. Both the Federal Reserve Bank in New York and the Liberty Loan Committee offer every assurance to investors that there is no mystery in the delay, that neither financial loss nor inconvenience need be involved in it, and that it should not result in the slightest hesitancy in purchasing the bonds of the new loan—particularly as the latter are being sold over the counter like so much merchandise.

That there has been misapprehension because of the slowness in distributing the bonds is recognized generally among those agencies pushing the present loan. For that reason they are eager that the public, particularly the small buyer not familiar with financial matters, should understand what a tremendous task has been involved in the production and the distribution of the bonds, and should realize that failure to receive them to date on the part of any investor neither involves loss of the first interest due Dec. 15, nor affects in any way the readiness with which his investment may be converted into the new issue of 4 per cent. bonds at the proper time.

It was pointed out that some 9,000,000 bonds had to be printed and since they are four-sheet issues, that means that 36,000,000 pieces of paper must be engraved. The work is among the finest of the printer's art, requiring well trained technical experts and needing, of course, to be safeguarded at every step. Huge as is the Government printing plant, it was not prepared for so staggering a task when the bond issue was decided upon. Feverish organization and extension of resources, however, was undertaken and today there are 6,000 persons at work day and night producing bonds.

Both the plates and the paper used in printing the Liberty Bonds are so sacred and so intricately safeguarded that the Government could not consider intrusting outside concerns with any part of the task, even if they had been able to assume it. Many other lines of war endeavor which require printed matter have met with the same vexatious but unavoidable delays in getting material, and most of them have suffered more than the Liberty Loan because its work has had preference.

While the Government plant was working at high pressure to produce the bonds of the first issue, it was decided that the second loan could be floated more readily if the bonds for it could be ready to hand over the counter. For that reason the work was interrupted while single sheet temporary bonds of the new loan with only four interest coupons attached were struck off and rushed to the Federal Reserve Districts. These bonds eventually will have to be exchanged for the "pamphlet bonds" with interest coupons for 25 years attached.

Bankers here believe that much of the unrest and dissatisfaction among small investors is due to their failure to comprehend that the interim certificates which were issued to them are for all practical purposes as good as the bonds themselves. These can be sold, hypothecated and, in general, used just as can the bonds they represent. Likewise they can be used directly next month for convertion into the 4s of the present issue, so that the exchange from the 3½ per cent. bonds of the first loan and then to exchange the latter for the new 4s entails double work on both the subscriber and the Government.

The bond issue department of the local Federal Reserve Bank is anxious for the public to understand that it is amply able to handle the distribution of both bonds and interim certificates and that, had they arrived on time from Washington, they long ago would have been in the hands of all subscribers. The department has a force of more than 200 engaged in the work and could deliver $40,000,000 worth a day if it could get them. In other words it could already have delivered $500,000,000 worth if it possessed them. The total distribution through the Reserve Bank in this district was $593,987,000 in addition to which $25,544,650 was furnished by special allotment, a total of $617,531,650. Thus nearly 31 per cent. of the entire issue was taken through the Federal Reserve Bank of this district.

The total subscriptions in the district aggregated $1,188,788,400, received from 978,959 subscribers through 1,040 banks. Thus far the Federal Reserve Bank has delivered about $160,000,000 worth of bonds in this district and is prepared, if it can get them, to deliver the remainder within 14½ days. In any event it is assured that before the first interest day—Dec. 15—deliveries will have been completed.

Exact figures on the delivery of certificates to date were not available at the bank yesterday, though it was promised they would be compiled by today.

CAMP UPTON'S TOTAL $890,000.

Soldiers Will Appear in Movies to Boom Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Oct. 18.—With the Liberty Loan campaign in full swing in the New York division, a total of $890,000 has been subscribed to date by the soldiers. The Liberty Loan Committee is especially pleased with the number of individual subscriptions. Practically every man who is able to do so has bought a bond. In the ammunition train of the 302d Engineers, which numbers eighty enlisted men, sixty-three have subscribed for bonds.

In connection with the Liberty Loan campaign the first review of men in the Seventh Division was held today, when subscribers from the 304th Field Artillery regiment and the 152d depot brigade, headed by the 304th Artillery band, marched past a battery of motion picture cameras.

General Bell's declaration that a singing army is a fighting army was put into practice last night, when Harry Barnhart, formerly leader of the New York Community Chorus, and at present the Camp Upton representative of the Committee on Supervision of Music in the Army and Navy, conducted the first community "sing" here. A large camp fire was lighted on the sides of Hill 77, around which 2,000 soldiers grouped and under the direction of Mr. Barnhardt sang many of the old, familiar tunes.

To avoid misunderstanding and useless correspondence, Major General J. Franklin Bell has announced his policy in regard to religious holidays. Permission will be granted to men to leave the camp on national holidays. Since Christmas is not a religious holiday with Jews and because it had been reperesented to him that the Day of Atonement, Sept. 27, was the most important religious holiday of the Jewish faith, General Bell granted a holiday from noon on Sept. 25 until reveille on Sept. 27. It is not his intention to grant any further religious holidays. "General Bell's refusal to grant a religious holiday to Jews," reads a memorandum issued from the Chief of Staff's office, "on Sept. 16, 17, and 18, notwithstanding the War Department had given him authority to do so, was solely for the purpose of avoiding the establishment of a precedent which would require the granting of the very numerous requests for religious holidays which he anticipated."

SENTENCED TO BUY BONDS.

Liquor Selling Clubs Must Subscribe to the Liberty Loan.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 18.—Judge A. L. Sanborn of the Federal Court imposed novel sentences on the Germania Club and Owls Nest of Rockford today when the organizations pleaded guilty to selling liquor without paying a Federal tax.

In addition to fining the Owls Nest $100, Judge Sanborn ordered it to purchase $200 in Liberty bonds. The Germania Club must buy $500 worth of Liberty bonds and pay a $100 fine.

May Use Estate Funds for Bonds.

The first application for permission to invest funds of an estate in Liberty Loan bonds was granted yesterday by Surrogate Fowler. The petition of the Union Trust Company asking approval of an investment of $33,950 from the estate of Mrs. Magdalena Herrmann, who died in 1913 leaving more than $200,000, said: "This loan, for the purpose of prosecuting the war against Germany and by reason of the safety and security of the investment and its income yield and nontaxable features, would be an investment greatly to the advantage of the estate."

$549,000 Subscribed at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Oct. 18.—A total of $549,000 already has been subscribed by the students at the Officers' Training Camp here. The Fourteenth New York Company holds the record for money pledged, with a total of $148,500.

LONDON STRENGTHENS AIR RAID DEFENSES

Increases All Safeguards Against Possible German Attacks During the 'Hunter's Moon.'

LONDON, Oct. 18.—With the approach of the "hunter's moon," which is expected to be at its brightest next Tuesday, London is preparing so as not to be caught napping by German air raiders. While the damage in the recent raids turned out to be comparatively negligible, the fact that the Germans apparently had no definite objective and dropped bombs promiscously anywhere they could has resulted in all possible precautions being taken, such as the placarding of every available shelter, improving the system of police warnings, and increasing the defenses in such a manner that the Germans may do the least damage and also get an unhealthy reception if they should by chance break through the anti-aircraft barrier.

King George and Queen Mary, accompanied by Princess Mary and Prince Albert, today toured the East End and inspected the air raid shelters provided in that section, where thousands of poor families live. The royal party went through many buildings, including warehouses and factories, and also several tunnels.

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Madras Shirts, soft negligee bosom, laundered or French cuffs . . . $1.50

Madras Shirts, soft negligee bosom, laundered or French cuffs; also, with separate laundered collar to match. . . . $2.00

Silk Stripe Madras Shirts, soft bosom and French cuffs, in entirely new color arrangements $3.00

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made to your own measure
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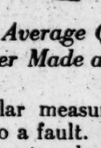

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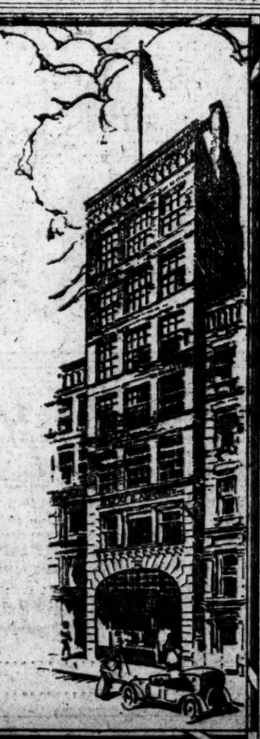

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Picture of the fire in Brooklyn that destroyed great quantities of food, in The New York Times Rotogravure Section next Sunday.—Advt.

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The Fall Book Number of The New York Times Review of Books next Sunday will contain a list of the season's best books properly classified and described. There will be articles by William Dean Howells and Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson, and critical reviews of important publications. Order today.—Advt.

SAYS HYLAN SUITS WILL BE PRESSED

Moss Declares He Believes in Tammany Candidate's "Absolute Integrity."

DENIAL BY HUGHES'S FIRM

Takes Issue with Judge Hylan—Says It Acted for Defendant in Dunn Suit.

Frank Moss, counsel for Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, in the libel actions begun by him against The World and The Globe as a result of articles bearing on Judge Hylan's relations with the Black Diamond Automobile Company, announced last night that those suits would be pressed to trial as rapidly as possible.

"The time was selected for throwing these libels at Judge Hylan so near Election Day as to make it very difficult for him to enforce legal remedies within that short time," said Mr. Moss. "The story has been broken into parts and strung along on various days, so that the physical labor of dissecting it and preparing proper papers in his behalf is very great.

"I am gratified to find that the press generally has not followed the lead of The World in the circulation of the libels—and even when enrolled against Judge Hylan in the Mayoralty campaign is not taking part in stabbing him in the back.

"When Judge Hylan asked me to accept his retainer in these suits, I was glad to do so, for in the years I have known him, I have heard nothing but good of him. He is well known in Brooklyn and was elected to his important judicial position by a large majority of the entire electorate in Kings County. He has been one of the active men in civic movements in Brooklyn for the bettering of conditions of life and business and has denounced the grabs in the field of high finance and city railroading which now have so many eminent defenders.

"It is very clear to me that his alleged connection with Goslin, the swindler, is false, and that the repetitions of the libels by these papers and their candidate after Judge Hylan's denials have been published with convincing evidence, shows the spirit which juries recognize when they give verdicts for libel and slander. The repetition of these libels and slanders by newspapers opposing candidates and speakers will be dangerous.

"I believe in Judge Hylan's absolute integrity and that these attacks will react in his favor. This I say freely, although I intend to vote for that other candidate, William M. Bennett, who was hit below the belt in the primaries of my party by the very same forces that are now trying to ruin Judge Hylan's name in order to elect the candidate whom they now need. Cheerfully I shall render my services to Judge Hylan in the defense of his name and honor and will press his case as rapidly as I may be able to proceed."

In a statement made on Wednesday night by Judge Hylan in denial of the charge that he had represented Alfred R. Goslin, the noted swindler, and his aid, Charles M. Dunn, in strike suits, Judge Hylan declared that his name had been used by Goslin and his Lieutenants as that of their attorney of record without his personal knowledge. In connection with this it was said by Judge Hylan that Dunn had taken advantage of the law firm of ex-Governor Charles E. Hughes—Hughes, Rounds & Schurman—in the same manner in one of these suits. This was denied yesterday in a statement issued by A. L. Richards of that firm—now Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight. Here is the statement:

"In April, 1905, an action to recover $250 was commenced in the Municipal Court of the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, Third District, in which the plaintiff was Charles M. Dunn and the defendant was Fernando Benner. The defendant in this action was represented by our firm. This action, according to our records, was discontinued in October, 1905, and in the same month a second action for $250 was commenced by Charles M. Dunn against Fernando Benner in the same court. In this action, also, we represented Mr. Benner. We have never at any time represented Charles M. Dunn."

Fernando W. Benner is agent of the office building at 6 Church Street.

"I cannot understand," he said last night, "how Judge Hylan could make such a statement. He must have known that Hughes, Rounds & Schurman represented me, and not Charles M. Dunn. His statement is ridiculous."

Mr. Benner said that he had been agent of the office building at 132 Nassau Street when Goslin and Dunn made the office of Lippman & Ruck in that building their headquarters.

"I took no pains to conceal that I did not like the kind of business Goslin and Dunn did, and perhaps that was the reason they acquired from somewhere—I cannot remember the details now—a promissory note I had given. It was on the amount of this note that Dunn brought suit."

Mr. Benner was asked if, when the case was up in court, Judge Hylan had appeared on the other side.

"I do not think that I was ever called upon to make a personal appearance in court, and so I cannot say about Judge Hylan," Mr. Benner replied.

At the office of Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight Mr. Richards said that all he cared to say regarding the case was contained in his statement.

SLAVS STAND BY MITCHEL.

Mayor Tells Them Fight Here Is Part of the Great World War.

Mayor Mitchel addressed a delegation representing the Slavonic race headed by Professor Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University at his headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel last evening.

"I am very grateful to you for your support," the Mayor said. "I understand what a difficult and bitter contest this is, and I am keenly alive to the fact that all the candidates on the Fusion ticket and particularly myself need the support of all those who are deeply convinced that we need the election of those who are loyal to our Government in this crisis and those who are convinced that we must maintain a decent government in this city. Your sympathies are first with the United States, the land of your adoption, and next with the countries and with the peoples from which you are sprung, whose liberty you hope to see established with the same ideals of democracy as ours guaranteeing the liberty of nations to live peaceably with their neighbors. You hope, therefore, that anything which is calculated to break down the efficiency of the United States Government, even if it may be the weakening of a great municipal government like New York City must be fought bitterly. Therefore, I am very grateful to you, and it is indeed encouraging to receive the assurance of your active help."

Speaking yesterday afternoon before the Commerce Club in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, Mayor Mitchel commented on the fact that his Tammany rival, Judge Hylan, had been invited to address the club, but had not come. Mayor Mitchel said Judge Hylan did not even write his own speeches.

"I know why he didn't appear," said the Mayor in his speech. "He never does appear when he's got to look men in the face and answer questions. Judge Hylan does not answer questions because he cannot answer questions. He does not make speeches because he cannot make speeches. He does not know municipal business. That is why his speeches are written for him by somebody else and why he phonographically reproduces them from the platform.

"When somebody asks him questions he stutters and stumbles and drops his glasses and turns to proceed with the reading of his speech. I refer to this because I am here to answer your questions and because I believe that no man is fit to offer himself as a candidate for Mayor, much less occupy that office, unless he is prepared to discuss the conduct of that office."

QUEENS GREETS MAYOR AT 3 BIG MEETINGS

Attacks on Hylan, Hearst, and Murphy Cheered—Says Opponent Dare Not Answer.

Mayor Mitchel carried his fight for re-election into the Borough of Queens last night, speaking at three large meetings in Long Island City, Flushing, and Jamaica. In all he attacked his Tammany opponent, Judge Hylan, for not repudiating Hearst and Cohalan.

In St. Michael's Hall, Flushing, an attempt at heckling was made. The Mayor, upon being introduced, said that he was glad to be in Queens.

"What did you ever do for Queens?" shouted a man in the back of the hall.

Mayor Mitchel straightened up, and shaking his finger at the man who had asked the question, said:

"If that is a specific question, I will answer it. My name is not Hylan."

This brought cheers for the Mayor, who continued his speech without further interruption except by applause.

"Once in a long while even Hearst can tell the truth," he said. "In a campaign some years ago, he pictured Murphy in stripes and called him and his district leaders a band of looters. He told the truth then. Today he and Murphy have united behind Mr. Hylan."

"I do not claim that all those opposed to me are chargeable with disloyalty. I believe the great body of Tammany Tall, and others who will be deluded into voting for Judge Hylan, despite what he represents in this campaign, are loyal to the flag and to the country. I have never claimed a monopoly of loyalty and patriotism, nor can anything that I have ever said be twisted into an inference that I have charged with disloyalty the great mass of loyal American citizens of German birth or parentage."

Mayor Mitchel spoke along the same lines to an audience of 800 in Hettinger's Hall, Long Island City. This meeting was held under the auspices of the Fusion Committee of the Bar of Queens County of which Eugene V. Daly is Chairman. Eugene L. Young presided. This was the Mayor's first speech of the evening. The audience was sympathetic and cheered him for almost a minute when he appeared on the platform and again when he concluded.

The last speech of the evening was at Episcopal Hall in Jamaica before an audience of 500. Controller Prendergast and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Mayor Mitchel's running mates on the Fusion ticket, spoke at the meetings in Queens.

LEAVES HYLAN FOR MITCHEL

French-Canadian Club Swings Over for Patriotic Reasons.

The French-Canadian Democratic Association, 423 West Forty-seventh Street, notified the City Democracy last night that, although it had passed resolutions indorsing Judge Hylan, the members had retracted the resolutions and decided to support Mayor Mitchel. At a meeting Wednesday night a resolution was adopted stating:

"We have now become convinced that disloyal elements supporting the candidacy of John F. Hylan are opposed both to the welfare of the Democratic Party and the safety and security of our city."

The Fusion Committee filed on Wednesday night, the last night for filing petitions, independent petitions for Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and Robert Adamson, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, each containing 15,000 signatures. For Ransom, Lyons, Hopper, Morgan, and Marks, the candidates for county offices, the petitions contained 8,000 signatures each, while petitions for judicial candidates contained 15,000 signatures each. Emory R. Buckner, Chairman of the Mitchel Campaign Committee, said that all the reports he had received indicated that the Socialist vote this Fall would be extremely heavy and that it would draw mostly from the Tammany ticket.

"The Socialist sentiment is rising fast, and, with Hylan now out of this race," he said, "it is either Mitchel or Hillquit. Republicans now realize that Bennett stands no chance of election, and they are swinging back to Mitchel. Hylan, the deaf-mute candidate, not only refuses to answer Mayor Mitchel's questions but also refuses to answer questions from any one in his audience. He has been advised by his campaign managers that a deaf-mute campaign is all that can prevent his complete undoing."

Mayor Mitchel received a letter yesterday from Professor John C. Hibben, President of Princeton University, offering to come to New York and speak in the Mayor's behalf.

SAYS MITCHEL MEN SPEND 'VAST SUMS'

Bennett Tells Brooklyn Meetings of Efforts Made to Buy Republican Captains.

ASKS ABOUT CONTRIBUTIONS

Wants to Know How Much Reynolds and His Associates Gave Toward the Campaign.

William M. Bennett, Republican candidate for Mayor, charged at four meetings in Brooklyn last night that backers of Mayor Mitchel had used large sums of money to buy the support of leaders of the Republican organization.

"Not content with trying to steal the Republican nomination for Mr. Mitchel," he said, "his backers are now trying to buy with their vast sums of money the support of the Republican organizations in all the boroughs. I receive reports daily that money in large quantities is being offered to the Republican election district Captains all over the city. The next administration will have the spending of $1,250,000,000. Is this the reason why the attempt was made to steal the nomination for Mr. Mitchel? Is this why, since the primaries, money has been spent in such vast quantities in a frantic attempt to buy up the election?

"The Mitchel forces will spend between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, or enough to elect a President. Now, while I am on this subject, I would like to ask Mr. Mitchel again how he justifies the contribution of $5,000 made by ex-Senator William H. Reynolds in 1913 to his campaign fund, which appeared in the report of the Mitchel Campaign Committee filed with the Secretary of State at Albany. I would also like to ask Mr. Mitchel how much more Mr. Reynolds and how much Mr. Bailey, Mr. Greve, and other real estate speculators contributed to his campaign fund in that year. How much have they contributed this year, and how much are Mr. Dodge, Mr. Childs, and Mr. Perkins contributing?

After the brazen attempt to steal the Republican nomination for Mr. Mitchel at the Republican primaries, the people are entitled to know the source of the money that is now being offered to the Republican election district Captains in an attempt to buy their allegiance away from the regularly nominated Republican candidate for Mayor."

Mr. Bennett spoke at Arion Hall, Arion Place near Broadway; the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A., Ashland Place and Hanson Place; White Eagle Hall, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and Borough Park Republican Club, Forty-third Street, and Twelfth Avenue. He was well received by good-sized audiences at all these meetings.

EAST SIDE SOCIALISTS PARADE WITH HILLQUIT

Great Demonstration for the Mayoralty Candidate—He Tells of a Stampede to the Party.

For more than three hours and for many miles all over the east side last night 15,000 men and women surged through the streets, accompanying an automobile in which rode Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor. It was Hillquit Night, and for the meetings at which the candidate and others on his ticket spoke much preparation had been made; but the street demonstrations were impromptu.

Although no policemen accompanied the procession, there were but two cases of disorder—a fist fight and a small shower of stones which broke two windows in an Eighth Street trolley car in East Tenth Street, when the motorman tried to plough his way through a crowd that solidly blocked the street.

Heartened by a statement from Charles F. Murphy yesterday afternoon that the Mayoralty race had narrowed down to Hylan and Hillquit, the party adherents turned their long march into a triumphal procession. Mr. Hillquit was obliged often to stand in the car and wave his hat to his followers, and each time they broke into yells of delight.

The candidate spoke first in Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, where police reserves fought back the crowd while Mr. Hillquit told the audience inside that the Socialist ticket would win if all worked hard for it until election day. He took for his text the lot of the wage earner and declared the administration's plan of buying and selling potatoes was a tardy adoption of the Socialist belief that the municipality should buy foodstuffs on a huge scale and distribute them to the people at cost. He insisted that the Socialist scheme had been ridiculed as visionary and impracticable and then, at last, adopted by the City Government.

When Mr. Hillquit emerged he found 7,000 persons in the street to give him a noisy welcome. No preparations had been made for a parade of more than the little string of campaigning automobiles, but the crowd rushed ahead and closed in behind, accompanying him up East Broadway, through Grand and Pitt Streets, then along Avenue C to the side entrance to Public School 64, at Tenth Street and Avenue B. By the time Mr. Hillquit had concluded his plea for the local Socialist candidates the crowd had grown so great that police reserves had to threaten with their night sticks to force a way for stalled trolley cars.

Growing noisier, the demonstrators hurried downtown with the candidate. Next Mr. Hillquit appeared on the stage of the People's Theatre at the Bowery and Spring Street, where he assured the audience that particularly on the east side of Manhattan, in the Bronx and in certain parts of Brooklyn there was a Socialist stampede.

The candidate wound up his night of campaigning at a reception at Little Hungary in East Houston Street, where he said the same bosses who oppressed the workers were supporting the Tammany candidacy of Judge Hylan.

ELECTION BOARD ARRESTED.

Action Taken After Alleged Fraud in Jersey City.

Joseph M. McCarthy, Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas, who has been investigating alleged frauds in the recent special election in Jersey City to fill a vacancy in the Board of City Commissioners, last night caused the arrest of an entire Election Board of four members in the Second District of the Second Ward. According to the returns, that ward gave to James F. Gannon, whose election has been declared, 1,550 votes, while it cast for the other candidate, John Warren, but 72 ballots.

The arrested board members are William S. Mulcahy, Patrick J. Connolly, Edward Sheary and Jeremiah Casey. The first two named are Democrats and the others Republicans. John Warren, independent candidate for City Commissioner, who was defeated on the face of the returns, stood guard last night and the night before with several friends, over the vault in the City Clerk's office in Jersey City, because physical evidence had been discovered of a plot to enter the vault where the ballots were stored.

Opposes Racial Political Groups.

In refusing yesterday to approve the incorporation of the Armenian Democratic Club, Inc., Supreme Court Justice Whitaker said: "This court will not approve the formation of a political organization which has for its purpose or in any way tends to the segregation of citizens or foreign birth or descent into distinct and separate political groups. Such organizations tend to retard the complete and effective Americanization of the entire body of our citizens."

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LIBERTY LOAN PARADE

To Holders of Liberty Bonds and Subscribers to the Second Liberty Loan:

The President has designated Wednesday, October 24th, as Liberty Day. All bond holders are requested to parade. If your lodge, club, or union, or other organization has not already called upon you to parade on this day you are invited to fill out the attached coupon and mail or deliver the same at once to LIBERTY LOAN PARADE HEADQUARTERS, 50 MADISON AVE., in order that a place may be assigned to you in the line for this day.

LIBERTY LOAN PARADE
Wednesday, October 24, 1917

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Saks & Company
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Are Now Offering Remarkable Values in

Men's Soft Hats and Derbies at $1.95

¶ Hats of American and European make, bearing the names of some of the world's best known hatters, together with a good assortment of hats from our regular stock. Some are selected "seconds," and many have been used as "samples," the latter being quite up to that standard of quality usually found in hats made to demonstrate the merits of a manufacturer's product. Included are:

Sample Cambiaghi Italian Soft Hats in original styles and in all colors.

American Soft Hats from Regular Stock. All snappy styles—both rough and smooth finish.

English Soft Hats from London. Made by Jos. Wilson & Company.

Derbies by America's Leading Maker. Termed "seconds" because they are a little light in the brim or crown.

¶ Not one hat in the lot made to sell for less than $3.

Men's Blanket Robes, $2.95
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¶ Made of Beacon Blanket Cloth in Navajo Indian designs and in smart figured effects.

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

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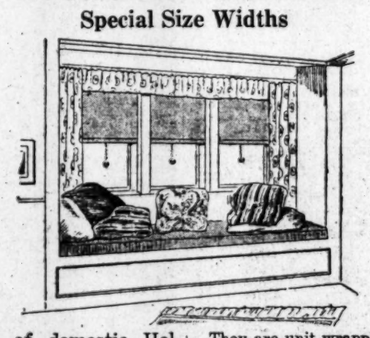

Made of domestic Holland, in white, green or ecru, finished with one-inch side hems and mounted on famous Stewart Hartshorn Shade Rollers Special Service

They are unit-wrapped with a complete set of fixtures. All full six feet long, and PERFECT.
Widths 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches.
85c each

Oil Opaque Shades
Fast-color, moisture-proof fabrics in white, green or ecru, mounted on one-inch guaranteed rollers.
24 to 36 inch, at 55c each
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Opaque Shades
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Same quality in white, 50c each

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Melrose, cream, Nile, 80c each
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A completely equipped workroom on the premises enables us to execute orders for special size and color shades made in accordance with architect's specifications.

In competition we have been commissioned to make and hang shades for some of the largest buildings of the city, such as
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MEN'S FINE DRESS SHIRTS
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New assortments of fabrics, in select weaves and designs, have recently been received for the making to order of Shirts and Pajamas. These include madras, cheviot, flannel, silk, silk-and-wool and silk-and-cotton, of both home and foreign manufacture.

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In wet weather the protection of the wonderful cushion in the DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOE will delight you.

The layer of cork between your foot and the damp pavement is the means of preventing many a cold and keeping your feet dry and comfortable. The construction of the sole makes this shoe as near damp-proof as leather footwear can be.

For Fall and Winter out-door wear you will find unusual shoe value at either of our stores. Most styles, $7 to $9.

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Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
For Men, Made by J. P. SMITH SHOE CO.
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THE EXPECTANT MOTHER
should not neglect her daily exercise nor abandon her social activities.

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adaptations of the season's smartest styles for Maternity Wear, due to patented adjustments, eliminate the embarrassment of appearing in public and make it possible to be comfortably and correctly attired at all times.

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In France our first soldiers are about to offer their lives for liberty—*and you!* Over here, a million more are getting ready to do likewise.

The easy way for *you* to help is to buy Liberty Bonds. Not just one or two—no! Do more than that! Buy enough to make you pinch and stint yourself to pay for them. No matter how hard it is—or what *necessities* you give up—it will be little enough compared with the sacrifice of our boys who go "over the top" in France.

That is *your* job: to buy plenty—and save money at the same time.

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NEW PLAYS.
Scenes from new dramatic productions, with portraits of stars, in The New York Times Retrogravure Section next Sunday.—Advt.

HILLQUIT OR HYLAN IS MURPHY'S GUESS

Tammany Boss Gets Reports of Great Increase in Socialist Candidate's Strength.

NOT ON EAST SIDE ALONE

Democratic Fusion Mayoralty Campaign Committee Increased to 1,000 Members.

Aroused by the inroads on Tammany's strength which the Socialists are making on the lower east side, Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy, as a means, it was thought, of stampeding voters of an anti-Socialist trend of mind in the Mitchel and Bennett camps into supporting John F. Hylan, came out with the flatfooted assertion yesterday that the Mayoralty race from now on is between Judge Hylan and Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Murphy took as text for his statement a straw vote taken in his own district, the new Fourteenth, and the district of Samuel S. Koenig, leader of the Republican forces in Manhattan—the Sixth. In Mr. Koenig's district the poll showed Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, to have received within thirteen votes of a majority of all the votes polled. In Murphy's own district he got approximately 30 per cent. of all the votes. Mr. Murphy was asked yesterday if he did not find this drift toward socialism surprising.

"No," he said, "it does not surprise me. I have seen it coming. The race today is between Hylan and Hillquit. In my opinion the Socialists will take more votes from Mitchel than they will from Hylan. The drift has been on for some time. In the general election last year the Socialists polled thirty votes in my district. In the special election a few months later when Tom Smith was elected to Congress they polled 39, of a total of 380 votes cast, for their candidate for Congress."

Mr. Murphy was asked to what he ascribed the growth of Socialist sentiment.

"I don't know to what to ascribe it," he said. "All I know is that the vote is there. And it isn't on the east side alone; it's all over town."

The Tammany boss was in such a jovial mood that the reporters asked him if he had seen the questions fired at him by Mitchel.

"No," he replied with simulated seriousness, "I am reating."

A moment later Mr. Murphy smiled broadly when told that Emory R. Buckner, Mayor Mitchel's campaign manager, had said the Hylan libel suit would come to trial on Nov. 6.

"Yes," said Murphy, "I should not wonder, and Hylan will get the verdict, too."

"Will it be as much as 200,000 votes?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"I wouldn't be surprised if it was one vote for every dollar Mr. Hylan sued for."

The aggregate of libel suits brought by the Tammany candidate against newspapers which have printed disclosures regarding his connection with the Black Diamond Automobile Company is $300,000.

Last night the campaign managers of Morris Hillquit made public a statement which echoed the claim made by Murphy that the Mayoralty race was between their candidate and Mr. Hylan.

"The Mayoralty choice is between Hillquit and Hylan," the statement read in part. "We have been fully aware of this for two weeks. The Tammany leaders were made aware of it when they received inside reports from their district leaders ten days ago, which confirmed in every way our own information.

"Neither Mitchel nor Bennett can possibly win. Powerful elements in the electorate which supported Mr. Mitchel four years ago are now working vigorously against him. In addition he has no organization in Brooklyn, where nearly two-fifths of the total vote in the city will be cast this year. Mr. Bennett with an organization behind him in only one borough and with no issue save the fact that he was counted out fraudulently in the primaries, is likewise out of the race. It is becoming more and more apparent as the days go by that the question the voters will be called upon to answer at the polls is whether they want a man for Mayor who, like Mr. Hillquit, meets all issues frankly, or one like Mr. Hylan, who is intensively silent on all the issues."

It was announced at the headquarters of the Democratic Fusion Committee last night that owing to increased activities in the Mayoralty campaign it had been determined to increase the Hylan Campaign Committee to 1,000. Former Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Burr is Chairman of the committee. Among the added members are: Former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Edgar M. Cullen; George Gordon Battle, Augustine J. Power, William Wirt Mills, Bird S. Coler, George J. Ryan, Andrew S. Hammersley, John C. Heintz, John Godfrey Saxe, C. Augustus Haviland, Senator Salvatore A. Cotillo, and Herman A. Metz.

MAYOR REVEALS PAST OF WHITNEY

Continued from Page 1.

attorney for the company, he failed to put in any answer to his own suit, and secured judgment by default.

7. That in a similar manner Turner secured judgment against the company in Turner's suit.

Judgments Assigned to Goslin.

8. That at a subsequent time both these judgments were assigned to Alfred R. Goslin, a notorious swindler and confidence man, who was called in to "reorganize" the Black Diamond Company.

9. That Goslin was mixed up in a number of shady transactions with Charles E. Turner.

10. That at the time Judge Hylan was running for Justice of the Municipal Court he received and cashed four checks made out by Goslin and by Goslin's stenographer for a total of $950.

11. That Judge Hylan wrote a letter in his own handwriting to Goslin, inclosing a "note" and thanking him for his interest in Hylan's behalf.

12. That Goslin, through various agents, notably his stenographer, Anna Irene Magher, Charles M. Dunn, and Edgar A. Whitney, instituted a number of shady suits against corporations and individuals.

13. That in all these suits the records show the name of John F. Hylan as attorney of record.

14. That in a number of these cases the papers are missing.

15. That in one case where the papers are missing, the court record bears the notation "Taken by Hylan, 1,030 Gates Avenue," and some one has drawn a line through these words.

16. That Judge Hylan denies that he was actually attorney although attorney of record, and contends that some one used his name without authority.

17. That on March 18, 1906, The New York World printed a story involving one of these suits, and stated at that time that John F. Hylan was the attorney of record.

18. That at no time since 1906 until this morning did Judge Hylan make any denial to the fact then publicly printed.

These are the principal facts which have been presented to me and to the public up to this morning.

Judge Hylan's Defense.

Against this array of facts is:

1. Judge Hylan's declaration that his suit against the Black Diamond Company "was a perfectly proper business transaction."

2. His declaration that he never saw Goslin.

3. His declaration that he never acted as attorney for Goslin or the known agent of Goslin.

4. The affidavit of Charles E. Turner, Hylan's officemate and business familiar, that Hylan never knew Goslin, and that the checks sent to Hylan by Goslin and cashed by Hylan were in payment of a debt which Turner owed Hylan.

5. The affidavit of Edgar A. Whitney, the plaintiff in one of Goslin's shady suits, that at the time of this suit he had not met Hylan and that Hylan was not his attorney.

As to the Black Diamond venture, the only point at issue is what constitutes a "perfectly proper business transaction."

"As to whether Judge Hylan ever saw Goslin, this is a matter of detail. Judge Hylan has not denied that he took Goslin's money, and that he wrote a letter to Goslin thanking him for his interest in Hylan.

"As to whether Judge Hylan ever acted as attorney for known agents of Goslin, he has already admitted and Goslin's agent has already sworn that he did act as attorney for one of Goslin's tools, namely, Charles B. Turner. Judge Hylan may or may not have acted as attorney for Goslin's agent, Whitney. It is admitted and sworn to that he did act as attorney for Goslin's agent, Turner.

"As to the two affidavits, one of Turner and one of Whitney, which have been offered to the public in Hylan's defense, I shall content myself with reciting the record of both gentlemen.

"Turner swore in an affidavit made on April 11, 1906, that he was used by Goslin in connection with a swindling mining suit, and that Goslin gave him $300 with which to skip out of the city when things got too hot for him. He is hardly the man to be used by Judge Hylan to prove that Judge Hylan never had any indirect dealings with Goslin.

Takes Up Whitney's Case.

"This morning Judge Hylan and Frank Moss, Judge Hylan's counsel, presented the public with an affidavit from Edgar A. Whitney.

"In 1904 Whitney was arraigned in General Sessions on a charge of bookmaking.

"In 1908 he was convicted on a charge of grand larceny, although this conviction was reversed.

"In 1912 he was arrested again on a charge of grand larceny preferred against him by the New York Credit Men's Association.

"In 1917, he makes an affidavit to prove the fitness of a candidate for Mayor of New York City. Going back a little further into Edgar A. Whitney's record, it appears that in 1901, Whitney was the star witness in the trial of Wardman Glennon of the Police Department, for neglect of duty in not suppressing a disorderly house.

"Previous to this trial, on Aug. 10, 1901, Whitney made a confession to Justice Jerome which was the basis for the Glennon trial. In this confession, he admitted that he had taken money to use his connections with the Parkhurst Society to tip off the police when illegal resorts were to be raided.

"The morning Sun of Aug. 11, 1901, contains the extremely interesting information that

Whitney was under cross-examination by Frank Moss, the counsel of the Parkhurst Society, for six hours, and told all he knew of the system by which a certain ring in the Police Department and the Department of Gambling held together.

Mr. Moss said that the result of the examination was satisfactory.

"As counsel for the Parkhurst Society in 1901, Frank Moss learned enough about Edgar A. Whitney to prevent him from placing much credence in any affidavit that Mr. Whitney might make.

"Mr. Moss is now Judge Hylan's counsel. It is curious that Mr. Moss should permit Whitney's affidavit to be offered to the public without explanation or apology.

"The developments this morning in the exposure of Judge Hylan's past are no less revolting to the people of this city that what has gone before.

Questions for Hylan.

"I now ask Judge Hylan what he has to say concerning the latest revelations of his professional conduct which detail the fact that he attempted to charge his wife's cousin $2,280 for collecting a judgment of $3,780.

"I ask him to explain why he tried to force his wife's relative to take stock in the Black Diamond Company with the [illegible] left over after Hylan had deducted this amazing fee.

[illegible] his wife's cousin was forced to seek out another lawyer to collect from Judge Hylan the money which Hylan has already collected.

"I ask him why it was necessary for his wife's cousin to go to the Supreme Court for an order requiring Judge Hylan to show cause why he should not give an accounting.

"I ask Judge Hylan why, after his own client had taken legal steps against [illegible] Hylan found it wisest to settle the matter out of court by paying to his client $1,375, which he had held out of the moneys originally collected.

"After the Black Diamond Company had placed Judge Hylan in a position of trust, he sued that company, through a dummy, and secured judgment by default.

"After his wife's cousin had placed Hylan in a position of trust, Judge Hylan collected money due his client, and forced him to go to the courts to secure what Hylan had already collected.

"On what possible theory should the people of New York elevate to the position of the greatest trust a man with this record behind him?

"A lawyer who is not fit to represent his own relative is not fit to be Mayor of New York."

Anthrax Victim Dies in Bellevue.

Max Rosenbaum, a peddler living with his brother Harry, at No. 538 East Sixth Street, was removed from his home to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning suffering from anthrax, and died there in the afternoon. Rosenbaum was the sixth victim of anthrax taken to Bellevue Hospital recently. Of the five taken there in the past one recovered and four died.

CHARGES MAYOR AIDED BAD FOOD SELLERS

Hylan Asserts Armour & Co. Were Shielded From Prosecution by Mitchel Appointees.

In a speech which he read before an audience in Cooper Union last night the Tammany candidate for Mayor, Judge John F. Hylan, declared that Mayor Mitchel had not lived up to his pre-election pledges to prosecute those food corporations which were caught selling decayed food to the people. On the contrary, asserted Judge Hylan, Mitchel's appointees protected Armour & Co. from prosecution for illegal practices.

The Cooper Union meeting was all that could be desired by a Tammany man. Every speaker was greeted with cheers as some popular Tammany candidate was mentioned, or with boos and hisses at the name of the Mayor. Even the names of Roosevelt, Hughes, and Taft were hissed and hooted. Judge Hylan read his speech because, he said, he was afraid of being "misquoted by the subsidized press."

"Armour & Company," he said, "has as its representatives upon the Fusion Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty, Samuel McRoberts, a director of this company, an officer of the National City Bank, and one of the most important of the Rockefeller group of financiers. An interesting chapter of the Mitchel administration will be found if you examine the prosecutions of Armour & Company for violations of the food and health laws.

"These violations were of a serious nature. This company was caught offering for sale as food for the people of this city rotten pigs' ears, rotten eggs, rotten beef liver, and rotten oxtails. When these cases were brought to trial we find the brazen spectacle of the former attorney for Armour & Co., Mr. Lamar Hardy, prosecuting his old client as the corporation counsel of this city. But even more astounding is the fact that Tony A. Hardy, the Corporation Counsel's brother, is the counsel for the defendant company.

"The activities of the Hardy brothers in defense of Armour & Co. and the activity of Samuel McRoberts, a Director of Armour & Co. and a Director of the Mitchel-Prendergast Fusion Committee, though not a resident of New York City, is very significant. It is significant because in his speeches in 1913 Mayor Mitchel repeatedly gave his pledge that he would prosecute to the limit of the law these base offenders who were selling rotten food to the people of our city. Does Mr. Mitchel regard this as the fulfillment of his campaign pledge? This is an example of the way in which he has kept all his pre-election pledges."

Judge Hylan pledged himself to take over the public utilities, to reduce the taxes, and raise the wages of the workmen in municipal-owned corporations. He promised to conserve the value of the city's piers by building a municipally owned terminal railway.

Saks Suits for Men at $23 and $25

Offer you more in tailoring, more in variety of woolens, and more in real clothing values than can be said of any other popular-priced clothes—and we stand ready to prove it.

¶ This season we have set a record for ourselves in suits at $23 and $25, of which we are genuinely proud. The models take in everything from the two-button double-breaster to the three-button single-breasted sack suit, each and every one exhibiting a quality of tailoring possible only in suits sold direct to you by the House that makes them. The woolens and patterns are also remarkable in their diversity and originality, including:

Overchecks, single and triple stripings, Pin Checks, Fancy Cheviots in almost every coloring; Plain Blues and Blacks; and Fancy Mixtures.

¶ We have the clothes, and if you want your dollars to work to the limit let the Saks label be on your coat collar from today forward.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d STREET *(Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)* WEST 43d STREET

ENGRAVED ON WOOD BY LOUIS F. GRANT.

Special Week-End Group of Kirschbaum Suits—$25.00

PRICED at a particularly close margin, these suits include silk-trimmed garments cut on extreme young men's lines and belted models, as well as styles for men who lean to conservatism . . . . executed in selected all-wool fabrics of finished and unfinished worsteds, cassimeres, tweeds, cheviots and serges—each suit individually cut and tailored in the usual Kirschbaum thorough and painstaking way, $25.00.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS AT ACTUAL COST

Coat and Breeches of O. D. Serge, $27.00
Overcoat of Heavy Weight Melton, $30.00

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

Kirschbaum Clothes

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Two-Day Specials

Today (Friday) and Saturday Only

Outfit, $80.00
Victrola X..... $75.00
Records of Your Own Choice..... $5.00
$80.00

Outfit, $105.00
Victrola $100.00
Records of Your Own Choice..... $5.00
$105.00

Style X, $75.00 Style XI, $100.00

Either of the above outfits may be purchased for

$5.00 down and $5.00 a month

Seventh Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Clothes For Men As They Come

The tall, the short, the slim, the stout—men of all builds can be fitted here with smart serviceable clothes at prices within their reach. Our assortment of

Men's Suits At $19.75

is made up of such garments, carefully tailored, in a number of smart Fall fabrics in a range of styles which will hold the interest of the conservative and extreme dressers alike. The price, quality for quality, of course, is less than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

Blanket Robes For Men, $5.89

A number of new designs, cut in coat or robe styles. Gray, wine, navy, brown, green and other colors in Jacquard effects.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

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No soldier should be without one of these handy sets. Contains buttons, thimble, needles, safety pins, shoelaces, thread, comb and pencil.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Men's Silk Hose, at $1.39

Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black and white. They fit comfortably and wear well.

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Men's Autumn Cravats 94c to $3.89

No matter how "individual" your ideas on the subject of neckwear may be, you will surely find in this assortment cravats a-plenty that will please you. The silks in most cases are imported, in two tone dark shaded effects, smart Persians, swivel figured weaves and undertone striped patterns. All well made in open end shapes.

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Men's Knitted Overcoats at $16.50

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U.S. ARMY & NAVY BAZAAR

Auspices of

Army & Navy Field Comfort Committee

Grand Central Palace

Oct. 27-Nov. 3

DO YOUR BIT

FOR YOUR OWN BOYS AND DO IT NOW!!

The proceeds of this Bazaar, in which the principal American War Relief organizations are participating, will go for War Relief work among our soldiers and sailors at the front, and their families at home. The Army and Navy Field Comfort Committee will send to our Boys thousands of comfort packages containing tobacco, cigarettes, pipes, toothbrush, tooth paste, shaving cream, chocolate, etc. All money received is and will be in the custody of Edward S. Moore of Guaranty Trust Co., Treasurer of the Committee, and Guaranty Trust Co. is the depositary.

This U. S. Army and Navy Bazaar will be one of the biggest events of the year. It will be considerably more than the name "Bazaar" implies. Entertainment of many sorts, with the foremost theatrical and operatic stars, will be provided.

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WE NEED MORE DONATIONS OF CASH AND SALEABLE MERCHANDISE!

WE NEED MORE VOLUNTEER WORKERS. INQUIRE AT HEADQUARTERS, 12 E. 46TH ST.

It is apparent to persons interested in war relief work that a malicious, persistent propaganda inspired by anti-patriotic interests is being waged against the principal American War Relief organizations. Rumors intended to retard the progress of the U. S. Army and Navy Bazaar are repeatedly circulated. A report designed to injure this big American war relief work has just gained ground to the effect that the U. S. Army and Navy Bazaar is to combine with a foreign relief Bazaar, and will not open on the date scheduled. This is ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE. The U. S. Army & Navy Bazaar WILL OPEN Oct. 27th.

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Make checks payable to EDWARD S. MOORE, Treasurer,

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DO YOUR BIT NOW!!

RUSH GETS RECOUNT ON 'GLARING ERRORS'

The Anti-Tammany Candidate Against McAvoy for Supreme Court Expects to Win.

POINTS TO FAULTY ADDITION

Says Totals on Many Tally Sheets Were Transposed, to His Disadvantage.

Alleging that he was deprived of at least 2,000 votes through "glaring errors" at the primary election, Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port and former Tammany district leader, who was an independent candidate for the nomination for Supreme Court Justice in the First Judicial District against John V. McAvoy, the regular Tammany candidate, obtained an order yesterday from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for a recount of the ballots. The recount proceedings will begin this morning at the Board of Elections in the Municipal Building and will continue day and night until completed.

Mr. Rush has had representatives making an inspection of the tally sheets as returned by the Election Inspectors as well as other data, and he said last night that serious errors had been found in district after district. In the Seventh Assembly District alone, Mr. Rush said, it had been found that 1,000 votes had been counted for Mr. McAvoy to which he was not entitled. In this district Mr. McAvoy got 937 votes and Mr. Rush 390, according to the returns filed with the Board of Elections. At the bottom of the tally sheet, however, Mr. Rush said, some one had inserted the figure 1 opposite the figures 637 in the McAvoy column, thus making McAvoy's vote in the district read 1,637.

"In every single Assembly District in both Manhattan and the Bronx," said Mr. Rush last night, "the tally sheet totals show errors in additions. In twenty-six districts the errors favor Mr. McAvoy and in five districts the errors favor me. On what I have before me at this time I am able to show a gain of approximately 2,000 votes for myself, and this before any ballot boxes have been opened."

On Oct. 9 Mr. Rush applied to Supreme Court Justice Whitaker for an order for a recount. Justice Whitaker directed the opening of the ballot boxes, but his order imposed conditions not acceptable to Mr. Rush and he appealed to the Appellate Division for a full recount. On Wednesday the Appellate Division granted Mr. Rush's request and ordered the Board of Elections to begin a recount at once.

The First Judicial District takes in the thirty-one Assembly Districts of Manhattan and the Bronx. The returns from these districts, as officially tabulated by the Board of Elections, gave McAvoy 30,568 and Rush 17,448, a majority of 13,120 for McAvoy. There were 2,219 void and protested ballots. Mr. Rush said last night that it would be shown that 95 per cent. of these void and protested ballots should have been counted for him.

"I am making no charges of fraud at this time," said Mr. Rush last night. "The ballot boxes will tell their own story. Meantime, I wish to direct public attention to the bungling tabulation of the returns. A recount of the votes cast in the Republican Mayoralty contest resulted in a change of less than 1,000 votes in the entire city. Without opening a single ballot box I am able to show in two boroughs approximately 2,000 votes credited to Mr. McAvoy to which he is not entitled."

In transposing the Assembly District totals to the county totals, Mr. Rush said, errors were made in a number of districts. He said he did not accuse any one in the office of the Board of Elections of making these errors, but that a full investigation would place the blame where it belonged.

"One illustration," said Mr. Rush, "of how these errors were made is shown in the Eighteenth Election District of the Fifteenth Assembly District, which is my own district. The official vote was Rush, 22; McAvoy, 0. The county returns give this vote as McAvoy, 22; Rush, 0. There are innumerable transpositions of this character, all in this Assembly District and all operating to my disadvantage. The official returns from the Fifteenth Assembly District on primaries night, as certified by the Board of Elections, was: Rush, 1,007; McAvoy, 417. The result in the Fifteenth District as it now appears on the tally sheet at the Board of Elections is: Rush, 886; McAvoy, 438. The totals are the same. On primary night the returns from McAvoy's own district, as certified, were: Rush, 578; McAvoy, 842, a total of 1,721, showing that I had beaten McAvoy in his own district. The tally sheet at the Board of Elections appears at present as follows: Rush, 780; McAvoy, 837, a total of 1,626. Ninety-five votes have disappeared somewhere.

"A peculiarity of the vote, as shown on the tally sheets, is that the vote in the Rush-McAvoy districts, where the real battle raged, where the interest was keenest, and where both candidates for the nomination had complete working organizations, is considerably less than in many of the downtown districts, where there was not nearly the same interest in the outcome. In the Twelfth Assembly District, which is Charles F. Murphy's home district, McAvoy received 2,312 and I received only 421, a total of 2,733. In the First Assembly District, where Tom Foley lives, the vote was: McAvoy, 2,118, and Rush, 526, a total of 2,644. Both these districts show a much larger vote than that cast in either Mr. McAvoy's district or mine."

The recount of the vote for the nominations for Supreme Court Justice and for Borough President of Queens cast at the recent Democratic primaries proceeded yesterday without incident. At the close of the count for the day ballot boxes from twenty-eight districts had been examined. No substantial gains were made by any of those who asked the recount.

Eight more election inspectors of the Bronx were indicted yesterday, charged with "knowingly and intentionally falsifying the result of ballots cast in an official primary election on Sept. 19, 1917." This makes twelve inspectors indicted in Bronx County. The inspectors indicted on Wednesday were arraigned before County Judge Gibbs yesterday and held in $1,000 bail each for pleading on Monday. The bail was furnished. The indicted men are Patrick G. Gavagan of 3,405 Olinville Avenue, Bertrand Conway of 3,310 Olinville Avenue, William T. Dugan of 627 Magenta Street, and John J. Herrmann of 781 North Oak Drive. The first two are Democrats and the other two Republicans.

The election district where the men were acting as Inspectors is the home district of John J. Knewitz, Republican County Chairman and a Commissioner of Taxes. There was a contest between him and Otto W. Holmgren for County Committeeman, and following the Bennet-Mitchel inspection of the ballots Holmgren complained of fraud to District Attorney Martin.

RIEGELMANN WINS BROOKLYN RECOUNT

Unofficial Reinspection of Ballots Cuts Lead Over Bird S. Coler From 1,262 to 830.

The completion of the unofficial reinspection of the ballots at the Republican primaries for the nomination for Borough President of Brooklyn last night cut the lead of Edward Riegelmann, but left him a plurality of 830 over Bird S. Coler. The first count gave his lead as 1,262. The re-inspection at the headquarters of the Brooklyn Election Board, was ordered by the Supreme Court after both candidates asked for an investigation of charges of fraud. The candidates agreed before the reinspection began that the man shown to be the winner should take legal steps, unopposed, to have his name placed on the ballot.

About 200 erasures were discovered on ballots examined on Wednesday, the opening day of the recount, but not many were found yesterday. Congressman Harry Howard Dale, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Democratic County Committee of Kings, said last night that the erasures affected all the candidates from Attorney General down and appeared to lack fraudulent intent.

"An experience of more than twenty five years in election matters leads me to believe that the erasures show no evidence of widespread fraud," said Mr. Dale.

Mr. Coler had not determined late last night whether he would go into court and seek a ruling on ballots voided either by erasure or by crosses being marked in front of the names of both candidates. A friend of his said that unless there should be reason to believe, after the inspection of the ballots had been concluded, that enough fraud had been committed in favor of his rival to change the result, the contest would not be carried beyond the present proceedings.

ELECTION OFFICERS PLEAD GUILTY

Four in Brooklyn Admit Turning Over Mayoralty Ballots to a Republican Club Head.

As a result of the investigation conducted by District Attorney Harry E. Lewis into the charges of fraud in the recent primary contest between Mayor Mitchel and William M. Bennett, indictments were found yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury against four inspectors of the Eighteenth Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District in Brooklyn. There are four counts in the indictments, and the accused pleaded guilty to the fourth count, which charges that they violated the election law in turning over the ballots to John D. Gunther, President of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club, who was not an election official.

The men indicted are John F. Kearney, Democrat, of 399 Sixteenth Street; Paul Dunbar, Democrat, of 571 Sixth Avenue; Albert Ridner, Republican, of 412 Fifteenth Street, and Thomas Jones, Republican, of 388 Fifteenth Street. County Judge Lewis L. Fawcett deferred sentence at the request of the District Attorney and fixed bail at $1,000 in each case.

"What we want," said District Attorney Lewis to Judge Fawcett, "is to get the 'man higher up' who is responsible for these frauds. I will accept the plea of these men upon condition that sentence be deferred until such time as they have testified before the Grand Jury, if necessary, and in the event of further indictments, of the trial of the men whom they may implicate."

BALLOT MISSION IN LONDON.

Preparing to Take the Vote of New York Soldiers and Sailors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The commission appointed by the Secretary of State of New York to take the vote of New York soldiers and sailors in the coming election has arrived, and is establishing headquarters for the distribution of ballots in the trenches and on the high seas. The commission brought a large number of ballots, collapsible ballot boxes, and other election paraphernalia.

Owing to the primary contest, New York City's ballots have not yet arrived, but a member of the commission is now on his way with them. The marked ballots will be rushed to the Secretary of State as soon as possible.

The members of the commission here are Captain Amos J. Peaslee and Howard Osterhout.

ASKS SIMS ABOUT U-BOAT.

Navy Department Cables for Details of Attack on Destroyer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Navy Department cabled to Admiral Sims today for a detailed account of the encounter Oct. 16 between a submarine and an American destroyer, in which the destroyer received the first hit scored by the Germans against an American warship. The brief statement given out last night contained all the information that has reached the department, with the exception of the name of the vessel, which is withheld for military reasons.

From the fact that the destroyer was able to make port with only one killed and five slightly wounded, officers here believe that the torpedo probably struck her far forward, so that the narrow forward bulkhead held and kept out the sea. The construction of these vessels is so light that if one were hit amidships she probably would break in two.

SEND 40 DIVISIONS TO OPPOSE ITALIANS

Central Powers Depleting Eastern Forces to Defeat Cadorna's Plans.

BAINSIZZA A POINT OF PERIL

Enemy Experts Regard It as the Most Dangerous of All the Fronts of Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—According to a semi-official dispatch reaching Washington today from Rome the situation along the Italo-Austrian front has forced the Austrian and German Governments to withdraw forty divisions from the eastern front for use in reinforcing the Austrian troops now operating against Italy.

This may have been done in response to a second appeal from Austria, so far as the German transfer of men is concerned, as it was learned several weeks ago that the Vienna Government, despite the fact that a considerable number of German, Bulgarian, and Turkish units had been sent to the Italian front, had called on Germany for additional reinforcements.

Evidently Berlin, as well as Vienna, has come to a full realization of the importance of the Italian drive which General Cadorna has so successfully conducted and has recognized the importance of trying to prevent the Italian army from gaining vantage points of great strategic value from which a drive might be launched against Vienna next Spring. A portion of the dispatch reaching Washington from Rome today was made public as follows:

"The Italian command has received information that the Austrians and Germans are carrying on the withdrawal of forty divisions from the eastern front to be brought to the Italian front.

"The presence of new German, Turkish and Bulgarian units at this front has already been noticed. The greater part of these troops have been directed toward the Bainsizza Plateau, which is openly acknowledged by both German and Austrian military critics to be the most dangerous of all the fronts in Europe."

ITALY FACES A COAL FAMINE.

Almost None for Hotels and Homes —Our Mines Are Her Only Hope.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Details of Italy's serious economic situation, while her soldiers are pressing the Austrians at the front, reached here today in official dispatches.

Producing no coal within her own territory, Italy depends for it and many of her other supplies upon the outside world, which now virtually means the United States. England requires all her shipping for her own purposes. The situation is now so grave that there is almost no coal for private consumption, and few furnaces will be lighted this Winter in either Italian hotels or private houses. Even the military operations are hindered.

Italy has already accomplished a great deal by limiting consumption of all kinds of supplies, reorganizing imports and foodstuff distribution, fixing maximum sale prices, and introducing a system of rationing for the population in many cities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 18.—The debate at the reopening of Parliament on the condition of the country developed statements to the effect that the army, strengthened by its series of victories in enemy territory, was making satisfactory progress, while the power of the Austrians was steadily decreasing, that the navy was keeping untiring watch along the coasts, and that supplies were pouring in from across the sea.

Other achievements of the Ministry which were emphasized were the strengthening of the country's diplomatic position by the Foreign Minister's visits to Paris and London and the favorable developments in the economic situation, wages having advanced with the great increase in industrial activity due to the satisfaction of war needs.

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Andrew Alexander

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Men's Shoes

All Sizes

$4.85 and $5.85

High black shoes, Kidskin or Calfskin, single and double soles, conservative shapes and smart English lasts $4.85
Tan Russia Calfskin . . $5.85
All standard Alexander quality

At Downtown Store Only

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Just received from England

Children's English Underwear and Hosiery

MERINO WOOL UNDERWEAR

For Girls and Boys—3 to 16 years of age.

This high-class English Fall underwear is so scarce in this country that not to purchase NOW means to be deprived of it.

High Neck Merino Vests (sizes 20 to 34) 1.75 to 2.05 Each

Knee or Trunk Length Pantalets (sizes 20 to 34) 1.70 to 2.20 Each

Low Neck Merino Vests (sizes 20 to 34) 1.50 to 1.80 Each

Long or Short Merino Drawers (sizes 20 to 34) 1.80 to 2.05 Each

CHILDREN'S ENGLISH HOSIERY

Of Cashmere, Silk and Wool, Merino or Cotton

Children's English Hosiery is very scarce and very difficult to obtain under present war conditions. We were exceptionally fortunate in receiving our large shipment.

English Derby Cotton Hose
For Girls and Boys
In black, white or tan; derby ribbed cotton; double knee, heel and toe.
Sizes 6 to 10½. .65 to 1.10

English Derby Cashmere Hose
For Girls and Boys
in tan cashmere, sizes 6 to 8½; in black cashmere, sizes 7 to 9; also fine ribbed tan cashmere hose. Sizes 7 to 9½. .95 to 1.50

English Merino Hose
For Infants and Children
Of white English merino (cotton-and-wool mixed), also of silk and cashmere mixed, non-shrinkable.
Sizes 4 to 8½. .55 to 1.48

English Wool Golf Hose
For Girls and Boys
In white or heather mixtures; with feet and fancy cuff tops. Very smart for street, school or sport wear.
Sizes 7 to 9½. 2.45 to 2.95

Special for To-day

AMERICAN UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

For Girls and Boys

Girls' Cotton Combinations
Bishop neck, elbow sleeves, ankle length.
Sizes 6 to 16 years. 1.00

Boys' Merino Combinations
Of white merino (cotton and wool mixed); high neck, long sleeves. Sizes 4 to 16 years. 1.50

Broad Ribbed Cotton Hose
In black, white or tan.
Sizes 3 to 16 years.
3 pair for 1.10 Each .38

Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose
In black, white or tan.
Sizes 3 to 16 years.
3 pair for 1.00 Each .35

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MISSES,' JUNIORS' and GIRLS' APPAREL

Everything exclusive in character—nothing prohibitive in price

Misses' Fashions

Misses' Suits
Sizes 14 to 20 years
With or without fur trimming
Of rich pliable cloth fabrics, chiffon velvet or velveteen. Those enriched with fur show originality in treatment of trimming.
29.50 to 265.00

Misses' Coats
Sizes 14 to 20 years
With or without fur trimming
Developed in soft, pliable fabrics of exquisite texture, such as Pom-Pom, crystal cloth, Siberia cloth, duvet de laine, silvertone, wool velour, broadcloth or seal velour.
19.75 to 245.00

Misses' Dresses
Sizes 14 to 20 years
Tailored or afternoon gowns
Of various soft silk or cloth fabrics; brightened by touches of yarn or silk embroidery or colored beads, also braid trimmed; collars, pockets and skirts express new ideas.
14.50 to 98.50

Misses' Velvet Dresses
Sizes 14 to 20 years
Dominant Fabric of To-day
Plain tailored velvet dresses, richly embroidered afternoon gowns or lovely evening frocks, in the new basque, straightline or draped models
18.50 to 195.00

At Special Prices TO-DAY

Misses' Silvertone Suits
Six distinct styles
To wear with own furs
Of Silvertone wool velour, in drab, beaver, Pekin blue, navy, Java brown, green or Oxford; shoulders and sleeves are close fitting; straightline skirts. 14 to 20 years.
39.50

Fur Trimmed Suits
Twelve distinct models, trimmed with high-class furs
Of wool velour, silvertone velour, broadcloth or velveteen; in Pekin blue, beaver, navy, green, brown or burgundy; muffler, shawl or surplice fur collars; new model skirts.
59.50

Misses' Winter Coats
Twenty-four new models, with or without fur trimming
Of wool velour, silvertone velour, "Pom-Pom," cashmere velour or broadcloth, in all the new winter shades, also of velveteen; silk lined and warmly interlined. 14 to 20 years.
39.50

Misses' Velveteen Dresses
Tailored or trimmed models
Featuring one braided bodice model, tying into sash at back, pegtop pockets. Another model is combined with self color satin, draped skirt. A tailored model is trimmed with contrasting color broadcloth.
14 to 20 years.
29.50

Girls' Fashions

Girls' and Juniors' Coats
Sizes 6 to 17 years
Double breasted, Russian belted or semi-Empire models; plain tailored or fur trimmed; of wool velour, zibeline, broadcloth, tweeds or velveteen; new shaped collars, pockets and belts.
10.75 to 69.50

Special for To-day

Girls' and Juniors' Coats
Sizes 6 to 17 years
Twelve new models of wool velour, broadcloth or cheviot velour in green, brown, navy, burgundy or Pekin blue; also of novelty velours in green and brown colorings; lined and warmly interlined; majority fur trimmed.
18.50

Girls' and Juniors' Dresses
Sizes 6 to 17 years
Tailored or dressy models of serge, wool plaid, taffeta silk, crepe de chine, Georgette, satin, wool challie or velveteen; party dresses of chiffon, taffeta silk or crepe de chine.
6.75 to 49.50

Special for To-day

Girls' Velveteen Dresses
Sizes 10 to 16 years
In black, navy or burgundy; semi-Empire model; yoke, front of waist, cuffs and pockets on skirt embroidered in contrasting color wool; white Georgette collar.
14.50

MINERS YIELDING TO GARFIELD PLEA

Signs in West of Lessening of Strike Menace in the Coal Districts.

WHITE GOES TO PERSUADE

The Fuel Administrator Resists Hurry on Decision as to Wage Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Following a series of conferences here with Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, and the receipt of many telegrams from labor leaders in the coal fields of the central competitive group, where many miners are on strike, John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers, who has been co-operating with the Fuel Administration, left tohight for Indianapolis.

"I am of the opinion," he said, "that the whole matter will be straightened out within a few days and that the men will return to work."

Reports received during the day at the offices of the Fuel Administration from labor leaders endeavoring to end the strikes were referred to as encouraging, and confidence was expressed that Mr. White's mission would prove successful. It is understood that he is prepared to talk "straight from the shoulder" to the miners and warn them that it is their patriotic duty to keep up maximum production.

Frank Farrington, President of the Illinois Union, wired today that he had urged the men in his district to return to work, and that the situation was more favorable. All of the leaders, it was said, were co-operating in this effort.

Dr. Garfield maintained the position today that he would not be hurried or have his hand forced in determining whether an increase should be granted over the prices named by President Wilson for coal at the mine, and thus make it possible for the operators to meet the request for higher wages made by the miners. It is understood that his decision will be reached before Nov. 1, and the feeling was general here that the labor leaders would be able to keep the situation in hand until that time.

No comment was made today by Dr. Garfield concerning reports that he contemplated commandeering mines and placing them under Government operation. That this would be done on a large scale is not believed in most quarters here. While Dr. Garfield probably would not hesitate to exercise the power of commandeer in connection with some mines, if conditions warranted such drastic action, it is considered extremely doubtful if such a crisis will be faced.

It was pointed out today that a radical element among the miners was, perhaps, responsible for much of the trouble, and that the great task ahead for the present was to prevent the strike fever from spreading. The situation, however, was left "up in the air" pending the negotiations which Mr. White will hold at first hand with the miners.

Dr. Garfield today accepted the invitation of the National Coal Association to address the mass meeting of coal operators in Pittsburgh on Oct. 23.

Illinois Miners Yielding.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Frank Farrington, President of the Illinois Federation of Miners, has telegraphed all local unions to return to work at once and await the action of the Government on the promised increase in wages. He warned the local unions that they had violated the agreement reached at Washington with Fuel Administrator Garfield regarding an increase of wages. He told them that their conduct would, "in addition to bringing about Governmental punishment, also bring down upon their heads the condemnation of the public, now badly in need of coal."

Mr. Farrington later issued a statement declaring that the mine workers were beginning to understand the futility of trying to force Dr. Garfield's hand on the wage increase and were gradually returning to work. He said that he expected most of them would be back at work on Monday.

Illinois mines produce normally 400,000 tons of coal a day, but the total output yesterday was only 6,000 tons. Many Chicago homes and business houses were out of coal today. The office of John E. Williams, Fuel Administrator of Illinois, was flooded with complaints from consumers whose demands for coal had been turned down by the dealers. The latter have supplies sufficient for from two to five days more, and practically no coal is arriving from the mines.

Fred W. Upham, head of the largest distributing company in Chicago, said that he saw no reason to alter his prediction that within a few days business in Chicago would be paralyzed by the lack of fuel. Even the gas company, which ordinarily maintains large surplus supplies, has only a few days' supply on hand.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association today telegraphed Dr. Garfield that miners who refuse to work are as guilty as soldiers who refuse to fight.

CLINTON, Ind., Oct. 18.—Miners of the Clinton field, in mass meeting today, voted by a large majority to return to work tomorrow. William Mitch, Secretary, called attention to the telegram received yesterday from Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, advising that the powers of the Government would be used to keep the mines going if the men persisted in violating contracts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—The strike of 35,000 coal miners in the southwestern district, embracing Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, which was to have begun tomorrow morning, has been deferred pending negotiations with the Operators' Association, which were resumed tonight.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18.—Coal shipments into St. Louis and nearby towns had ceased today, and large factories are threatened with an early shutdown.

SEE COAL SHORTAGE, BUT NO FAMINE HERE

A. H. Wiggin Opens Office as State Aid to Garfield and Will Hear Complaints.

The first step taken by the Government to relieve the coal shortage in New York State was the opening yesterday of an office of the United States Fuel Administrator in Room 2316, at 61 Broadway. The office is in charge of A. H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, whom Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, appointed to take charge of the investigation in this State.

Committees to receive and investigate local coal supply complaints are being appointed by Mr. Wiggin in each of the sixty-one counties of the State. Each local county committee consists of the community's most representative business men, but no one connected with the coal trade in any way is on any committee.

Officials of the New York Coal Administrator's office have spent all their time so far in the work of organization. They expect to spend the next month or six weeks in hearing and investigating complaints of persons who cannot obtain coal or who think they are being overcharged. These complaints will be invited from the consuming public, from the retailers, from the wholesalers, and from the collieries and mine owners.

Most of the complaints so far received by the New York officials have been regarding the shortage of coal rather than regarding the price.

As soon as the State has been completely organized, and as soon as most of the individual complaints have been investigated, public hearings may be held, to which mine owners, railroad officials, wholesalers, and retailers will be summoned.

At the office of one of the large wholesale coal sales organizations, the subsidiary of one of the coal-carrying railroad companies, it was said yesterday that the organization's officials did not believe that there was a "coal famine," the implication being that the present seeming coal shortage is largely due to distribution.

At the office of a large coal-carrying railroad it was said that the railroad had practically no reserve coal supply and was dependent on certain collieries from week to week. An official of this railroad said that the reason the road was experiencing trouble in getting coal seemed to be due to a shortage of freight cars to haul it and also a shortage of labor at the mines.

One of the largest retailers, on the other hand, asserted that, in his opinion, the shortage was due partly to increased consumption by the more prosperous public and by the munitions factories, and partly to hoarding by the prosperous middle class in coalbins and cellars. This retailer, however, did not seem to think there could be severe suffering among the city's poor this Winter through lack of coal.

"I myself employ an investigator to give coal to families who cannot afford to pay for it, and will continue to do this throughout the Winter, no matter what happens," he said. "If the suffering is serious, most of those who possess coal, whether they are dealers or householders, undoubtedly will be willing to share what they have with their less fortunate neighbors."

ORDER GENERAL STRIKE AT SUBMARINE PLANT

Unions Call Men Out, Demanding Recognition and Their Scale of Wages.

The labor troubles of the Lackawanna Bridge Company, now building the plant of the Submarine Boat Corporation at Port Newark Terminal, assumed a new aspect yesterday when a general strike order was issued. Officers of the Newark Building Trades Council said that the general strike order would remain in effect until the bridge company paid standard union wages and recognized the union. Six hundred men were at work when the strike was declared and the company expected to put several thousand more at work within a week.

When asked by General Superintendent Peterson if the trouble could be straightened out if a guarantee of union wages was given, one of the union officials said that nothing short of recognition of the union would suffice. President William Lyons of the Building Trades Council, referring yesterday to the statement that the union's men were interfering with Government work, said:

"They shout patriotism at us. We are just as patriotic as any of them. It would be different if we were making unreasonable demands. All we ask is that the Lackawanna Bridge Company shall do what every other concern in this city does—pay union wages and recognize the local unions."

The union officials plan to hold a conference with President B. L. Worden of the bridge company.

ACQUITTED OF DRAFT PLOT.

Germer and Ten Others Freed by Michigan Jury.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 18.—Adolph Germer of Chicago, Executive Secretary of the National Socialist Party, and ten other persons were acquitted by a jury in the United States District Court here this evening of conspiracy against the selective draft. With the exception of Germer, all the defendants were residents of this city. Nine were members of the Socialist Party.

The charge was the preparation and circulation of literature which the Government held was intended to induce young men not to register. The jury found that this was not the purpose of the literature, and that there had been no conspiracy. In his charge to the jury Judge C. Sessions made it clear that socialism was not on trial.

MAY BRING SHIPS FROM THE PACIFIC

Officials at Washington Discuss Plan for Relieving Shortage of Atlantic Tonnage.

WOULD USE PANAMA CANAL

Could Commandeer 150,000 Tons on West Coast Immediately—Supplying France a Pressing Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—There has been discussion of late among certain officials, according to a report today, of moving 150,000 tons of American shipping from the Pacific trade into the transatlantic service in order to increase the available tonnage for immediate use pending the time when the vessels now building begin to come off the ways in great numbers. At least that amount, it is said, could be commandeered at once for use between the United States and France, and it could be quickly transferred through the Panama Canal.

A survey of all available tonnage controled by the Allies in the Pacific has been made, it is understood, in order to determine just how much could be spared without interrupting the necessary channels of Pacific Ocean commerce which contribute to the war. The United States has been credited with approximately 400,000 tons, but all of that is not suitable to the transatlantic service. Great Britain has over 1,000,000 tons in liners and tramps, and France about 220,000 tons. Japan has about 1,000,000.

Several conferences have been held recenty by Secretary Baker, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, and Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, over the question of supplying the needs of the army and relieving conditions in France. It is possible that the use of some of the American tonnage from the Pacific will be decided upon. The officials, however, have refused to discuss the talks they have had. While conditions in France are not entirely to the liking of officials, it is understood that nothing like a real crisis has been reached, and that a survey of shipping facilities make it positive that the situation will be met.

Suggestions have been heard concerning a plan to pool the shipping facilities of the United States and its allies under a central transportation director or organization, in order to obtain the greatest efficiency. This would not require the United States to enter the interallied chartering plan, but would provide for a system that would tend to lessen waastage. This, however, is little more than a theory at present. It is possible that it will be matter of discussion at the Allied War Conference to be held in Paris, but no official intimation has even been given in that connection.

OUTLINES CHARTERING RULES.

The Chartering Committee of the United States Shipping Board has announced its first set of rules, which outline the main points of its policy in regard to charters of American and neutral vessels.

The committee ruled that there should be no increase in charter rates over those prevailing when it took charge last Monday. No charter will be approved for more than a single voyage. All charters must provide for the return of the ship to an American port. The committee decided to approve no charters for neutral vessels trading in the Pacific except on condition that, at the conclusion of the voyage approved, the vessel is brought around to the Atlantic. It aims, however, to bring about this transference with the least possible disturbance of traffic.

Submission of charters made for all American steamers commandeered by the Government to the Chartering Committee is mandatory under the Shipping Board's order. The committee's control over neutral tonnage trading to and from American ports, however, is none the less complete, and is going to be exercised on the same basis as for American steamers. Its control of neutrals is made effective by the fact that without the approval of the Chartering Committee no Captain of a neutral ship can get clearance papers from any port in the United States, nor, since the British authorities are working in entire harmony with the American, can he get bunker coal or supplies anywhere in the world.

The rate problem is still by far the most important matter before the committee, and in this it is proceeding cautiously. Shipping men expect that rates will have to come down decidedly, both charter rates and package rates. In the meantime information received indicates that the Shipping Board has made up its mind that the big profits from the present rates shall benefit the Government instead of the individual shipowner. A number of shipowners have been informed from Washington that their ships, now requisitioned, are to be operated by them henceforth for Government account, the owners acting merely as agents. Whether they will receive 10 per cent or 5, or some intermediate figure, as an operating fee apparently has not yet been determined.

Army Officers' Uniforms for Fall and Winter

¶ Our uniforms are made strictly according to War Department regulations, and in those materials specified by the Government, but we have been so unusually careful about their tailoring that in point of *value* there are no uniforms just like Saks. We now have ready for immediate service:

Serge Uniforms.....at $32.50 and $38.50
Wool Cheviot Uniforms.....at $38.50
Melton Overcoats.....at $47.50
Sheepskin Lined Coats...at $12.50 and $16.50
Stetson Service Hats.....at $6 and $7
"Sam Browne" Belts.....at $13.50
Bedding Rolls.....at $10.00

To Plattsburg Men!

Our representative will be at Hotel Witherill, Plattsburg, to-morrow and Sunday, Oct. 20 and 21, with a complete line of officers' Uniforms and Requisites.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

Week-End Specials in Wearables

PRICES for Friday and Saturday

FROCKS

Decidedly Smart

Special.... 24.75

Their Regular Prices Are $31.50 and $33.75.

Two models in Velveteen.

One style is illustrated and

The other a simple coat model.

Colors—Concord, brown, navy, green and black.

Also at this price an effective coat dress of satin—in black or navy.

Week-End Specials

MISSES' SERGE DRESSES

Our reg. $19.75... **14.67**

Navy and black—two smart models—Georgette crepe, tunic or apron effect—one braid trimmed—loose belt.

At this Price Also

WOMEN'S SERGE DRESSES

Navy and black—pleated tunic—long waist line. Also one-piece model—Embroidered belt—all with new collars.

These Are Most Unusual Values

The "Always Correct" SERGE DRESS

Our reg. $21.50... **18.75**

A special group of dresses—many of newest designs—are marked lower for this week-end apparel event. One dress, braid trimmed, features the new high neck—and, being most definite, the high collar is finished with white satin turnover. Another dress with pleated skirt features low drapery-sash.

Some braid embroidered frocks are included in this group. Dresses designed for young women who insist upon having "things just a bit different." Sizes for women and misses.

Frocks at 29.75

Combinations of Georgette crepe and satin—self color embroidery with just a suggestion of gold—other new designs showing embroidery and beaded effects as well as distinctive drapery.

DANCING FROCKS

Of satins, taffetas, and soft chiffons—straight-line girlish designs in chiffon—piquant bustle effects in taffeta—with simple crushed bodices—and much tulle—Pastel shades.....Special **13.75**

Smart Suitings Specially Marked

48-inch All-Wool Plaids, and Striped French serge weave—small and large designs on navy, brown and green grounds—our reg. $1.65.....1.34

41-inch All-Wool Granite—cadet and navy blue, brown, green and black—our reg. .97..... .84

54-inch Knickerbocker Tweeds—grays and browns—our reg. .65..... .52

44-inch All-Wool Serge—twill in cadet, brown, myrtle, burgundy, black and navy—our reg. $1.38.....1.00

HOUSEFROCKS

Fresh and Crisp

Our reg. $1.84..Special **1.35**

Of chambray or striped ginghams—belted — convenient pockets—white collars and cuffs—all sizes.

Newer Petticoats

Special.....**4.16**

Our regular $5.35 Petticoats.

In black, changeable and colored taffetas—smartly deep flounces, shirred and corded—fitted bands.

SALE OF UNTRIMMED HATS

Special—Friday and Saturday, 2.17

Black silk velvets—models illustrated are just two of the dozens of different shapes. Smartest of new styles.

Suggested Trimmings for These Hats

Very new wings—bands—and fancy feathers—Our reg. $1.55 and $1.37..... **1.00**

Free Trimming Service When Materials Are Purchased Here.

A Special Price of 10.50 in COATS

Our regular $12.74 and $13.74.

Belted models in all sizes for women and misses. Cheviots and a few other fabrics with Kit Coney collars or bandings of Kerami, navy, brown and green.

Correct Togs for Out o' Door Fun

A Brush Wool Sweater—*(model illustrated)*—of softest gray, rose or blue—boasts two very important-looking pockets, quite as differently new as the *skirt itself*..... **6.48**

Skirts—in sizes for women and misses—plaid Velour may be had in gray or brown—smartly buttoned and some braid trimmed—our reg. $5.89..... **4.50**

Other Worsted Sweaters—in plain or fancy weave—are shown in brown, rose or Copenhagen, at **7.94**

GREENHUT'S

"THE BIG STORE" — "Meet me at the Fountain"

SIXTH AVE.. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

For Your Own Sake—For the Sake of Your Loved Ones—For the Sake of Your Country

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

A fact that is undeniable. YOU ARE GIVING UP NOTHING, while, at the same time, when you BUY A BOND you are helping win the victory for DEMOCRACY against AUTOCRACY. You are helping to keep the peace of the world. Let us sell you over the Counter a $50 or $100 Bond. The Government of this country pays 4 per cent. interest.

Bring Your Money With You. Take Your Bond Home.

(Liberty Bond Booth, Main Floor)

$10,000 Worth of Fine Sweaters

For Men and Boys

To Be Sold for $6,700

And here's a bit of good advice—buy sweaters in this sale, for in a few weeks hence you may have to pay from 50 to 100 per cent. more than these special sale quotations.

In this distribution we offer enormous quantities of sweaters for men and boys that were purchased early last Spring—long before the late price advances took effect. Here's something to think of. We could not duplicate these sweaters at wholesale at the prices we are offering them to our patrons today. Two of the styles are illustrated.

Men's Sweaters

Lot No. 1—Men's $1.50 Coat Sweaters—large shawl collar; two pockets; light or dark Oxfords; sale..... 89c

Lot No. 2—Men's $1.95 V-Neck or Shawl Collar Sweaters—at..... 1.50

Lot No. 3—Men's $2.50 Coat Sweaters—V neck; fit nicely under a coat; at..... 1.95

Lot No. 4—Men's $4.50 and $6 Sweaters—choice of V-neck or shawl collars; heavy Jumbo stitch and Cardigan stitch; sale at..... 3.95

Lot No. 5—Men's $7.50 Sweaters—made of fine soft wool yarn; choice selection of popular colors and styles in the lot; at..... 5.50

Lot No. 6—Men's $8.75 Sweaters—only two colors, Oxford and crimson; heavy Shaker knit; large shawl collars and two pockets; special..... 6

Regulation ARMY SWEATERS at $6

Boys' Sweaters

Lot No. 1—Boys' $2.95 Sweaters—good, serviceable sweaters; two pockets and large shawl collar; suitable for school wear; special..... 2.25

Lot No. 2—Boys' $4.50 Sweaters—of pure worsted; coat style (some sweaters in the lot are worth $5 and $6); shawl collars; well-fitting and good wearing; special at..... 3.95

Women's $1.75 & $2 Gloves Today at 1.50

One-Clasp Washable Cape Gloves—in tan, putty and pearl shades; plain stitching and fancy embroidery on back; at.. 1.50

Women's $1.50 Cape Gloves—at, Pair..... 1.25

Excellent Gloves in tan, pearl and white.

$2.25 White Kid Gloves—elbow lengths; at..... 1.25

Women's $4 & $5 "Foot-Mould" Shoes Cut to 2.95

Please bear in mind that these are our own "Foot-Mould" Shoes—a make that is exclusive with us, and one that we have popularized and improved each season during the last two decades.

The price you are asked to pay in this sale is less than wholesale.

Choice of PATENT LEATHER, GUNMETAL CALF; button style, plain or tip toe, cloth or dull kid tops, Cuban and Cuban Louis leather heels, Goodyear welted soles. All sizes 1½ to 7; B to E widths in the entire lot.

Young Men's SUITS

Wonderful Values, Today, at 8.95

Only 150 suits—but we could sell ten times that quantity at this special price.

Not One Suit Worth Less Than $12

Popular Fall and early Winter weights, chiefly in Neat Mixtures. Sizes up to 40. (Men also can be fitted in this sale.)

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at 3rd Office on Fifth Floor. We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

DE PINNA

The regulations governing the dress of girls from **4** to **14** years are very strict, and limit the choice to a few simple styles of tailored coats, suits, blouses and dresses.

The smartness of De Pinna models is due to the care used in selecting, from the vast number submitted by the best designers abroad, the very few that meet the De Pinna standards of simplicity combined with elegance.

When models are accepted by us, we go further and bring from abroad the identical fabrics which contribute so much to the smartness of the originals.

Girls' Dress Coats—Designed for the more formal occasions—attendance at concerts, dancing school and afternoon wear. In velvet, wool velours, broadcloth, suede velours and Heather Homespuns. Sizes 4 to 16 years. $35 to $110.

Hats to be worn exclusively with these Coats have been specially designed.

Tailored Dresses—for immediate wear—to be worn with these Coats, in velvets, navy blue or white serge, imported wool plaids and other selected fabrics. $15 to $55.

Girls' First Suits—made-to-measure—This is a very important De Pinna specialty.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND TODAY

5th Avenue at 50th Street

SUGAR SHORTAGE IS SERIOUS HERE

Investigators Sent Out by Commissioner Moskowitz Find Little Supply on Hand.

HOUSEHOLDERS MUST SAVE

Rapidly Dwindling Supply Is Causing Concern to Local and Federal Authorities.

New York is looking into the bottom of the sugar bin and unless there is more economy there may be a famine before the beet sugar crops from the West and the Cuban crops begin to come into the market. Some of the larger stores have only a limited supply on hand and in many of the small retail stores the supply is used up and the dealers are dependent upon what small amounts they can get from their wholesalers. In most of the stores yesterday sugar was retailing in small lots at 11 cents a pound, but some sales were reported at 15 cents.

Henry Moskowitz, the newly appointed Commissioner of Markets, said last night that there was a very serious shortage. He will confer today with refiners, wholesalers, and retailers for the purpose of getting at the actual available sugar supply and to work out a policy of action. The Department of Markets sent out yesterday seven investigators. One of these went into a district where the population is largely Italian and Greek. He found that in four stores in James Street, two in Cherry Street, one in Oak Street, three in Madison Street, and one in Pearl Street there was no sugar to be had.

Another investigator found similar conditions in stores in Henry Street, Pike Street, and Madison Street. In one store the proprietor said that he had not had any sugar for three weeks. In a store at 82 Monroe Street sugar was selling at 12 cents a pound. The small supply was soon exhausted at that figure. A grocer at Market and Monroe Street had only twenty-five pounds on hand.

In most stores where the supply was not exhausted sugar was sold only in three-and-a-half-pound packages, and only one package to a customer.

James H. Post, Chairman of the American Refiners Committee of the Federal Food Administration, said that every person should try to reduce the consumption of sugar. The shortage is not local, he said, for reports from all parts of the country tell of the lack of sugar. This is due, it is said, to the fact that the refineries cannot obtain sufficient supplies of the raw material, which will not arrive for another six or eight weeks.

The question is one of supply and demand and is not one of price. The local and Federal authorities intend to do all in their power to prevent the extracting of high prices and they appeal to patriotism to prevent any one taking advantage of the situation.

John McE. Bowman of the National Food Administration, said that there will be a cutting down of the use of sugar in some of the hotels and restaurants and he suggested that icing on cakes and the use of ice cream be limited. Economy of the latter would save butter fats as well as sugar.

Those of the refineries that have not shut down are said to be working at far less than capacity. They are dividing their product as equitably as possible among the wholesalers, who are in turn endeavoring to make a fair distribution to the retailers. It is probable that within a few days the Food Administration may take action in the matter. The Government is controlling the supply of raw material and distributing among the refineries.

Relief will come from the Western beet sugar crop, which comes into the market from Utah, Colorado and Michigan. It is said that much of this supply will be absorbed in the West. The Louisiana crops will probably be the next to reach this market and will arrive next month. This will be followed by the moving of the bumper crops from Cuba and this can be expected to arrive about the first of the year and with its arrival the market will be fully relieved and the supply will, it is believed, be normal.

President Babst of the American Sugar Refining Company said that during the next two or three months there will be inconvenience and annoyance to consumers and manufacturers. This condition, he said, was incident to providing stores for our own armies and those of our allies.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—There is enough sugar in Boston to meet ordinary demands, dealers said today, provided it isn't gobbled up by persons, temporarily frightened by the situation elsewhere, who are trying to put in sugar stock to carry them over the holidays. In most retail stores purchases were limited to two-pound lots at 19 cents. Many establishments refused to sell over two pounds unless persons bought other groceries valued at 50 cents. Crowds stood in line for hours at many stores during the day, waiting to buy.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Oct. 18.—There was not a pound of sugar in any wholesale grocery house here today and dealers said it was impossible to either obtain a consignment or ascertain when

MAYOR ASKS RIGHT TO MARKET FOOD

Asks Commissioner Mitchell for Authority to Buy, Store, and Sell Supplies to the People.

WANTS ALDERMEN TO ACT

Asserts City Must Have This Power to Relieve the People Who Are Pinched by High Prices.

Mayor Mitchel believes that a time of emergency, as contemplated by the newly passed State food law, has arrived and he sent yesterday to John Mitchell, President of the New York State Food Commission, a request that the city be allowed to exercise its newly acquired power to purchase, store, and sell food to the people. The Mayor sent also to the Board of Aldermen a request that it transmit a similar request to Mr. Mitchell, as required by law, and asking that body to declare by resolution that such an emergency exists.

The action of the Mayor is the first step in carrying out the plan for reducing the prices of foodstuffs and to prevent the exploitation of the consumers, a plan for which the Mayor has fought ever since the war made the food question acute.

"For a long time this city has been trying to get from the State Legislature the right to buy food direct from the producer and sell it to the consumer through such channels as from time to time seem wise," the Mayor wrote to Commissioner Mitchell. "The Legislature refused to make direct grant of this power to the city, but in the recent State Food Commission law authority was given to the commission, of which you have been made Chairman, to consent to this exercise by the city of power to buy, store, and sell food and fuel through such agencies as it may determine."

The Mayor said that no citation of market quotations need be given to demonstrate the advance in prices of the necessities of life in the last three years. He spoke of the burden now imposed upon wage-earners and other classes, and expressed the belief that "there seems no power of relief in sight save through the operation of the power conferred upon the city by the law." He continues:

"Furthermore, in view of the constant rise in prices during the current year, it is clear that a similar emergency, indeed one far more acute, is likely to exist as soon as Winter sets in.

"For these reasons I, as Mayor, do hereby certify to you that both an actual and anticipated emergency on account of the deprivation of necessaries, by reason of excessive charges and decreased purchasing power, exists, and apply to you for consent to the exercise by the City of New York of the power to purchase, store, and sell to its inhabitants food and fuel, as provided in Section 14 of the State Food Commission law.

"I am transmitting simultaneously to the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen a request that they adopt and transmit to your Commission the resolutions required by the Statutes.

In his letter to the Board of Estimate the Mayor points out the efforts that have been made to get an adequate and effective Department of Markets. For three years, he said, the Legislature "either blinded to the approaching crisis, or influenced by the pernicious lobby maintained by the food monopolists, denied the power requested by the city."

"Last Winter conditions became so acute that they caused widespread and vigorous agitation," he continued. "Delegations of distressed men and women came to the City Hall and demanded relief. My sympathy went out to them, and I stated then that the City Government had no legal power to act. I informed them that I had made repeated efforts to secure that power, and that I would continue to make such efforts. With the concurrence of the Board of Estimate I made application to the Legislature to authorize the city to buy and sell food at cost. This application the Legislature denied when in regular session.

"Finally this year, after three years of effort on the part of the city administration and due to the pressure of war conditions and to the impact of public opinion, the Legislature, in extraordinary session, enacted a bill which has become statute law and which contains a grant of power sufficient to secure some accomplishment. This new law, known as Chapter 813 of the Laws of 1917, confers power upon the city, with the consent of the State Food Commission, by such law established, to purchase, store, and sell to its citizens food and fuel. In view of the constant rise of prices during the past Winter and in view of their present level, it is clear that an emergency exists sufficient to justify application by the city to the State Food Commission for permission to exercise the power to buy and sell. * * *

"I now request your honorable board to adopt, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 813 of the Laws of 1917, a resolution stating that such a necessity for the purchase, storage, and sale of food has arisen in this municipality.

"I transmit herewith form of resolution approved by the Corporation Counsel."

Commissioner Moskowitz, who will be the city's agent for the purchase and sale of food, opened an office yesterday in the Municipal Building.

Must License Each Sugar Shipment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Exporters of sugar who have endeavored to defeat the rulings of the War Trade Board by making many small shipments may feel the heavy hand of the law upon them. The Board tonight issued a statement charging that exporters were seeking to take advantage of the regulation permitting the exportation of twenty-five barrels of sugar or less in any single shipment without requiring individual licenses. Until otherwise ordered by the Board, no shipments of sugar except those destined to Canada and Newfoundland will be allowed to leave the country without a specific export license for each shipment.

Speed Up Pacific Fisheries.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 18.—As the outcome of conferences between representatives of the Food Administrations of Canada and the United States, steps are being taken to speed up the Pacific Coast fisheries of both countries. J. McAdoo of Tacoma, United States Pacific Coast food representative, is in Ottawa discussing with the Canadian Fish Commission plans for joint effort.

Food Campaign Begins Tonight.

The New York Campaign for Food Conservation will begin tonight with a mass meeting at Cooper Union and be followed tomorrow noon by a war-wives ad war-mothers demonstration at Union Square. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the Food Administrator, will be one of the speakers. Others will be State Food Commissioner John Mitchell, Commissioner Henry Moskowitz of the City Food Commission, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, and Health Commissioner Haven Emerson. At least 10,000 wives and mothers of soldiers are expected at the mass meeting in Union Square, when food conservation pledges fill be signed.

TO ORGANIZE MINERS' UNITS.

Baker Considering Plan of Using Men of National Army in France.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Organization of coal mining regiments from miners already in the national army for service in France is under consideration by Secretary Baker. To ascertain whether such units would be acceptable, in view of France's delicate labor problems, informal negotiations are being conducted between American Government officials and members of the French High Commission.

National army men would be assigned to the mining regiments only by a volunteer basis, but Government officials in touch with the unions believe most of the 15,000 miners taken on the first draft call would offer themselves for the special service. The plan does not contemplate withdrawing any men from civil employment.

Army officers do not look with favor on most schemes for using men drafted for fighting service in labor units, but this particular proposal is understood to have received special consideration, owing to the shortage of coal in France and the scarcity of miners.

Ten Guilty as German Smugglers.

Charged with conspiracy in smuggling rubber medical goods from this country to Germany by way of Holland, eleven men were arraigned yesterday before Judge Thomas I. Chatfield in the United States District Court in Brooklyn. Ten of the prisoners pleaded guilty and were remanded until next Tuesday for sentence. The other pleaded not guilty and was held for trial. Ten of the accused men were members of the crew of the Belgian relief ship, Gothland. The other is Louis Tinck, proprietor of a sailors' boarding house at 512 West Twenty-fourth Street.

If You Can't
Go Across
Come Across!
Buy Liberty Bonds!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

"Paris in New York"
Cafe des Beaux-Arts
80 W. 40th St.
Supper Dances
With AYDA & SENOR ARBOZ.

OUR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

Illustrations of American troops digging trenches in France and at bayonet practice, in The New York Times Rotogravure Section next Sunday.—Advt.

LIBERTY BONDS

THESE BONDS ARE THE SAFEST INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD. THE GREATEST AND RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STANDS BEHIND THEM AND GUARANTEES THEIR PAYMENT. YOU WILL NOT ONLY GET YOUR MONEY BACK, BUT WILL BE PAID 4% FOR THE USE OF IT
BUY YOUR BOND TO-DAY

Space Contributed By
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF N. Y.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
120 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The world over, all Walk-Over shoes bear the same Walk-Over Trade Mark. Look for it.

Style

WEARERS of Walk-Over shoes can give thought and attention to style, when buying shoes. The question of comfort has already been worked out for them.

When a man admires a pair of shoes that he sees in the window, then comes in the store and tries them on, it's a pleasure to watch the satisfaction creep over his face as he rests his weight on them and finds they are at once *comfortable.*

Walk-Over SHOES

THERE is many a man who would like to wear a good-looking shoe, but thinks he would have to sacrifice comfort, if he did. This is not the case at The Walk-Over Boot Shop.

All Walk-Over shoes are made to fit, but all feet are not alike. We carry a sufficiently large stock to give you a fit you will enjoy, in a style you will approve.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORES:

NEW YORK CITY
179 Broadway, 252 W. 125th St., 1173-75 Broadway
622 W. 181st St., 1439 Broadway, 144 Bowery
Bronx—557 Melrose Ave.

BROOKLYN
1355 Broadway, 565-7 Fulton St., 5406 Fifth Ave.

Yonkers, N. Y., 9 N. Broadway
Newark, N. J., 795 Broad St.
Paterson, N. J., 181 Market St.

OVERCOATS

Thousands Upon Thousands of Them

In almost every style, fabric and pattern desired by Men and Young Men this season—Overcoats that combine quality in every inch of fabric and trimming, with dependability and thoroughness in every bit of tailoring—made

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Their very exchange from our stock to you is a pledge of value, an assurance of service and a positive guarantee of satisfaction—the names of Kuppenheimer and of Brill Brothers on the label in each coat assures you of that.

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HOOVER PREDICTS DROP IN PRICES

Continued from Page 1.

while many of the retailers in some commodities might be operating with old stocks yet, that condition of affairs did not apply to flour. The retailers were getting it under the new schedule of prices.

This was proved, it was said, by the fact that in September the flour supply had reached a point where there was a real danger of a nation-wide flour famine. In New York City, about Sept. 15, Mr. Hoover said, the supply on hand was insufficient at one time for thirty-six hours, and it was found necessary to commandeer 400,000 barrels intended for export and distribute it for local consumption.

The whole country at this time, he said, did not have on an average more than one week's supply on hand, due partly to heavy exports and the slow movements of the wheat under the price regulation. The crisis now has been passed, Mr. Hoover declared, and flour was being supplied in plentiful quantities at the new prices resulting from the Government rate of $2.20 a bushel for wheat to the consumer, and the strict regulation of millers and elevators.

The baking industry has not as yet been placed under license, but that may be the next step if the proposed standard loaf of bread to be recommended by the Food Administration does not bring about the results desired. A report on experiments which have been carried on will be issued within a few days.

Must Apply for Licenses.

Dealers in fundamental foodstuffs who will be obliged to take out Federal licenses to do business after Nov. 1, as indicated in the President's proclamation issued Oct. 8, are required to make requisition at once for application forms without further notification by Federal authorities. These forms are being issued upon request by the law department, license division, United States Food Administration, Washington.

All wholesalers, brokers, and commission men handling the foodstuffs specified in the President's proclamation must be licensed, without regard to the volume of their business. Retailers, whose gross sales do not exceed $100,000 per annum, are excepted by Congress, but this exemption does not apply to wholesalers or to persons doing both a wholesale and retail business. There are certain other minor classes of exemptions set forth clearly in the proclamation.

Every effort will be made by the Food Administration to bring about economies in the retail trade, and a special trade will be made to the class of patrons who telephone even small orders and demand delivery service and credit. Such "luxuries," it was said, worked a hardship on all consumers under the present system, as they increased overhead charges, which were spread over the entire trade and were not borne solely by the class of patrons demanding them. The representatives of the retail organizations at a meeting here promised to co-operate in this effort, and the Food Administration believes much can be accomplished.

The Statement.

Mr. Hoover made this statement:

"The Food Administration considers that, subject to co-operation from the farmers anr the retailers, the corner has now been turned in high prices, and that most of the essential commodities should, one after another, continue to show reductions between now and the end of the year. The Food Administration has no control of either the grower or his organizations, nor of the great majority of retailers. The foundations have been laid for regulation of the intermediate trades, and where these regulations have come into force the trades are co-operating finely and considerable results are evident in the wholesale prices. The millers especially are playing the game well all over the country.

"The current prices at which flour is being sold at the mill door in the bags vary somewhat with the locality and freight charges on wheat, Toledo showing the lowest prices at $10 for first patent, and $9.70 for second patent; the highest being Buffalo at $10.70 for first patent, and $10.70 for second patent; Minneapolis being $10.60 for first patent, and $10.46 for second patent, and shows a large reduction under August prices.

"The regulations on the distribution of wheat and the manufacture of flour were put into force the middle of September.

"The average retail price on first patents in 796 cities on Oct. 13 was $11.77, or from $1.50 to $2 per barrel higher than is warranted by the price being made by the millers. In other words, the retail price has not wholly responded to the reductions made by the millers.

Bean Harvest Doubled.

"The bean harvest this year is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at approximately 7,000,000 bushels in excess of last year or nearly double last year, and promises an abundant supply. The growers' associations in prominent bean producing States are holding beans for from 13½ to 15 cents per pound as against an average price realized by the grower last year of 8 cents per pound. There has been 100 per cent. increase in the Manchurian bean crop and it is now estimated at 2,000,000 tons. Owing to shipping shortage practically the only outlet is to the United States, and these beans will flow into the American market from December on much below the prices now being demanded for American beans.

"The corn harvest this year is 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels over last year, and will be generally available about the end of November. The price of corn rose to $2.30 per bushel in July and now stands at $1.90 per bushel in Chicago. New corn is quoted in Chicago at $1.18 per bushel for December and indicates nearly a forty per cent. drop in the price of corn meal when the new corn is generally available.

"The very large corn supplies from the new harvest, together with the larger supplies of barley, velvet beans, cottonseed, peanut and soya bean meal, all promise much cheaper cattle, hog and poultry feed, and will enable the production of beef, pork, poultry and dairy products at much lower levels of cost to the farmer than today, and his earnings can be maintained with lower prices of products. The packing, cold storage and other manufacturing and wholesale distributers in these trades are in course of regulation.

Beef Higher at Retail.

"Beef already shows some tendency toward reduction in wholesale prices, but these have not been so far reflected in the prices quoted by the retailer. The price of beef at the packers' door is 14½ cents per pound, as compared with 16 cents in the month of July, while the average retail prices of round steak in 796 cities is 31 cents per pound, against 27 cents per pound in July, thus showing that retail prices have increased while wholesale prices have decreased.

"In the matter of potatoes, we have a harvest 59 per cent. in excess of the crop of last year. The price at the loading points varies from $1.50 to $2.80 per hundred pounds, depending on the section where grown and the cost of getting them to market. The price, which is somewhat higher than at this period last year, is due to a tendency on the part of the producer to hold the potatoes for higher prices than last year, despite the greatly increased crop, and to the temporary inability of the railroads to furnish equipment sufficient to move from many sections the quantity available at this time. The average price of potatoes delivered in the markets has closely followed the price which the producer has received, plus the cost of distribution to the market. The larger supply of cars and the large harvest warrant lower prices later in the Fall.

Retailers Put Up Sugar.

"Beet sugar prices are being controlled by the manufacturers upon a basis that should reach the retailer from 8 to 8½ cents per pound, depending upon the locality. Sugar to confectioners from best factories is now being restricted and a temporary shortage in the Northeastern States gives no warrant for the advances by retailers to over 9 cents per pound. For this allows a fair margin upon the prices paid by them for cane sugar they are now selling. In any event, the rise in retail prices of sugar during the last three days in the Eastern States is solely due to the advancement of these prices by retail dealers in the face of a short supply, and does not bear any relation to the prices at which these sugars have been purchased. The price of new Cuban Porto Rican and Hawaiian harvest in December will maintain the best level as soon as it is available. The best level is 1¾ per cent. below August prices, and without the concerted action of best manufacturers and the refiners of cane sugar, prices would now be up to 15 cents owing to the short supplies during the next few weeks.

Seek Substitutes for Lard.

"In order to provide equally good substitutes for lard and cooking fats, the Food Administration is arranging for the import of larger supplies of cocoanut, palm, nut, and soya bean oils. This should also affect the prices of soap.

"Since the Food Administration came into existence on Aug. 10 a great deal of exertion has been required to remedy food situations growing out of the over-export and short supplies of the 1916 harvest.

"There were no reserve stocks in practically all of the main staples with which to enter the new harvest year, and, in fact, in some of the principal staples the exports had proceeded to such lengths that there was an absolute undersupply of our own necessities during the last two months.

"On top of this situation, various factors have interfered with the early arrival of the new harvest. The farmer, in preparing for a 30 per cent. increase of Winter wheat acreage in the face of the shortage in agricultural labor, has prevented the free marketing of many commodities, and in addition to these difficulties there exists through the country, owing to the large coal and munitions shipments, a considerable car shortage. Resulting from these causes, there have been periodic shortages in first one commodity after another, in one locality in the United States after another, and a large part of the energies of the Food Administration has been absorbed in securing a distribution and a redistribution of existing supplies in such a manner as to keep the country generally supplied with foodstuffs, and but for the co-operation of the railways in meeting first one emergency situation after another, we should have had local famines in one commodity after another in a great many sections.

Authority Limited.

"Furthermore, the authority of the Food Administration does not extend over combinations of growers and producers at one end of the chain, nor does it extend over the great majority of retailers at the other end. The distribution chain lying between, that is, the warehouse, wholesalers, commission men, and manufacturers of the prime commodities, has required a great deal of study and development for its proper regulation, and these regulations are now coming into force.

"It is necessary, in order to secure a large production, to maintain fair and remunerative prices to the producers. While their expenses have increased during the last year, the prices demanded for certain commodities are not warranted. The intermediate handling trades to the retailer's door are being placed under regulation; they are co-operating well with the Food Administration, and speculation and profiteering are now generally a thing of the past.

"The retail situation is one of extreme difficulty, owing to the expensive methods of handling and the lack of authority to the administration to effect regulation, except to those doing a very large business. Conferences have been held in Washington during the last week with the representatives of the principal retailers' associations in discussion of constructive methods of reducing costs, waste, and exorbitant charges in the trade.

"The associations have undertaken to use their every endeavor to ameliorate prices. They need the co-operation of the consumers in reducing the number of deliveries, and their success in all measures will rest largely upon the support they receive from local authorities."

PUSH HOTEL CAMPAIGN.

Paul B. Boden and William Childs, Jr., Join Hoover's Forces Here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—To further its campaign for economy in hotels and restaurants, the Food Administration has obtained the services as voluntary aids of Paul B. Boden and William Childs, Jr., of New York.

It was announced today that some restaurant owners had complained that they could not offer suitable substitutes on the proposed "meatless" Tuesdays and "wheatless" Wednesdays, and the Food Administration is working on this problem. A list of 3,100 clubs that have dining rooms has been compiled and food economies will be urged on them.

CLINGS TO MURDER HABIT.

Judge Recognizes Slayer as One He Convicted 25 Years Ago.

Judge John F. McIntyre, in General Sessions, yesterday identified a prisoner arraigned on a charge of manslaughter as the same defendant whom the Judge had assisted in convicting of murder 25 years ago. The prisoner, Henry Devine, proprietor of a saloon at Water Street and Peck Slip, had pleaded guilty to killing his bartender a year ago. Then the Judge looked closely at Devine and asked:

"Aren't you the man I convicted of murder twenty-five years ago, when I was an Assistant District Attorney?"

"Yes, I was convicted of murder in the second degree and sent away for life," replied Devine. It was learned by the Judge that Devine had served 22 years of his sentence and was paroled three years ago. Devine's only excuse for shooting his bartender was. "He made fun of my dog." He was remanded for sentence.

In the same court the trial of Walter Hill, a negro, was begun yesterday. He is charged with killing Policeman Robert M. Holmes, also a negro. Holmes was shot to death on Aug. 5, in front of 13 West 138th Street.

DEFERS DISCUSSION OF POPE'S PEACE PLAN

Lord Robert Cecil Denies That Britain Has Been Negotiating with Vatican.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, denied that negotiations for terms of peace had taken place with the Vatican or any of its agents or with any other religious organization.

Just previous to this, Lord Robert had been asked whether the British Government intended to send any reply to Pope Bendict's peace note. His response was a request that notice be given of the question. It had not been officially announced, he added, that Great Britain had adopted as its own reply the reply sent by the United States.

"The clear and powerful reply of President Wilson," explained Lord Robert, "was not the result of any consultation of the Allies, and I do not propose to comment on it in answer to the question."

WOODS NAMES NEW AID.

Henry J. Case Made Sixth Deputy Commissioner, a War Office.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that he had appointed Henry Jay Case, his private secretary, as Sixth Deputy Commissioner. This office was authorized by the last Legislature, the salary being $6,000 a year, and will last during the period of the war. The new Deputy will have supervision over all war orders relative to the Police Department, and during the absence of Deputy Commissioner Lord, who is on his vacation, will have charge of the Traffic Squad.

Commissioner Case is a Spanish-American war veteran and served with the Third New York Infantry during the war. He is a former newspaper man, joining the staff of The Evening Post in 1890 and remaining on that paper for a number of years.

Harvey C. McClintock, who was the property clerk at Police Headquarters, will succeed Mr. Case as secretary to the Commissioner.

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BELMONT'S HOURLESS BEATS VIAU'S OMAR KHAYYAM IN A GREAT DUEL OF SPEED

HOURLESS SPEEDS TO WORLD'S MARK

August Belmont's Colt Defeats Omar Khayyam in Three-Year-Old Title Race.

RUNS DISTANCE IN 2:02

Winner Overtakes Noted Rival in Stretch and Wins Thrilling Contest by a Length.

Special to The New York Times.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 18.—August Belmont's imported French colt Hourless came into his own this afternoon when he defeated Wilfrid Viau's Omar Khayyam and gained the American three-year-old championship in a setting that surpassed anything in the history of the American turf. By his glorious victory, in a truly run race over a mile and a quarter, in which Father Time suffered as severely as did Omar Khayyam, the picturesque horse of the current year wiped out the two defeats administered to him by Omar Khayyam earlier in the season.

The swift rush that humbled his rival stamped Hourless as one of the most remarkable horses that ever looked through a bridle. He finished the route in 2:02, clipping a second and four-fifths from the track record and establishing a new world's mark for a race of that distance around two turns.

Broomstick was credited with 2:02 3-5 for a mile and a quarter at Brighton Beach, but when those figures were lowered by Whisk Broom II. at Belmont Park general criticism followed the announcement of the time of two minutes.

There was no questioning the superiority of Hourless. It was recognized by the crowd of 20,000 persons that jammed every nook and corner of the Maryland State Fair track. Gridley followers of the thoroughbreds are responsible for the statement that no such demonstration had been seen or heard on an American race track as that which greeted the success of the French-bred colt over his rival that claimed England as his home.

Butwell Loses Mount.

In every respect the contest was sensational and in marked difference to the struggle in the Realization at Belmont Park when Omar Khayyam gained the verdict by a nose in a tilt that developed into a quarter of a mile sprint. One of the incidents that amazed the crowd was the last-minute change of jockeys, Butwell, who had ridden Hourless in all his previous races, was summarily deprived of the honor of riding the Belmont crack, and the mount given to Frankie Robinson, a popular idol here and a lad who greatly enhanced his reputation by the manner in which he handled the winner. Robinson restrained the impetuous Hourless until the last eighth of a mile, and then, with one electric burst, he swept by his formidable antagonist and gained the decision which placed him at the head of his division by a clear length.

The feature of the contest, that appealed to the racegoers was that after the horses had crossed the finish line no room was left for doubt as to the merits of the contestants on this particular day. Omar Khayyam had given the best that was in him, had run better than ever before in his career, had made the pace with the evident idea of killing off his sturdy competitor, and at the finish was himself forced to give way to a new Hourless—a horse in perfect condition and ridden in a manner that enabled him to demonstrate his speed and stamina to the best advantage.

The trainer of Omar Khayyam asserted that his horse was carried along too fast at first and therefore was unable to do himself justice, but the fact remains that Hourless followed closely the pace set by Omar, and that after the first quarter of a mile he was running just as fast as the leader, but was under a pull until Robinson let him down for his supreme effort in the stretch. Omar Khayyam was game to the end, but there was no matching the superb Hourless, as he simply devoured ground when Robinson let him have his head and showed the public what a great horse he is.

Never in the East and in all probability in any part of this country has there been enacted such a scene as followed the struggle of these two great thoroughbreds for supremacy. Nearly every stride of the race was watched with feverish anxiety by the thousands, many of whom had made long journeys to enjoy the thrills of this crucial test.

Crowd Surges on Track.

When that test came in the last eighth of a mile the crowd broke forth into a tremendous roar that seemed to emit and echo the names of both contending champions. When Hourless had crossed the line a decisive victor there was no restraining the impulse of the racegoers. Hats flew high in the air, people hugged each other in joyful delirium, and before the horses had turned to return to the judges the crowd had broken bounds, and the unique spectacle was presented of a mob surging on the track to surround the victorious thoroughbred.

Following this unrehearsed demonstration was another that gave the official sanction of the State of Maryland to the sport of Kings. While cameras recorded the inspiring scenes, and those nearest to him reached forward to congratulate Trainer Hildreth, Governor E. C. Harrington of Maryland stepped down from the stewards' stand and voiced the sentiments of the crowd in a speech in which he presented the gold cup, emblamatic of victory, and which was donated by Edward B. McLean as a memorial trophy in his father's name. The Governor congratulated Mr. Belmont on his having the greatest horse, and also Mr. Viau on having one nearly as great. He had a few words of praise for Hildreth, and then told the crowd that it was fortunate to have seen the greatest race ever run in Maryland, and perhaps the greatest ever run in the world.

With the Governor as guest of Senator Richard A. Johnson, President of the Maryland State Fair Association, were General Kuhn, who is in command of Camp Meade, and General Nicholson. Mr. McLean was present to see the race for the historic trophy that he had garnered from relics of past racing in far away India, and sportsmen from all over the country were in the throng that joined in praise of the new champion.

Owner Unable to See Race.

Owing to the postponement of a week August Belmont was denied the happiness of seeing the vindication of the horse he bred. He is on the ocean, and will learn of the success by wireless. Perry Belmont was there to represent the family, and in the clubhouse contingent were many New York sportsmen. Among those who made the trip from the metropolis were: Schuyler L. Parsons, Edgar Gibbs Murphy, J. T. Walters, Foxhall P. Keene, Dr. Dowd, Jesse Lewisohn, John Scholl, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Loft, James Butler, and Andrew Miller.

For these New Yorkers who are accustomed to taking their racing almost as seriously as the Englishman takes his pleasure the enthusiasm of the inhabitants of the sporting State of Maryland was as inspiring as it was astonishing. Even for Maryland the event made a red letter day. One of the ancients recalled only one day in history that compared with it. That was in 1877 when the race among Parole, Tom Ochiltree, and Ten Broeck attracted 10,000 persons to the old Pimlico track and that was the occasion when Congress adjourned for the day to see the victory of Parole.

The opportunity far eclipsed that of forty years ago. From noon until the hour set for the big encounter trains from Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia came in quick succession, each loaded down with racing enthusiasts. At least 1,000 automobiles added their quota so that long before the time for the first race there was not an inch of space on the stand or lawn that was not covered by human beings. The crowd was so dense that two races before the championship the infield was thrown open and several thousands tramped across the track to gain vantage points on score boards, flower beds, hurdles, and any other stand that raised them above the ground.

In order that every one present should have a chance to support his fancy with his money special mutuel machines were in operation all the afternoon on which only bets on the Omar Khayyam-Hourless race were accepted. The money poured into these machines so that when the horses were dispatched $71,000 had been wagered on the result. It had been expected that the previous victories of Omar Khayyam would establish him favorite, but Hourless had gained so many friends in his recent workouts that he was an odds on choice at the close of speculation.

Soldier Boy Rides Loser.

In the preparations for the expected success of Omar Khayyam Everett Haynes, who has been drafted, was sent for to ride the Viau candidate. The lad was at a training camp in Oklahoma, but received permission to make the trip East and arrived this morning ready to go his bit for the turf. Butwell had been posted as the rider of Hourless early in the day, but after he rode Mr. Belmont's Masqua, which was beaten in the first race, Hildreth announced that he would put up Frank Robinson instead of the regular rider.

There was a long wait before the champions emerged for the test. Omar Khayyam was sent for a warming-up gallop through the stretch, while Hourless was walking in stately fashion to the paddock. Cheers greeted the spin of the English horse, but few noticed Hourless, which was wrapped in blankets. Interest became more intense as the crowd was kept in suspense while the horses were receiving their finishing touches in the paddock.

With a pony ridden by a patrol judge in hunting costume in the lead the rival candidates appeared and more cheers greeted them as they strode past the stands and judges. Hourless aroused the greatest admiration. His beautiful brown head was held high over arched neck and he looked fit to compete for show honors. Omar, behind him, stepped so daintily over the track that he scarcely made an impression in the soft dirt. He was in a playful mood and kicked up his heels as if to show that he was brimming over with life and only wanted a chance to run.

Slowly the pair walked down the chute to the starting point, and by the time they arrived there was a tenseness in the attitude of the crowd that could almost be felt. No sooner had they wheeled and reached the line than a shout rent the air. It was the old cry "They're off!" but never had it been uttered with such intensity. Before it died away it was followed by another shout that Omar was leading, and then it was seen that the race was to be run from end to end.

Haynes let his mount have his head from the start, and he dashed so quickly down past the judges that a sprint race seemed to be in progress. Omar's speed was remarkable as he cut out a lead of a length and a half in the first quarter of a mile, but it was not nearly so wonderful as the manner in which Hourless kept in close touch with him. As they passed close under the eyes of the spectators in the stands it was noticed that Robinson had a tight hold of Hourless, yet under that pull he did not allow his competitor to gain more ground until nearly around the first turn. Stretching his handsome neck still further Omar Khayyam threw away a little more until there was a length of open daylight between the pair.

Robinson is No Hurry.

Robinson still kept a restraining hand on his mount, but let out a link nearing the end of the backstretch. He closed ever so little and then dropped back again so that a shout arose that he had shot his bolt and was beaten. Never were critics more astray, for, rounding the far turn, Hourless began to move with tremendous style and crept nearer and nearer to Omar, while still maintaining his smooth, frictionless stride. The angle appeared to bring him nearer than he really was, and it was not until entering the stretch that it was seen that Hourless still had a full length to retrieve.

There had been no letup in the pace, but instead, as he straightened his horse out, Haynes swished his whip over Omar's ears and the gallant horse responded with a burst of speed at this moment made it appear that he was going to leave his rival far behind. It was only for a moment that the admirers of the English horse were flattered, for, as if this answer to the spurt, Robinson let Hourless run free for the first time.

Then the magnificent reserve power of the Belmont champion became evident. He cut down the lead with mighty strides, until at the eighth pole he darted boldly ranged alongside of the chestnut. It was near, but not near enough, and Robinson drew his whip to put his mount to the real test. Two cracks were sufficient, for Hourless leaped forward and in a few strides had settled the issue. At the sixteenth pole his head was in front, and was in front to stay.

Omar Khayyam was struggling gamely, but no effort of his could withstand the meteoric rush with which Hourless took the coveted lead away at the critical time. Running straight and true as an arrow, Hourless gained at every jump, and as he passed the judges there was just a glimpse of daylight between his tail and the nose of the former champion.

Crowd Cheers Horses.

The cheers that broke forth then were almost deafening and were renewed when the great time made was hung out on the board. The crowd was almost hysterical in their praise of the winner, and as Robinson came back to the stand to weigh in he was surrounded by an admiring throng. The stage had been set for his victory and a bouquet of American roses was presented to him as soon as he left the stand.

Trainer Sam Hildreth, who finally was rewarded for his faith in Hourless, was surrounded by a crowd of well wishers on his return to the clubhouse. The usually taciturn man was beaming with joy, and said:

"I would rather have won that race than any other that I have saddled a horse for. Robinson rode a well-judged race and had Hourless in his lap all the way. If we had gone out to race Omar off his feet we would have killed him. Wasn't he a wild devil all the way?"

Richard Carman, who prepared Omar Khayyam, found fault with the pace his horse had been asked to travel in the early stages of the race. He said that he had given instructions not to go to the front unless the pace was very slow. He still believes he has the best horse and is anxious for another race.

Haynes said that Omar Khayyam was running freely all the way and that he thought he had the race won at the head of the stretch until Hourless made his great effort.

Many of the spectators left after the big race, but those who stayed behind took little interest in the other events and insisted that they had witnessed the race of the century.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse, $888.33; six furlongs. Time—1:13.
Alleen O., J. Moran's ch. f., 102 pounds, by Colt-Frantic, 29.70, $14.90, and $5.70, (G. Walls).....1
Elizabeth H., W. S. Payne's b. f., 108, by Marta Santa-Miss Present; $12.50 and $6.20, (J. Bell).....2½
Miss Bryn, J. K. L. Ross's br. f., 111, by Bryn Mawr-Miss Camden; $4.60 third, (R. Troxler).....3
Bominee, Wood Violet, Garonne, Moosehead, Starwort, Sunny Hill, Humma, Golding, Malvolio, Sir Oracle, and Miss Sweep also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Fads and Fancies; purse, $888.33; for two-year-old fillies. Six furlongs. Time—1:13.
Royal Ensign, James W. Corrigan's b. f., 114 pounds, by Ultimus-Banorella; $3.80, $2.20, and $2.70, (A. Shuttinger).....1
Jule, J. W. Williams's ch. f., 114, by Peter Quince-Sister Juliet, $5.70 and $3.80, (E. Haynes).....2½
Adeline Patricia, James McManus's ch. f., 114, by Pep o' Day-Anna Patricia, $2.90 third, (M. Buxton).....3
Masda, Lady Dorothy, and Empress also ran. Salvestra, Miss Bryn, Payment, Wood Violet, So Long Letty, and Highest Appeal scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Artillery Liberty Bond Handicap, for all ages, with $888.33 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12 1-5.
Water Lady, Mrs. James Arthur's br. m., 6 years, 100 pounds, by Water Boy-Duchess of Towers, $26.80, $11.80, and $4.60, (R. Troise).....1½
Startling, R. F. Carman, Jr.'s b. c., 4, 118, by Marta Santa-Country Fraud, $10 and $5.10, (E. Haynes).....2
Hank O'Day, A. K. Macomber's br. g., 5, 125, by Pep o' Day-Erie Belle, $5, (J. Loftus).....3
Top o' the Morning, Sharpshooter, Arnold, Drastic, Assunna, and Chesapeake also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Belmont Purse, for three-year-olds, purse $888.33; one mile. Time—1:38.
Straight Forward, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. c., 102 pounds, by Star Shoot-Frankness, $6.50, $3.20, and $2.80, (J. McTaggart).....1
Highland Lad, W. A. Burttschell's br. c., 98, by Dick Weller-Bessie Spahr, $6.50 and $4, (J. Bell).....2
Manister Tol, Emil Herz's b. c., 98, by Santol-Heriot, $3.40 third, (R. Troise).....3½
Koh-I-Nor, Barry Shannon, and Julialeon also ran. Star Gaser, Ticket, and Naturalist scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—John R. McLean Memorial Championship, for three-year-olds, with $10,000 added and cup presented by Edward B. McLean; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:02.
Hourless, August Belmont's b. c., 126 pounds, by Negofol—Hour Glass II., $3.50 and out, (F. Robinson).....1
Omar Khayyam, Wilfrid Viau's ch. c., 126, by Marco-Lisma, out for place, (Haynes).....2
Only two starters. Sun Flash II. scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards; claiming; purse, $888.33; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 4-5.
Blue Thistle, William Cahill's b. g., aged, 110 pounds, by Blues-Wild Thistle, $10.20, $6.30, and $2.50, (W. Obert).....1½
Star Like, Crown Stable's ch. c., 3, 106, by Star Shoot-Blakeslie, $13.20 and $7.60, (J. McTaggart).....2½
Kilts, J. M. Zimmerman's b. g., 3, 104, by Brocmstick-Flora Mac, $3.50, third, (H. Erickson).....3
Adalid, Napoleon, Bar of Phoenix, Charles Francis, Ella Ryan, Dancer, N. K. Beal, Paddy Dear, Lady Bob, Beautiful Morn and Mother Machree also ran. Sir William Johnson and Brother Jonathan scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse, $888.33; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:44.
Waukeag, Captain W. J. Press's br. c., 3 years, 99 pounds, by Ogden-Lady Vincent, $6.30, $3.90, and $2.80, (L. Lyke).....1½
Landen, G. B. Wagner's ch. g., 3, 99, by Dick Welles-Lass of Langden, $11.80, and $5.80, (L. McAtee).....2
Queen of The Sea, Ben Williams's ch. f., 3, 105, by Sea King-Cantaloupe, $2.90, third, (A. Shuttinger).....3
Orderly, Sea Beach, Air Man, Jesse, Jr., Kings Oak, Water Witch, Pierre-A-Feu, and Lazy Lou also ran. Judge Wingfield, Monomoy, Madame Curie, Brother Jonathan, and Star Like scratched.

Weather cloudy; track fast.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds, maidens, fillies; six furlongs. So Long Letty, 115 pounds; Traverse, (imp.,) 115; Jane Mary, 115; Lindsey, 115; Lady Gertrude, (imp.,) 115; Super Maid, 115; Goldine, (imp.,) 115; Ideal, 115; Kokohi, 115; Alderberry, (imp.,) 115; Felicitation, 115; Babette, 115; Tea Party, 115; Poor Butterfly, 115.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Lohengrin, 118 pounds; Tinker Bell, 113; Swift Fox, 108; *True as Steel, 108; *May W., 101; Bulger, 113; Ahara, 113; Hickorynut, 106; *Warda B., 107; *Mice Girl, 101; Borax, 113; Rosemary, 110; *Montressor, 110; Scarpia II., 108.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Junior; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wyoming, 117 pounds; Valerius, (imp.,) 111; Dryer, 106; Bill McCoy, 106; Highland Appeal, 106; Fragonard, 117; Trophy, 111; Blazonry, 105; †Elmendorf, 105; Top Coat, 114; Kewpie O'Neill, 111; Man o' the Hour, (imp.,) 106; †Dragoon, 106.
†Quinby Stable entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sammies' Liberty Bond Handicap; all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Flittergold, 121 pounds; Hauberk, 115; Crimper, (imp.,) 117; Ticket, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—The Admiral Purse; all ages; one mile. Whimsy, 114 pounds; Ed Roche, 110; Venetia, 104; Mida, 97; Gex, (imp.,) 114; Celto, 108; Manister Tol, (imp.,) 104; Holiday, 111; Folroma, (imp.,) 107; The Belgian II., (imp.,) 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Yodeling, 114 pounds; Alston, 110; Broomacorn, 107; *Brooklyn, 101; *Sol Sands, 94; Starter, 112; Dartworth, 110; Amphion, 110; Spectacle, 103; *Petiar, (imp.,) 105; Margaret L., 94; Lord Fitzherbert, 110; G. M. Miller, 110; Castena, 107; Hesse, 99; *Muckross, (imp.,) 97.

SEVENTH RACE.—For fillies and mares; three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Felucca, 107 pounds; Miss Kruter, 103; *Graphic, 98; *Silver Sands, 94; Souvenir, 108; The Dean, 103; *Cheer, 94; Baby Lynch, 105; *Ask Ma, 112; *Greetings, 93.
*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather cloudy; track fast.

JOHNSON READY FOR WAR.

American League Head to Offer Services on Monday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, said tonight that he had arranged to meet Adjtant General McCain of the army in Washington on Monday, at which time he would formally offer his service to the Government. The league executive said he did not know whether his services would be accepted, but that he was anxious to serve in any capacity, without compensation.

"I am sincere in my intention," Johnson said, and I sincerely hope that I shall be accepted for any duty, whether in this country or in France."

In anticipation that Johnson's services will be accepted, it was announced that the annual meeting of the league, usually held in December, will be held a month earlier to settle the season's business. The meeting will be held in Chicago.

After dividing the winners' share of the world series spoils, the victorious White Sox made a liberal purchase today of Liberty bonds. Pitcher Joe Benz invested his entire share—$3,985—in bonds, while other members of the club bought amounts from $100 up.

President Johnson said "Billy" Evans and "Silk" O'Loughlin, the American League umpires in the series, invested the $1,000 they received in bonds.

James C. Dunn, President of the Cleveland Americans, announced that the sixteen members of the club who will invade Montgomery, Ala., to play a series of games at Camp Sheridan, the army cantonment, have been instructed to report at Montgomery on Nov. 1. The players, who volunteered to make the trip, will play as many games with the soldier teams as are desired.

BOSTON PLAYERS JOIN NAVY.

Barry, Shorten, McNally, Shore, and Lewis Enlist as Yeomen.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Manager Jack Barry of the Boston American baseball team and four of his players who enlisted as yeomen in the naval reserves were today called for active service and ordered to report for duty Nov. 3. All are rated as first-class yeomen.

Manager Barry and Chick Shorten have been assigned to the enrolling office here. McNally and Ernie Shore are assigned to the first district paymaster's office. Duffy Lewis has not yet received his assignment, but it is believed he will be sent to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

GHOST WALKS IN CHICAGO.

White Sox Players Each Get World's Series Check for $3,669.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Members of the world's champion White Sox team today received checks for their share of the receipts from the world's series amounting to $91,733. Each of the twenty-five players eligible to share in the money received a check for $3,669.

Most of the players planned to leave during the day for their homes in various parts of the country, though a few who it is said have accepted offers to appear in vaudeville remained here to complete arrangements for their season on the stage.

Manager Clarence Rowland will accompany President Charles A. Comiskey on his annual hunting trip in the woods of Northern Wisconsin.

Moore Defeats Heal.

Two former champions at three-cushion billiards met last night at Thum's in an Interstate Three-Cushion League match and, after a fifty-four-inning tussle, the score was, George Moore, 50, and Hugh Heal, 32. Both players made high runs of 7. On the night before Heal defeated Moore by the score of 50 to 48.

Think Fitzsimmons Fatally Ill.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Physicians attending Robert Fitzsimmons, former champion heavyweight pugilist, ill of lobar pneumonia in a hospital here, said tonight there was small hope of the patient's recovery. Fitzsimmons was appearing at a suburban theatre until yesterday, when his condition became suddenly worse and he was rushed to a hospital.

TROTTING RECORD FALLS IN ATLANTA

Miss Bertha Dillon Steps Mile in 2:03¼ in Race for Matron Stakes.

ATLANTA, Oct. 18.—The establishment of a new world's record for a three-year-old trotter by Miss Bertha Dillon and the defeat of St. Frisco by his old rival, Mabel Trask, featured the racing card today at the Lakewood track.

The new record was made in the second and final heat of the Matron Stake for three-year-olds, when Miss Dillon trotted the heat in 2:03¼. The purse was for $5,851.50, the largest offered so far at the meeting. Harvest Gale and Worthy Volo divided second and third money.

Mabel Trask won in the free-for-all trot against her old rival, St. Frisco. In the first heat the chestnut mare won by a nose. In the second heat she broke badly on the last turn and St. Frisco cantered in. In the third heat St. Frisco took the lead at the start and maintained it until the last quarter, Mabel Trask winning by half a length.

Peter June, the favorite in the two-year-old class, broke badly in the first heat, and in the second neat held the lead until the stretch, when Ruth Mainsheet passed the brown filly and won by a length.

The 2:08 class trotting went five heats and was not finished. Straight Sail won the first heat, Peter Chenault the second, and Fifty and Bacelli the third and fourth. Busy's Lassie and Miss Perfection were eliminated from the fifth heat by the rules. The race will be finished as the first event of the program Friday.

The summaries:

TWO-YEAR-OLD CLASS—TROTTING.
For all two-year-olds; added money. Best two in three heats. Purse $500.

Ruth Mainsheet, br. f., by Mainteet, (Murphy)	1	1
Peter June, ch. h., by Peter the Great, (Geers)	2	2
Truxton, b. c., by San Francisco, (Cox)	3	3

Time—2:10¼; 2:08¾.

MATRON STAKE, FOR THREE-YEAR-TROTTERS.
Best two in three heats. Value, $5,851.50.

Miss Bertha Dillon, ch. f., by Dillon Axworthy, (Serrill)	1	1
Harvest Gale, br. f., by The Harvester, (Cox)	4	2
Worthy Volo, ch. h., by Axworthy, (McDonald)	2	4
Kelly De Forest, b. c., by The De Forest, (Murphy)	3	3

Time—2:07¼; 2:03¾.

FREE-FOR-ALL TROT.
Two in three; purse, $1,500.

Mabel Trask, ch. m., by Peter the Great, (Cox)	1	2	1
St. Frisco, b. h., by San Frisco, (Geers)	2	1	2
Rose D., b. g., by Petronius, (Wright)	3	3	3

Time—2:04½; 2:05; 2:03¾.

2:08 CLASS, TROTTING.
Three in five; purse, $2,500; unfinished.

Bacehi, b. h., by Bertini, (White)	6	4	1	1	2
Peter Chenault, b. m., by Peter the Great, (Murphy)	4	1	5	6	1
Daisy Todd, b. m., by George Leavitt Todd, (McDonald)	2	2	6	3	4
Straight Sail, ch. m., by Malinsheet, (Valentine)	1	6	4	2	3
Busy's Lassie, b. m., by Peter the Great, (Cox)	3	3	3	5	
Miss Perfection, b. m., by General Watts, (McMahon)	5	5	2	4	

Time—2:07¾; 2:06¾; 2:08; 2:07¾; 2:07¼.

SUGAR TRADE GOLFERS PLAY

Sixty Members Take Part in First Tourney at Essex County.

Engaging in the first tournament of their organization, sixty members of the Sugar Trades Golf Association competed for four prizes at the Essex County Country Club yesterday. Under the guiding wing of Lewis F. Henry, the expert golfers had such an enjoyable time that it was unanimously voted to make the organization a permanent affair and also two tournaments are to be arranged for next season.

Prizes were to be had for the best net score for the morning round of eighteen holes, for the afternoon net, for a Kickers handicap and for the best selected eighteen holes net of both rounds. Lounsberry had the best morning net with 97, 20—77 and was closely followed by J. B. Turner, with 106, 28—78, and C. A. Crawford, with 95, 17—78. The best net of the afternoon was won by C. E. Rigg, whose card showed 91, 20—71. H. A. Scott who had 93, 20—73 was second best in the afternoon.

Three players tied for the Kicker's handicap at 79. They were J. W. Lemoney, John Brugh and W. R. Bassett. There was another tie for the special prize offered by Samuel Lee for the best selected eighteen holes between H. L. Scott and M. Schiller, each of whom had 78.

YALE CLUB GOLF THURSDAY.

Annual Tourney to be Held Over Siwanoy Links.

Despite the absence of scores of its athletes at war, members of the Yale Club are manifesting a keen interest in the annual tournament of its golf association that promises to make the event fully as successful an amateur sport event as that of last year.

The Yale Club tournament will be held next Thursday over the links of the Siwanoy Club at Mount Vernon. The play will be continuous through both morning and afternoon for thirty-six holes. Prizes will be awarded for the best gross thirty-six and the best net thirty-six and for each of the best net eighteen holes.

There are numerous good players in the golf association of the Yale Club, and the competition is expected to be especially close and interesting. The committee in charge of the tournament comprises Arthur E. Wrandt, Howard A. Palmer, E. J. Gavegan, George Chappell, and Charles C. Paulding. Entries are being received and other details of the event arranged by Mr. Paulding at the Yale Club.

EVANS TO PLAY OUIMET.

Golf Leaders to Meet in Match at Braeburn.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Harry L. Ayer of the Braeburn Country Club, announced today that Francis Ouimet, Western amateur golf champion, probably would be granted leave of absence from Camp Devens to meet Charles W. ("Chick") Evans, national amateur and open golf champion of America in an exhibition match at Braeburn Oct. 27. Evans has telegraphed that he will be here on that date. Mr. Ayer said he believed the military authorities would permit Ouimet to take part in the match, the proceeds of which will be given to the Camp Devens Athletic Equiment Fund.

City College Freshmen Victors.

The City College freshman soccer team defeated an eleven from the Stuyvesant High School at City College yesterday by 2 goals to 0. Bonaparte and Trinin scored for the victors, both from scrimmage. The 'Varsity is arranging soccer games with several of the leading amateur teams of New York.

LEONARD IN RING TONIGHT.

Lightweight Champion to Box Jack Britton at Harlem S. C.

Everything is in readiness for the ten-round bout between Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, and Jack Britton of Chicago, formerly welterweight titleholder, which will be held at the Harlem S. C. this evening. The boxers finished their training yesterday and both are reported in excellent condition. Reports from Britton's training quarters are to the effect that the Chicagoan has had little difficulty making the required weight, 139 pounds one hour before entering the ring, and will box Leonard with an advantage of about five pounds in his favor.

Leonard weighs about 135 pounds, and reports himself in splendid shape for the bout, which will be the most important he has taken part in since acquiring the lightweight title. The Harlem lad is confident that he can stop his older and more experienced rival, although Britton is generally conceded one of the best defensive boxers in the ring today.

Indications point to one of the largest crowds of the season for the bout, and the seating accommodations of the Harlem S. C. will be taxed to capacity. A heavy advance sale is reported by the officials of the club, and there are a number of tickets which the club management has withheld from public sale, which will be put on sale early this evening. The entire lower floor is reserved for box seats, and the seats in the upper tier are reserved. The contest will be refereed by Billy (Kid) McPartland.

Other bouts arranged for this evening are:

New Polo A. A.—Harry Martone vs. Barney Adair. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Walter Mohr vs. Panama Joe Gans. Ten rounds.

Freeport S. C., Long Island—Tommy Madden vs. Jamaica Kid. Ten rounds.

POLLARD PLAYS AT BROWN.

Star Half Back Helps Get Team in Shape for Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18.—It was the Brown 'Varsity versus Pollard at the daily workout of the Brunonian football squad held yesterday afternoon. For the first time this year, Pollard, last year's All-America half back and mainstay of the near champion Brown eleven, got into togs and played in a scrimmage. After fifty minutes' hard work the 'Varsity was able to push over two hard-won touchdowns. The scrubs, with Pollard in the backfield, fought the first string team from first to last.

In spite of the ineligibility of his star half back, Coach Robinson feels that he has an aggregation which will have to be counted in at the final division of spoils. With decisive victories over Rhode Island State, Johns Hopkins, and Holy Cross, the Brunonians are now ready to meet the last hard propositions on their schedule. Columbia College is to be the opponent Saturday, and with both teams seeking the Eastern championship a battle royal is bound to ensue.

Charlie Huggins, veteran trainer of Brown elevens, is in a sad mental state on account of the many injured men under his care. Gordon, the star punter, has a lame back; Albright, first string half back, has an infected foot; Weeks and Sinclair, the two 'Varsity ends, are out of the game for another week; Crabb and Bowman, first choices for the guards, are also out temporarily.

With these injuries, Brown's chances in the coming battles with Colgate, Syracuse, the Second District Naval Reserves, and Dartmouth are greatly diminished. Head Coach Robinson is by no means discouraged. He feels that a real Brown team will go to pieces against the Boston eleven, even though some of the regular men are on the bench.

COLUMBIA PERFECTS PASS.

Metcalf Teaches Players New Formations for Game.

Coach Metcalf gave the Columbia 'Varsity backfield and end candidates a long workout in both the offensive and the defensive of the forward pass yesterday afternoon. After drilling the same men in running back punts, Metcalf and Tom Thorpe, his assistant, watched the first and second lineups run through plays from the various formations. Houlahan did some fine punting, getting forty yards against the light breeze. Howard Miller tried kicking drops from the thirty-yard line. The 'Varsity scrimmaged with the second eleven, but used only straight bucks through guard and tackle.

During the earlier part of the afternoon Coaches Metcalf and Thorpe spent nearly an hour taking off some of the rough edges on the freshman eleven. Paul Garragus, the high school star swimmer and tackle on the yearling team did not report yesterday, taking a rest after Wednesday's long scrimmage with Stuyvesant High School. On account of the poor showing of the ends, three backs have been shifted to the flank positions in an attempt to bolster up the wings.

McCabe, the veteran from last year's 'Varsity, who has been declared ineligible for football because of heart trouble, has been chosen to coach the freshmen. The yearling team will play De Witt Clinton today in the first game of their 1917 season.

NEW STAR ON N. Y. U. TEAM.

Yancsik Makes Good Showing in Violet Backfield.

With the approach of the Wesleyan game activities of the New York University football squad are increasing. Not only did the squad have the regular football drill yesterday on Ohio Field but Coach Wall held a blackboard signal drill in the gymnasium. At the regular outdoor practice later a stiff scrimmage was staged.

The 'Varsity kicked off to the freshmen, who fumbled the ball. On the first play the regulars carried the ball over the line. On two subsequent attempts, when the ball was put in play on the 20-yard line, the regulars again crossed the line on the initial play. During the rest of the afternoon both teams were put on the defensive alternately for the purpose of developing a defense for forward pass and open formation plays.

Coach Wall was especially pleased with the work of Yanosik, a newcomer at football, but for three years a member of the Violet gymnasium team and last year's Captain. Yanosik was in the back field and did some brilliant running with the ball. In all phases of the game he displayed much agility and speed.

In the scrimmage the 'Varsity did not play against the usual freshman-scrub combination but only against the freshmen. This was done to develop team work and plays among the first-year men in preparation for their first game on Saturday. This game will be preliminary to the Wesleyan game and will be against Erasmus High School at 1:45 P. M. As freshmen are debarred from 'Varsity athletics this year, a special schedule has been arranged, and is as follows: Oct. 20, Erasmus, at home; Oct. 27, Commerce, at home; Nov. 3, Kent School, at Kent, Conn.; Nov. 10, Cullum Hall, at West Point.

CHAMPION VICTOR IN N. Y. A. C. RING

Archie Walker, State Title Holder, Defeats Eisenstadt in Amateur Bout.

Archie Walker of the Irish-American A. C., holder of the New York State and Metropolitan championship titles at 108 pounds, last night demonstrated that he is in no danger of losing his laurels, when he easily won his preliminary bout in the 110-pound class of the New York Athletic Club's first formal amateur boxing tournament of the season. Fred Eisenstadt, unattached, opposed the champion and Walker so easily outclassed his rival that the judges unhesitatingly gave him the award after three interesting rounds.

Members of the club turned out in force to witness the bouts, and they were treated to a series of interesting contests in four classes. The number of entries received was unusually large, and it was nearly midnight before the final bout was ended. Several knock-outs were scored, two coming in the 110-pound division, in which the victors were Paul Richman, Clark House A. A., and F. J. Mesit, St. John's Club.

The quickest knockout of the evening came in the first bout of the 120-pound class, when H. F. Sloane, Bronx Church House, scored a decisive victory over Charles Bisso, unattached, in thirty seconds of the first round of their bout. A hard left-hand blow to the body, followed by a right to the jaw, sent Bisso down for the count. In the 140-pound class Irving Riese, Radio Sporting Club, knocked out William Doyle, Washington Heights Catholic Club, in the second round of their scheduled three-round exhibition.

The summaries:

110-Pound Class.—Wm. Murphy, East Side House, defeated Andy De Coursey, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; E. Marman, Dominican Lyceum, defeated John Gold, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; Archie Walker, Irish-American A. C., defeated F. Eisenstadt, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; Jack Baum, Tompkins Square Park A. C., defeated John Mase, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; Paul Richman, Clark House A. A., defeated John McGuire, unattached, two rounds, referee's decision; Dave Hamins, Clark House A. A., defeated Thos. McKee, unattached, four rounds, judges' decision; F. J. Nesbit, St. John's Club, defeated Joseph Marinaro, St. Gregory's Lyceum, one round, referee's decision.

120-Pound Class.—H. F. Sloane, Bronx Church House, defeated Charles Bisso, unattached, one round, referee's decision; F. E. Zelner, Trinity Club, won from E. Polack, unattached, by default; A. Hirschberger, Union Settlement A. C., defeated H. J. Feuciale, Medford A. C., two rounds, referee's decision.

130-Pound Class.—A. Stollack, East Side House, defeated Joseph Hasner, National A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; J. Bernstein, unattached, defeated M. Schwinger, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

140-Pound Class, Novice.—M. Feinman, unattached, defeated Ed Bisso, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; Nat Lipson, unattached, defeated M. Eisenstadt, West Side Y. M. H. A., three rounds, judges' decision; L. Reise, Radio S. C., defeated William Doyle, Washington Heights C. C., two rounds, referee's decision.

TO RACE YALE FRESHMEN.

Harriers of Harvard, 1921, Will Tackle Blue's Runners.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—Harvard and Yale freshman cross-country teams will meet on the morning of Nov. 17 at Belmont, over a six-mile course. The Harvard Athletic Committee has approved the meet, but opposes a contest between the 'Varsity harriers of each college, and has set its foot down against sending a team of Crimson runners to the intercollegiate meet later in the month.

The freshman cross-country schedule follows: Oct. 27, Andover, at Andover; Nov. 3, Wakefield High, at Wakefield; Nov. 10, Providence Technical High, at Cambridge; Nov. 17, Yale, '21, at Belmont.

GEORGETOWN LINE IS SORE.

Bruised Forwards May Have Hard Work to Hold Lehigh.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—With a green, inexperienced eleven Georgetown is to

WINTER GARDEN TAKES TO COVER

A Sumptuous and Splendid Production That Emphasizes Clothes.

F. TINNEY AND J. J. CORBETT

"Doing Our Bit" Lacks Principals, But Is Morally Regenerate.

DOING OUR BIT, an extravaganza in two acts and seventeen scenes. Dialogue and lyrics by Harold Atteridge; music by Sigmund Romberg and Herman Timberg. At the Winter Garden.

PRINCIPALS: Frank Tinney, James J. Corbett, Ed Wynn, Herman Timberg, Charles Judels, Frank Carter, Henry Lewis, Sam Ash, Andrew Harper, James Clemons, Chilson Ohrman, Sylvia Jason, Ada Lewis, Vivian Duncan, Rosetta Duncan, Roma June, Leah Nora, Virginia Flasinger, Vera Roehm, and the Cansinos.

The Winter Garden show this year runs rather to chorus.

There are, to be sure, several principals. Frank Tinney is there, with his dry, laconic comment; and, as running mate, he has acquired James J. Corbett, who owes him seventy cents, which Frank pursues from 8 o'clock sharp until 11 o'clock flat. He acquires seventy dollars incidentally; but that scarcely interests him. What he wants is the seventy cents from James. The amount of conversational small change over this matter of seventy cents is amazing. And it is often amusing.

There is Chilson Ohrman, who is very sedate and charming, and sings a high and dry soprano. Ada Lewis works in couple with Charles Judels. Ed. Wynn does several turns at the solo pun, and is quite delightfully amusing in the bachelor suite of a wartime hotel, wholly run by Winter Garden girls. Herman Timberg (not to be confused with Sigmund Rom of the same name, who write the music with him)—Herman Timberg, as we were saying, both dances and sings contortionally. Sam Ash sings so well that his many recalls threatened to flat the hour of 11 still further. And the Cansinos did two really marvelous Spanish dances.

And yet the Winter Garden show this year runs rather to chorus. Moreover, the chorus has taken to cover. It is on the order of a popular magazine cover—or it would be if popular magazine covers had a little more clothes on. Still, for the Winter Garden, it is cover. In brief, though the show lacks principals, it is something unprecedented in clothes.

It is rather difficult to describe those clothes. Some are Winter evening clothes that (owing no doubt to the wartime shortage of material) run very scant about the back. That is what is meant perhaps, by "Doing Our Bit." Others seem to be rather September Morning clothes. But they are always clothes. And they are always as splendid and varied in coloring as they are audacious, indeed revolutionary, in cut.

Incidentally, the young women who wear them are of a quite surprising shapeliness, youth and good looks. It is really admirable, the discretion exhibited in selecting them, costuming them, and deploying them in dance and song. One squad was of violin girls, who played quite charmingly as they danced. The leader, probably named Marian Glover, has a very unusual beauty, grace, and temperament.

It may be added that the two acts have seventeen scenes, all of them spacious and several very handsome and colorful.

And that is about all.

Oh, no! The burden of this report was suggested by a conversation overheard in the lobby. One man said: "It seems to me that this show lacks principals." The other was lost for a moment in ponderous thought. "It seems rather to me," he said at last, "that it has altogether too many. The trouble is that they are all moral principles."

If one reckons the leader of the Violin Girls, probably named Marian Glover, as one of the principals, the verdict seems, on the whole, ungracious.

Benefit for Belgian Babies.

A concert for the relief of the Belgian babies was given in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon by an organization styled the Belgian Royal Concert Trio. The members are Miss Daisy Jean, who plays both violoncello and harp; Jan Calligmon, bass baritone, and Gabrielle Radoux, pianist. Miss Jean played a sonata in A for the 'cello, by Boccherini, and a group of harp pieces by Belgian composers. Mr. Collignon sang in both French and Flemish, his songs including a number of Flemish folksongs, and Miss Radoux played pieces by Benoit and Dubois. The audience was moderate in size; not what the case of the Belgian babies merited.

'On with the Dance' for the Republic

"On with the Dance," a drama by Michael Morton, is announced for production at the Republic Theatre on the night of Monday, Oct. 29. The cast is headed by John Mason, Eileen Huban, William Morris, Julia Dean, and Edward Abeles. "Peter Ibbetson," now at the Republic, will be moved to the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, where it will continue until Nov. 12. "The Land of the Free," at present at the Forty-eighth Street, will accordingly be withdrawn on Oc. 27.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William Faversham began his season in "The Old Country" last night at the Lyceum Theatre, Rochester. The play is a comedy by Dion Calthorp, and will be brought into the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Monday, Oct. 29.

Douglas Fairbanks arrived in New York Wednesday from the West, and will leave again tomorrow for California. He appeared yesterday at Lord & Taylor's and McCreery's as a Liberty Bond salesman.

The students of the Washington Square Players School of the Theatre will give performances tonight and tomorrow night at Camp Upton.

The New York State rights for Herbert Brenon's picture, "The Fall of the Romanoffs," have been sold to a syndicate for $100,000.

Alexander Umansky, formerly with the Diaghileff Russian Ballet, will be one of the dancers in the ballet being staged by Adolf Bolm for the Century show.

MUSIC NOTES.

Special music has been arranged by Pierre Monteux and David Mannes for the "Rosemary" pageant, to be repeated on Thursday and Friday evenings, Oct. 25 and 26, at the Metropolitan.

Agide Jacchia will lead a week of grand opera at the Brooklyn Academy, beginning next Monday, Oct. 22, with "La boheme," for the benefit of the Italian war sufferers.

Alice Capen of Boston gave the first of the Brooklyn Institute's evening lectures at the Academy last night on "Hawaiian Music."

The Trio de Lutece will appear in place of the Flonzaley Quartet on Saturday evening at Washington Irving High School.

Elisabeth Rothwell has cancelled her concert at Aeolian Hall next Monday afternoon on account of severe illness.

Joseph Bonnet, the French organist, will give five historical recitals at the Hotel Astor, starting Nov. 12.

The Russian Symphony Society announces its fifteenth season of five concerts, opening Nov. 17 at Carnegie Hall.

PLANS FOR "HERO LAND."

Spirit of All the Allies Behind Coming Bazaar.

The efforts which are to be made to introduce the new spirit of fraternity with the Allies into "Hero Land," the Allied War Relief Benefit, to be held at the Grand Central Palace beginning Nov. 24, became manifest at the first meeting in the interest of the bazaar held yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton, when Major Ian Hay Beith spoke before several hundred women who have the affair in charge.

"We must go forward together," said Major Beith. "If we move apart through overconfidence or differences of view or through petty jealousy our labor is wasted. The whole of the enemy's insidious underground machinery is at work today endeavoring to sow seeds of dissension among the allied forces. When the American flotilla came over to England it took over certain duties from the British flotilla which was hard worked. The Germans said that the Americans were going to do all the work, and that it was the intention of the British flotilla to quit work until the end of the war, leaving the American forces to bear the burden. While I was there Admiral Bailey told me to knock in the head this poisonous suggestion of any conflict between the American and the British sailors. He wished this message to be passed on. It is up to us here to show that we are together."

More than 5,000 preminent men and women are now actively engaged in carrying out the details of "Hero Land," which is to be the most elaborate war relief undertaking the United States has yet seen.

NEW BARRIE PLAY PRODUCED

London Papers Praise "Dear Brutus" as Stage Fantasy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Barrie's new play, "Dear Brutus," produced at Wyndham's Theatre last night, sets forth the problem as to whether people, if given a second chance in life, would be any happier for it. The second act passes in "the wood of a second chance," where the problem is worked out. Visitors to the wood are given their second chance, but they find in the end that they are altered. The play gets its title from the lines in "Julius Caesar": "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

The Chronicle describes the play as a delicious little fantasy full of elfish wit and human tenderness. The Daily Graphic says it will live as a classic among exquisite fantasies.

NEW JAPANESE MISSION

Coming to Devise Means of Closer Business Relations with Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Word reached Washington today that the Economic Mission which is being sent to the United States by the Japanese Government probably will arrive in this country in about two weeks. The commission is composed of five prominent officials selected for their ability in the finance or economic field, and also four business men actively identified with large financial and industrial interests of Japan. They will study financial and economic conditions here and devise means, if possible, for closer business relations between the United States and Japan, especially with respect of the Far East.

Baron Tanetaro Megata, the first student sent to the United States by the Tokugawa Shogunate and the first Japanese graduate of Harvard, heads the mission. His appointment was received from the Emperor, an indication of the importance attached to the mission's undertaking. He is an authority on financial subjects and for twenty-five years, following his graduation from Harvard in 1874, held various high positions in the finance department.

Other members of the mission are Baron Bunkichi Ito, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and son of the late Prince Ito, Japan's famous statesman; Osamu Matsumoto, Secretary of the Department of Finance; an expert on international exchange and finance; Takunosuke Sakaguchi, also of the Department of Finance; Dr. Saiji Hishida, Secretary and Interpreter in the Bureau of the Korean Governor General, who for a number of years has compiled the annual reports of the Korean Government, which have been published in English; Umekichi Yoneyama, Director of the Mitsui Bank; Yoshitaro Yamashita, Director of the well-known firm of Shimitomo, and the son-in-law of Baron Uriu; Kenjiro Matsumoto, director of the Yasukawa Mining Company, and Shogo Koike, director of the Kuhara Mining Company.

SABIN TO BE TREASURER.

Accepts Appointment for War Camp Ammunition Service Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Charles H. Sabin of New York, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, has accepted appointment as Treasurer of the national fund for the war camp community service.

A national conference here next Tuesday delegates from all parts of the country will discuss the need of making camp surroundings such as to contribute to the morale of the American soldiers. At a meeting of the National Committee, of which Mr. Willys is Chairman, final plans will be made for the nation-wide campaign to raise "three dollars for each soldier and sailor" to provide for the men all the forms of proper recreation.

Red Cross Theatrical Day Postponed

Red Cross Theatrical Day, on which performances are to be given simultaneously all over the country for the Red Cross, has been postponed from Oct. 26 until Dec. 7, so as not to divert attention from the Liberty Loan campaign. More than 250 theatre managers have volunteered to give their entire receipts to the Red Cross on that day, and a number of prominent actors have promised to contribute their salaries.

AMERICAN LETTER STARTS PEACE TALK

Noted Englishman, Diplomatist, and Newspaperman Hold Round-Table Discussion.

SHALL WAR STOP OR GO ON?

No Peace Till World Is Made Safe, Says Britisher—Start Peace Ball Rolling Now, American Urges.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

LONDON, Sept. 19. — Letters from friends in America propound questions that cannot always be answered directly or categorically, but often furnish texts for interesting discussion on points of view fresh from home sources. One of these questions I took with me today to a luncheon and tossed it into the midst of the post-prandial discussion, in which an Englishman internationally known, a diplomatist and a newspaperman participated. The extract from the letter was:

I have noticed of late—and possibly it is significant—that peace seems to be the subject chiefly discussed when representative statesmen of the different countries at war speak for the public. It is a terrible discredit to the intelligence of this generation that a war such as the present one must be continued at such cost. Still, I suppose, it is necessary and must be continued until each of the nations involved has put itself in such a position that it can speak effectively as a nation concerning its foreign relations.

This, of course, is already possible in the United States, France, and England, and I assume in Italy. I fancy it would be a very simple matter to make it so in fact in Austria and Hungary, but apparently the German people still have no determining voice concerning their foreign policy. Possibly, if that matter could be brought home to the German people, it might help bring about an early understanding. In the meantime, while we in America regret the conditions, I believe that every one feels that the harder we hit the sooner will the war be over.

The passage was read aloud, and the substance of the ensuing conversation is given herewith:

Germany and Democracy.

Englishman—It's no use trying to import democratic ideas into Germany from the outside. It only makes the Germans ugly and perverse. Any democratic movement must come from within.

First American—And there is good standing ground for the contention that the typical German genius for industry and commerce needs to be yoked up with a strong centralized Government. I for one believe that German militarism has provided inspiration, organization and driving power for German trade conquest. The fact that the Germans believe this makes it hard for them to accept democracy. And what a mess Russia has made in the name of democracy!

Second American—Add to militarism the part played by it in Germany's industrial greatness and subtract the damage done to Germany by the war, and what have you got left to the credit of that militarism?

First American—Coming back to the question of peace parleying, there is no stopping until Germany's defeat is accomplished. The longest way around is the shortest cut across.

Englishman—Look at the map. If peace were made on any terms that we could conceive of Germany's accepting, a Mitteleuropa would be automatically set up that would be world-dominating. Even if Belgium were restored, there would still be a Germany holding control of Austria-Hungary, Poland, West Russia, all the Balkan States, and Turkey, all the way to Bagdad. It is unthinkable.

Second American—Could Germany long hold such a combination? Either she would be selfish and drive her temporary allies into other affiliations or, being unselfish, would fall of her purposes. I can't conceive of Austria and Turkey staying under Germany's harrow with the Entente Allies constantly tempting them. Maps are not empires, and treaties cannot transform heterogeneous peoples into loyal States.

Englishman—You overlook the power of a victorious oligarchy.

A Friendless Germany.

Second American—Victorious in what? War maps? Germany won't have a single friend. She will be financially bankrupt. Never did a ruined and wasted people begin a new career with such poverty of substance and credit.

First American—But there will be the Hohenzollern dynasty, unbroken militarism, and a triumphant army.

Second American—If my information is correct, the democratization of Germany has been going on apace among the soldiers in the trenches, and is today an accomplished fact. Never again will the young manhood of the country permit itself to be flung into the holocaust of war by the caprice of a sovereign. The present Kaiser may not be dethroned, but the Crown Prince will never succeed him as an autocrat. If William II. should die tomorrow, the issue of autocracy versus democracy would be settled in Germany.

Englishman—I should like to think that the leaven has been working to that extent. But as a fact is there any prospect of Germany's coming to her senses? And if so, what is the impelling reason?

Second American—With all modesty, I reply, America's entry into the war.

Englishman—I proudly admit America's potential resources, but is the inevitable delay not too great to affect Germany's present state of mind?

Second American—I call Lord Northcliffe.

First American—A good witness.

Englishman—His articles have made a deep impression, but he could do more good if he were here with his whip in his hand. But let us return to Germany. We are all agreed in England that we must go on at whatever cost until future generations are freed from the menace of militarism.

Second American—Have you counted the cost?

Englishman—It will be great.

Counting the Cost.

Second American—Even so, can you be sufficiently assured of the result that you desire to spend the irreplaceable manhood of England and France so lavishly? Can you tell me specifically just how you propose to force Germany to her knees even at the end of such sacrifices?

Englishman—I will give you an illustration. I once asked a man familiar with the subject if two ships of the same size going in opposite directions at the same speed should meet head on, stem to stem, what would happen. "The surviving ship would be the one that had on board officers and men with the most grit and staying power," he replied. That's the way England counts on winning against Germany.

Second American—Mere deadweight power of resistance is not enough against highly skilled militants, who are also thoroughly disciplined in their civil relationships. Sitting tight in the good old British way won't necessarily win. You've got to fight with hands, feet, claws and teeth. And you've got to be resourceful against people who never sleep. Perhaps in the past you took too much British bulldog for granted and did too little hustling.

Englishman—We have accomplished great things in putting an army in the field.

Second American—To come back to the questions raised by my correspondent, is there nothing to do but go on, regardless of the cost?

Englishman—I ask you if Germany—the real Germany—has any idea of anything but a "white peace" from the Entente point of view? Is there any element in Germany worth considering that has the faintest notion of a peace that we could accept with honor, safety and decency?

Starting Point for Peace.

Second American—Everything must have a beginning. I do think that some proposal might come out of the heart of Germany that the Entente Allies should not dismiss with a scornful imputation of base motives—some proposal, in short, that might serve as a starting point in a serious peace discussion. I don't think it is at all necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war that a wish, a thought, or even a definite concept of peace should be regarded as an act of treason. I distinctly think that the Germans have the better of us there on the psychology. Nobody can accuse them of lack of war vigor, but they shout their peace desires from the housetops.

First American—There may come a time when peace can be discussed, but it is not now.

Englishman—To talk peace is to play Germany's game.

And so the discussion ended.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...438 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,900 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.

A BROOKLYN LAWYER.

In the documented study of a too long obscure Brooklyn lawyer, which The World is publishing as a serial, the various chapters are of curious interest; they form in the mind a general and strong impression. The strange misfortune, coincidence, or habit which brought him into association with shady promoters, the ingenuous defenses of him by men of doubtful or not at all doubtful reputations, the receipt and cashing of checks from an arch-swindler, whom he thanks for his interest in his behalf, but never met, he says, the tenuous explanation by a person of whom a Justice of the Supreme Court has said that there is "strong reason to suspect" that he was in a conspiracy to defraud men "apparently tools" of the arch-swindler Goslin, bring at the least the feeling that the Brooklyn lawyer kept choice company. If the affidavit of Goslin is not to be trusted, Goslin's checks payable and cashed by the Brooklyn lawyer create a presumption. It is hard to believe that a clever crook like Goslin made checks to a man he did not know. Goslin was not in business for the good that he could do, except to himself.

Whatever the fact of this particular transaction, or of others, accepting as truth of Holy Writ all the apologias, defenses, and timely custom-made affidavits he relies on, we see a lawyer who by fate or disposition or transcendental guilelessness was close to the hunters of easy money, chevaliers of industry, gull-catchers. We see him involved in a series of acts of dubious import, as we see him now defended by persons of dubious character. The type of the petty lawyer, the nurser of a difficult income by shift and device, falling easily by necessity, or a certain moral carelessness, or obtuseness into practices skirting narrowly or passing boldly the standard of legal ethics, is familiar enough. Whether Judge Hylan is or was a man of that type, or whether, giving generosity full rein, we assume that he is the victim of ignorance, of a beautifully trustful nature, of too little knowledge of men and the wiles of crooks and the ways of business, what qualification has he to be Mayor of New York? Have ploayune, mean affairs taught him the art of administration? Is a man who, on the most charitable interpretation, has been associated virtuously with tortuous operations and actions, with the milking of the public by chicane, who has been mixed up with malodorous persons and affairs—is such a man, take the worst or the best view of him you can, fit to be Mayor of New York?

If he is not to be judged by the company he used to keep, what shall be thought of his intelligence, his discrimination, his knowledge of men? What sort of appointments to office, what sort of administration is to be expected from him?

And not merely by his associates, but by his own conduct as a lawyer is he to be judged. A lawyer who collects a judgment of $3,780, offers to give his client $1,500 of the amount, tries to get him to invest $500 of that in a company he is organizing, and only on the institution of a lawsuit is made to pay some $1,500 more, a lawyer who tries to charge his client, a relative by marriage, $2,280 for collecting $3,780, that lawyer is, by the grace of Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy, to be Mayor and preside, a strange figure, over the Board of Estimate and Apportionment!

Judge Hylan may explain, if he can, as best he can, this and the other queer doings with which he is charged. The cumulative effect upon the public, the effect, begetting rage and despair, among his supporters, remains. No candidate like this, no candidate so helpless in the present, with a past of such littleness, has appeared before in the rich annals of Tammany, that nursery of strange statesmen. Why did the choice fall on such a man? Judge Hylan's nominators will not tell.

KAISER AND SULTAN.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Sultan of Turkey has conferred on the Kaiser the diamond star of the Iftichar Order, Turkey's highest war decoration, and that the Kaiser presented to the Sultan the star and chain of the Hohenzollern Order with diamonds.

The martyred dead of "Scio's rocky isle," for centuries unavenged, the victims of Turkish massacres in Herzegovina's glens, of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria's rocky fastnesses, the hosts freshly slain in Armenia, upon the one hand; and upon the other the shades of all the millions who lie in graves upon the battlefields of France, Belgium and Poland, of Galicia and Rumania, of Macedonia and Mesopotamia, and of thousands who have been sent unwarned and unknelled to burial beneath the waters of the sea, looked upon this strange, astounding scene. These two men, in their unapproachable supremacy as the world's greatest destroyers of human lives, with hands drenched in blood, blood enough in all literalness to incarnadine the seas, affixed each to the breast of the other an order of highest distinction, symbols and testimonies of exalted rank in the terrible art they practice and do not shudder at.

Alexander Borgia should have been there to confer his blessing upon this twain, who have so far surpassed him that his deeds of horror dwindle to mere peccadillos.

TOO MANY LOAN SLACKERS.

The Chairman of the Minneapolis district tells The Times that that district is not backward or deficient in its Liberty Loan subscriptions, and that when the returns are all in there will be no cause for complaint. We are glad to hear it. Minneapolis did not feel called upon to begin its work until Monday, and therefore did not make the reports which were coming from other districts. Minneapolis yesterday reported itself eighth in rank among the twelve districts, or ninth in the larger unofficial estimates. That is about where it ought to rank, according to bank clearings.

The correct standard for testing slackness, in fact, leaves no room for any district to boast. San Francisco heads the list, but has only 45 per cent. of its quota subscribed. New York heads the list in total, but has less than a third of its quota subscribed. The German loan closed yesterday, and there are due to arrive figures which will make Americans in general as resentful of the reproach of slackness as Minneapolis is. The result will be the same in every district as it was in Minneapolis. There is not one district in the nation which will submit tamely to the reproach of doing less than its duty in the cause of democracy. Germany will not allow its loan to fail. It prints the money which is paid in for the bonds and paid out for the work which sustains the German fighters. There are incidental objections to that method. Germans never dreamed of such wages as they are getting, but the paper money does not provide the necessities of life.

Americans have to pay gold for their Liberty bonds, but they would not know they were at war so far as their physical necessities are concerned. The Germans get their paper money easily, and they take bonds easily, but the saving of a surplus from their earnings means more self-denial for them than for us. All the more shame if we seem slackers in comparison with Germans. All the greater the reproach for the Federal Reserve district which either foots the list or which falls below its standard. Like the others, this district is backward and deficient now, but, like Minneapolis, New York is confident that when the returns are all in the result will be satisfactory. But that American can hardly sleep nights who carries in the back of his head the knowledge that the loan to rescue liberty succeeded in spite of him instead of by his active help.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

After ten months of arduous effort, Germany's peace campaign has failed to provoke an answer from any of her enemies; yet it has not been altogether unsuccessful. She has failed to get England, France, or Italy to discuss peace, but she has got Austria discussing it. There are no peace negotiations going on between Germany and the United States, but there are active peace negotiations going on between Germany and Austria. The two allies started out gayly side by side, but they have got off their horses to argue with each other. The situation becomes almost comic when it is noted that the peace controversy is assuming the form of a demand by Austria that Germany state her terms, and of the usual slippery evasions of the demand by Germany; comic, in view of the fact that both of them haughtily announced last December, at the opening of their peace campaign, that they were graciously willing to listen to the peace terms of their enemies.

When Germany took Austria along with her on this ten months' campaign she had no thought of anything but a German peace. She has no other thought still, for that matter. But it was a dangerous thing to take such a comrade as Austria on that fishing excursion. Austria needs peace too much. The German policy was to talk as if an honorable peace could be had, but always to avoid hinting the terms, and thus to inveigle the enemy into a conference at which they would discover there was no outcome except a German one. Germany contemplated being able to talk about peace for months and yet never to hint at the terms. It seemed an impossibility, and yet for ten months Germany has succeeded in walking that tightrope, and appears able to keep it up.

But, however Austria may have lent herself to this trickery at the beginning, it is impossible to talk about bread to a hungry man without getting him interested. More and more Austria has shown a growing unsteadiness, a growing desire to get off the tightrope and talk real peace terms; impossible terms, German terms, terms to which none of the Allies would listen for a moment, but still terms. And the German program contemplated the careful and permanent exclusion of any definite word until the Allies had been fairly trapped into the peace conference. She relied on her ability to keep this trickery up while all the time adding to the pacifist strength in enemy countries, and her confidence in her own ability was justified; but she relied too much on Austria. The more Austria has talked of peace in aid of Germany's campaign, the more she has grown to want it, and the harder it has become to keep her own people quiet. The divergence between the two has increased until today it seems as if Germany must either yield something to Austria's demand for a statement of terms or admit the fraudulent peace campaign to be a failure. After ten months the Allies are still dumb, but Austria is becoming vocal. She cannot long remain silent, for she hears the outcries of her own people, her ears catch the sinister sounds from Pola, where the crews of her submarines are in revolt against their officers, where officers have been killed in clashes between Austrian and German sailors. Austria can read the omen.

THE DELAYED BONDS.

There is necessary delay in the delivery of the first Liberty bonds. It is regrettable, but there is already apparent an improvement in the deliveries of the second Liberty bonds. The 4 per cents. are being delivered first, although offered later, because of what was learned in the floating of the first loan. The 3½s could not have been put into stock in advance of offering because nobody knew in what denominations they would be wanted, and, therefore, there was no basis for calculation of how many to prepare of each variety. A bond is a costly piece of paper, either to print or to handle after printed, and prudence was necessary. It is fortunate that this course was taken, for the result of the subscription was amazing.

Everybody was taken by surprise at the receipt of four million subscriptions. It was unprecedented in our national history. When the requisitions for the bonds came in, it appeared that they were wanted in denominations necessitating the printing of "pieces" numbering between two and three times the number of subscribers. The facilities of the Bureau of Printing were not equal to the demand upon it, and before the work was got fairly under way the necessity for a second loan appeared. The first loan is exchangeable for the second, which bears a higher rate of interest, but there are tax considerations which make the first loan more desirable to some. Therefore, now it is uncertain how numerous the exchanges will be, and hence impossible to say just how many will be wanted of either the first or second issues. It is certain that sales of the 4s will be helped by deliveries over the counter, and provision is made for such cases, but there will be some delay in the deliveries of the last of the 4s too.

Uneasiness on the part of those taking and paying for small sums of bonds at not receiving them is natural. It is necessary that they should appreciate the difficulties of the case. The buyers of the bonds should consider that the Treasury cannot give out the bonds for sale on memorandum to everybody. Yet it is necessary that the bonds should be distributed through as many agencies as possible. The only way in which it can be done is by the use of temporary receipts. They can be printed in any numbers, and issued to any responsible person. They have no value until issued by whoever receives money for the Treasury, but are just as good as the bonds for temporary possession. They have no coupon sheets, for they will be exchanged for the bonds themselves. They carry interest, although they are without coupons, and for all practical purposes they are as good as the bonds to the holders, and a great convenience and money saver for the Treasury. Those used to bond dealings know this, but it seems necessary to explain it to those who are making their first investments in "governments."

LA FOLLETTE ENJOYS HIMSELF.

The accusation of disloyalty against a Senator is like an imputation upon the courage of a soldier or the virtue of a woman; it is the accusation of all others which should intolerably wound him. It does not wound Senator La Follette. He walks jauntily into the room of the committee that is investigating him and demands that he be treated as a criminal, that all the technicalities of the criminal law be invoked in his defense. Then he strides happily from the room, with a satisfied smile on his face; he has put them in a hole; that is a trick they weren't expecting; he rather flatters himself they'll find they have caught a Tartar. Probably, if any one had followed him to the underground cavern in the Capitol where his office is, and the road to which has been trodden by so many pacifists and Socialists seeking counsel, La Follette would have been found there full of glee, perhaps humming a tune.

There is only one class to which public opinion is without terrors, and that is the professional criminal class. No professional criminal is in the least disturbed or displeased by the knowledge that other men look upon him with scorn or loathing. This attribute of criminal psychology is never found in other classes as such. There have been men here and there who had it without belonging to the criminal class, but they have been such exceptions that it has fallen to the lot of few to meet them, and when one has been encountered he has been looked upon with a strange curiosity. Obviously Senator La Follette is one of these exceptions.

While he lies under the stigma of this blasting imputation, while he jauntily seeks to put his judges "in a hole" by demanding the privileges of a criminal, he goes ahead undisturbed and happy with aggravated repetitions of the acts which have fostered the charge against him. He is busy circulating, at Government expense, 300,000 copies of his speeches attacking the acts of that Government. The Government Printing Office printed them, the Post Office Department is paying for their distribution. He is in a hurry; his first order for 100,000 copies was a rush order. He followed it nine days later with an order for 100,000 more, and since then he has placed two more orders, one for 100,000 and another, within two days, for 10,000.

The measures he attacked in these speeches have now become law. It is not for the purpose of having them repealed that Senator La Follette is keeping the Government Printing Office and the Post Office Department busy. It is for the purpose of communicating to 300,000 other minds the dissatisfaction which Mr. La Follette feels with the course of the Government. Why does he wish to create or increase dissatisfaction in their minds? We will not say that his object is a disloyal one, for when Senator La Follette is charged with disloyalty he insists upon having the privileges of a criminal and shakes with laughter over that smart retort; and we do not wish to increase the measure of his pleasure in his own cleverness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Will Not Keep to the Question.

It is a curious fact that the noisy antagonists of the Gary system know so little about it that they rarely attack any of its essential features and do practically all their talking about its imaginary characteristics or about details of its operation here which, if they really are objectionable, can be remedied without in any way affecting the principle of "study, work, play," which is the fundamental element. Of serious discussion almost none is coming from the opposition, and no attention at all is given to such obvious merits, comprehensible even to people who have given no particular study to educational problems, as that the system, to whatever extent it is applied, tends to abolish the "part time" evil, and that, if it covered the whole city, every child would be provided with full school accommodations without any immediate increase in the number of school buildings.

That fact ought to appeal to all parents, whether they know themselves to be taxpayers or are taxpayers without realizing it.

A good many of the teachers, too, from whom more intelligent criticism might be expected, are doing what they can to obstruct the innovation on the ground that under the Gary plan they are or will be overworked, and break down under the strains to which they are or will be subjected. But there is nothing in the Gary system that either requires or asks that teachers should be overworked. Whether they would be or would not be, as the schedule of hours is at present laid out, is a question to be debated by itself, quite without reference to the system itself. If the teachers can prove their contention, they will not have, or at any rate they should not have, much difficulty in convincing the Board of Education of the necessity, under the new scheme, or employing enough teachers to permit the performing of the allotted tasks without inflicting any injuries on the teaching staff. That would be vastly better than trying to prevent altogether a change for many reasons believed to be advantageous.

A Reasonable Kind of Pacifism.

Again has Henry Ford, by making a big subscription to the Liberty Loan, demonstrated that though one may be a pacifist of the most convinced sort, it is still possible to appreciate and act on reasons for making participation in war effective. Once Mr. Ford's pacifism was about as trying to the patience of normally pugnacious Americans as it could be without inviting criticism as disloyal and pro-German. He never did expose himself to either of those suspicions, it is only fair to state, even in the days when he walked the land and sailed the sea in a sort of dream about "getting the soldiers out of the trenches by Christmas." But now, as has already been noted, his object is to do what he can toward getting American soldiers into the trenches as much before or as soon after Christmas as energy and money, both judiciously used, will permit.

Still insisting that he remains a pacifist, what Mr. Ford now does shows that he is one only as everybody else of sanity and decency is a pacifist. In disliking war, and even in hating it, he differs in no respect from other civilized men and women, and he is like them in seeing and admitting that there are times when war is the only argument against oncoming enemies—the only remedy for desperate evils. This, in all essential particulars, separates Mr. Ford from the strangely heterogeneous group to the members of which the name of pacifist is applied by present usage.

He is as much of a militarist as is the most eager volunteer for active service at the front, for he is doing what he can to get that volunteer where he wants to be and to supply him as well as possible with the means of restoring to the world peace on the conditions that make peace worth while. Mr. Ford tried to end the war in another way, and when that way failed he very promptly abandoned it. That he did so caused great grief throughout the circle in which he then moved, but it proved that not only as a manufacturer does he believe in efficiency and disbelieve in its opposite.

Evidently Ready for Trial.

That once widely, if not very well, known statesman, Richard F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, is apparently eager to emerge into the visibility he so often enjoyed while a member of the United States Senate. No other reason, at any rate, can be suggested for his haste to confirm the rumors that he has been saying things about the war and the Administration that justify indicting him for sedition of a grave kind.

Told that an indictment had already been found, he has proceeded to prove that it was well found. He did state publicly, he says, that we are in a war in which we have no business to be, that our poor excuse for being in it is that certain people insisted on traveling on ships on which they had no business to travel, and that the right thing for us to do now would be to back out at once. As if this were not enough to establish his right to a trial, he adds that he sent out a letter headed, "Making the world safe for hypocrisy," and dedicated to Woodrow Wilson.

These admissions ought to serve the sometime Senator's purpose and make him the subject of quite a lot of talk.

IS GERMANY WEAKENING?

Suspicion That Recent Reports Are Exaggerated for Effect on Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the statement of your Washington correspondent in today's issue predicting the "Wreck of Teuton power in another year": I am glad he calls it a "general sentiment" instead of using the more positive word—belief. There is no aggregation of reports possible that will even approximately forecast the end of this war. "The internal break forecast" is merely discounting the hope for this most desirable event; but the chances are that the German Navy disaffection has been much exaggerated for the definite and particular purpose of starting and fostering just such misleading guesses. England as well as the United States has had to meet a campaign of palliative and misleading rumors that were obviously started to lessen speed and dull the fighting edge by instilling a nation-wide belief in the near end of the war. A multitude of alleged "facts" were reported, such as German shortage of men, metals, food, and wool, the forced labor in munition shops as systematically turning out imperfect shells, the near approach of mutiny and shooting of officers in the trenches, the insurrection of German women, the separate peace of Hungary, and the breaking apart of the Austrian Empire, and so on. These are a few of the "misleads" and prophesies of similar type, and it is to be recommended that they be read in the light of your editorial article in today's issue on "The Rumor as a Weapon."

As authority for my statements I may mention that from May, 1916, until last month I served in England as inspecting and investigating engineer for the Ministry of Munitions, the War Office, and the Naval Board, and my last office was acting chief delution officer for London and district. In these capacities my contacts were as wide as the British service at its sources, and my judgment of the time of the war ending is just as much a guess as the guess of any other person, be he the Secretary of War or an Alaskan miner.

There is one thing, however, that must be mentioned. We are newcomers into this war, and we have not yet caught the psychology of our allies, and when your correspondent states that "the Central Powers will * * * be prepared to make substantial concessions for peace," it is time for us to waken to the fact that there are no concessions, whatever, that the Central Powers can make that will end the war. The forced and unconditional surrender of the Central Powers will end the war, but nothing short of this.

JAMES J. PEARSON.
New York, Oct. 18, 1917.

LINKING BANK AND PEOPLE.

A Way to Attract Buyers for the Liberty Loan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send you a letter which the National Iron Bank of Morristown has sent out to all of its customers and friends, and which I think ought to be given great publicity. In this country the banks and the common people are not in touch; in France they are—to the advantage of both. But the action of this bank demonstrates how here in America in the present emergency the banks and the people can be linked together to their mutual advantage.

H. E. HOOPER.
New York, Oct. 15, 1917.

[Inclosure.]
Morristown, N. J., Oct. 6, 1917.

Dear Sir: I want to know if you will cooperate with your bank to give all the assistance it can to our Government at this time.

I believe that if the present Liberty Loan is subscribed for twice over—that is, if six thousand millions are offered by the people of the United States to the Government instead of the three thousand millions asked for—it will make the German people realize that it is best for them to give up quickly and not to wait until we put into the firing line men in the same proportion that we are now putting in dollars.

The Directors of our bank recognize that at the present time it is their duty to do everything in their power to help the Government rather than to make profits for the stockholders. Therefore, it has been decided to make loans at 4 per cent., instead of the usual 6 per cent., to our customers who take the new Liberty Loan Bonds.

Won't you allow us to send in a subscription in your name—the larger the better—and we will advance you practically all the purchase money? For instance, if you decide that $1,000 is all you can afford to subscribe for, send us your check for $20 and we will buy in your name a $1,000 bond. We will only charge you interest on the balance ($980) at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum—just the rate the Government will be paying you. As soon as we have received the bond we will arrange with you convenient terms for the payment of the balance from future savings. We want you to know that we will do everything in our power to assist you in carrying the loan as long as necessary. ROBERT D. FOOTE, President.

HILLQUIT NOT THE MAN.

Hamlin Garland, Although a Radical, Is for Mitchel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a radical of long standing, I have many notions in common with Mr. Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, but I cannot vote for him. Without calling in question his honesty or ability, I cannot overlook the quaint and curious gang which his election would carry into power. "The trouble with revolutions," said a reformer friend to me the other day, "is this: They give executive power to 'preachers' like you and me. It would be a calamity for public service if either of us were elected to office."

He was right. The propagandist, the soap-box orator, the magazine reformer are all temperamentally unfit to govern, and a very large number of these, I regret to say, are advocating Mr. Hillquit's election.

Personally Mr. Hillquit is, I believe, honest and able; but we are not ready to hand over to a foreign-born man the enormously important and complicated affairs of New York City, especially when we know that behind him are all those who are opposed to military service and bitterly antagonistic to all that President Wilson is doing for the defense of American institutions.

Without any question, all or most of the disloyal, selfish, and corrupt elements of the city are arrayed against Mayor Mitchel, who has demonstrated his integrity, as well as his executive ability. He has made a Mayor that we can be proud of—an executive of energy, decision, and high purpose. To put a doubtful man into his place at this time would be to weaken our line of defense, for New York City is peculiarly vulnerable to inside as well as outside attack. It is filled with men who are essentially traitors to the commonwealth that shelters them, and the election of Mr. Hylan or Mr. Hillquit would be a civic setback, almost a civic calamity. HAMLIN GARLAND.
New York, Oct. 18, 1917.

THE PERPLEXING FORMULA.

A Sidelight on the Confusion in Russian Peace Ideas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Professor Borodin, member of the Russian Commission, called on me last June, and I asked him how in Russia they translate the formula, "Peace without annexation and indemnity," he answered: "Mir bez annexiy e contributsly," that is, peace without annexation and contribution. Whereupon I expressed my opinion that Russian workmen and soldiers cannot understand foreign words such as annexation and contribution without a thorough explanation. "Certainly they do not," confirmed Professor Borodin, "hence our troubles."

If two educated persons, like Mr. Slobodin and Dr. Worschin, both knowing Russian and English, cannot agree on translating that formula, as their letters in The Times show, how much more should be perplexed the Council of Russian Workmen and Soldiers, most of whom did not pass even primary school.

The Russians claim that their language is unusually rich, and so it is, perhaps, but the trouble is that in international matters they prefer using foreign words understood all over the world. So in this case, they speak of annexation and contribution, while their own terms would require explanatory words, such as "forcible addition of territory" and "compensation for losses." PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1917.

Lenses for Our Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The aviation service is the eye of the modern army. It must record what it sees. It must have lenses. Lenses are made of optical glass. Optical glass is not yet produced in the United States in sufficient quantities to make all the lenses that are now needed. The United States Army needs every lens in the United States which is suited for aviation cameras. It especially and most urgently needs Tessars and Heliars, f: 3.4 or f: 4.5, of focal lengths from 8¼ to 20 inches. It needs these lenses at once, and it needs all of them. If they are not furnished voluntarily, they will be taken at a fixed price, as has been done in England. Therefore, let every photographer who owns lenses of this type immediately notify the Photographic Division of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., Mills Building Annex, Washington, D. C., of the price at which he will sell to the United States Army every lens he has of this description.

Also the army needs 12 and 14 inch condensers. Every camera club which has these in its enlarging apparatus should let the Government have them. Notify the same address.

Sell your lenses to the Government at less than you paid for them, as little as you can afford to take, and when you get the money, buy a Liberty bond with it.

FRANK R. FRAPRIE,
Editor American Photography.
Boston, Oct. 17, 1917.

Edward A. Dithmar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Times of this morning sounded a sad note. I can't remember when I first knew Mr. Dithmar, but am sure it was in the early days when he had so much to do with the everyday work of the drama; and now that he has passed from his chosen activities, in our estimate of his character, we can say of him that he was a journalist of the best type, equal to whatever work he had to do, and in all things faithful. I sympathize with you in the loss of such a stanch friend and reliable co-worker.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.
New York, Oct. 17, 1917.

THE PLEDGE—A SONG.

From mighty Hudson's brimming waters,
To blue Pacific's wide and boundless sea,
There dwell Columbia's loyal sons and daughters,
There is the land where men in truth are free.

Chorus:
Free as our waters flowing,
Bold as our hills we stand,
Striving alone for freedom,
Freedom for every land.

From far Alaska's glacial mountains,
To where the surf sweeps up the coral strand,
From forests, fields, and all her myriad fountains,
Spring hope and life for men of every land.

Harvests shall bloom as tides that ebb and flow,
Countless the craft that o'er the water glide,
Boundless her riches, and the world shall know
Her faith is plighted and her words abide.

Not for earth's treasures, land or gold or pride,
Striving alone to free this whole round earth;
Not for dominion swing our portals wide,
Marching to victory and the world's new birth.

No hymns of hate shall sear the heavens blue,
No songs of vengeance stir our sons to wrath,
But high resolve and justice that is due
For foes whose madness bars the onward path.

E. H. NADAL.

RESENTS WILSON BLOCKADE

Part of Plan to Seize Neutral Ships, Vienna Paper Suggests.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18.—The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, writing of President Wilson's "world blockade," asserts his plan of "starving neutrals" only shows his untruthfulness when he declares that he is waging war for the rights and freedom of little countries.

The paper says that a world blockade was often talked of by the Entente, but since America joined the Allies reports about President Wilson's intentions regarding such a blockade have never ceased. It expresses doubt if these "threats" can be carried out, and says that neutrals have already shown that they have limits of endurance of bullying.

The Freie Presse goes on to say that Holland must have coal and the Entente cannot supply her, and that America certainly cannot supply Holland owing to the submarine war. It does not believe President Wilson will make a formal declaration that neutral countries trading with the enemy shall receive nothing, as it says this would be contrary to all international law, and not even England would be guilty of such an offense, adding that neutrals could break off relation with America.

The only object of these measures, the paper says, is to be unfriendly to Holland. It rejoices over the fact that Sweden has refused to give way over the question of shipping.

"It is possible," says the Freie Presse, "that behind all these threats involving the whole world lies an intention to demand still more neutral shipping for the Entente."

The paper also comments on the fact that Congress has restrictions on coastal shipping for the duration of the war.

ACCEPTS LINCOLN STATUE.

Britain Has Received No Protests About Its Artistic Character.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Announcing in the House of Commons today that the Government had accepted the statue of Lincoln from America, Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works, said: "It is not the duty of the Government to question the artistic selection of the donors."

No protests against the statue had been received, said the Commissioner, and the Government gave hearty welcome to the proposal to erect a statue worthy of the illustrious statesman in the capital of the empire.

The British Government is providing a splendid site near the House of Lords for the statue of Lincoln, which has been subjected in the United States to certain criticism respecting its artistic character.

SPAIN'S WAR MINISTER OUT.

Primo-Rivera Quits Cabinet — Constitutional Guarantees Restored.

MARID, Wednesday, Oct. 17.—The restoration of constitutional guarantees, suspended throughout Spain several months ago, was decided upon by the Cabinet at a meeting today.

The resignation of General Primo-Rivera, the Minister of War, was accepted, and the Cabinet nominated General Marina to succeed him.

NEW HOSPITAL BEGUN.

Mayor Tells of Reforms at Cornerstone Laying.

The cornerstone of the new hospital in Auburn Place, Brooklyn, which is to replace the Cumberland Street Hospital, was laid yesterday afternoon. Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast shared the honor of putting the cornerstone in place. Mayor Mitchel in an address said:

"When the present Commissioner, John A. Kingsbury, was appointed, he visited the Cumberland Street Hospital and found the place filthy and graft rampant. He found a man with a broken hip occupying a mattress on the floor, while his cot was occupied by a boarder who was paying somebody for the privilege. Since the present Commissioner has been in charge of the department the persons responsible for those conditions have been dismissed, and just as long as the present administration is in power the Commissioner will carry on the work he has been doing since January, 1914."

Commissioner Kingsbury said that the new hospital would be ready in a year and a half, would cost $300,000, and would be the last word in hospital construction and equipment.

FINDS PATENTS VIOLATED.

Judge Hazel Files Opinion in Mimeograph Suit.

Judge John R. Hazel of the Federal District Court filed an opinion yesterday in favor of several of the contentions made by the A. B. Dick Company, manufacturers of mimeographs, against the Underwood Typewriter Company, in its complaint charging an infringement of patent rights. The defendant was restrained from using the patents, pending the trial of the suit. The question involved dealt with patents obtained by Louis E. Fuller on June 23, 1914. These patents were afterward assigned to the plaintiff.

The court decided that the patents for prepared paper used for stenciling had been violated by the defendant, and also the process for manufacturing the paper. But the charge that the patent for the duplicating method had been violated was not allowed. This patent, the court found, was old, and that the whole art of producing stencils was well known before the Fuller patents were issued.

No mention was made in the opinion concerning the claim of the plaintiff that it was entitled to an accounting to discover to what extent it had been injured by the infringement.

MARK FIRST POWER HOUSE.

Bronze Is Unveiled on Pioneer Station Here.

An anniversary ceremony in which Thomas A. Edison was the central figure from a historical standpoint was conducted at the Grand Central Palace yesterday without his presence, owing to the fact that he could not leave the war work he is engaged upon for this country. The ceremony was the unveiling of a bronze tablet commemorating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the first electrical power station in New York City.

Mr. Edison superintended the installing of this plant and John W. Lieb, President of the National Electric Light Association, who was one of Mr. Edison's assistants at the time, said at the ceremonies yesterday that Mr. Edison, in order to press the work through to an early finish, frequently spent the night in the building, sleeping on a pile of boards.

The tablet will next week be placed on the building, at 257 Pearl Street, which housed the first electric generating plant.

Hebrew Sheltering Aid Election.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society yesterday John L. Bernstein, the Secretary, was elected president. Mr. Bernstein was born in Niesen, Russia, in 1872, and came to America in 1890. He studied law at the Law School of the University of New York and was admitted to the Bar in 1899. Jacob Massel was elected secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL RINGS WITH LOAN APPEALS

Lord Reading Declares Every Shell a Liberty Bond Produces Brings Victory Closer.

SAYS PEACE IS NOT IN SIGHT

Wickersham Asserts the People Are Slow Coming to the Bat, But When They Do They Hit a Liner.

Before an enthusiastic crowd that filled Carnegie Hall to its utmost capacity last night appeals were made for the Liberty Loan by Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England; George W. Wickersham, George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Lord Reading told the audience that this loan must be "one of America's answers to Germany's derision of America's action," and pointed out that early this year, after nearly three years of war, England, with less than half our population and far less than our wealth, had oversubscribed a loan of a billion pounds, a sum which was distributed among 5,238,000 subscribers out of a total population of 46,000,000.

"I am told by your newspapers," he continued, "that you are not subscribing as fully as was expected to this loan. And I have put to myself the question why. And I answer first that I have no manner of doubt but that you will subscribe the whole of it. Secondly that if it does halt it is because the imagination is not equal to picturing to yourselves all that your subscriptions would mean.

"Ah, you see, you are 3,000 miles away from the guns. You do not know what it is to have your coast bombarded. You have no Zeppelin raids where defenseless men and women are killed. You have no airplane raids where people are killed in their beds. You have not the trains of wounded coming in day by day after the great fights; you do not see the wounded being taken through the streets. You do not hear the thunder of the guns bringing home to your mind that all you love is out there exposed to those guns. If you could only picture this to yourselves there would never have to be another meeting calling on you to subscribe.

Every Bond Protects a Friend.

"Think of all this, and remember that every bond for which you subscribe is the equivalent to protection for a friend. Every dollar that you may put into this will help to save some one for whom you care. Every shell which this loan produces will bring the victory closer."

He said that the importance of America's entry into the war was not due to her vast resources nor to her determination to stand by the Allies till victory was achieved, but "because by America's entry into the war it has been demonstrated to the whole civilized world that our cause is just and that our aim is righteous.

"You acted with great deliberation; you watched the events, you sought the evidence, you heard the statements on all sides, you investigated them, you arraigned the parties, you heard the evidence; and then you gave your verdict, and it remained only for the supreme Magistrate of this great country to pronounce the judgment in accordance with the verdict of the people."

Cheers greeted his declaration that "England will never sheathe the sword till Germany has realized that she is in the war to the end," and that "France is determined that she may die, but she will never surrender; but France will not die. Let no man think that peace is in sight. It is part of the enemy's wile to make you think that peace is drawing near. When the peace comes, it must be our peace, not Germany's peace. It must be a peace based upon justice and liberty."

Mr. Wickersham was introduced by Dr. Butler, the Chairman, as a pinch hitter in place of Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, who was taken ill while on his way to New York and compelled to return to Washington. Continuing, Mr. Wickersham undertook to allay Lord Reading's fears about the slowness of the subscriptions by saying that "as a people we are slow in coming to the bat, but when we get there we make a liner. You remember that a great many people almost had heart failure over the registration for the municipal campaign until the last day. It was the same thing with the last Liberty Loan. It will be the same with every Liberty Loan. It is a way we Americans have of doing things. We do not waste time standing around in advance, but we get there as the appointed hour.

People Awake to War.

"The entire cost of conducting the civil war was about $3,500,000,000, but we start this war with appropriations of six times that amount for the first year. That looks as if we had an interest in the war, doesn't it? It looks as if our Government was determined to win the war, doesn't it? It looks as if the people of the United States had awakened to the fact that there was a war, doesn't it?"

He illustrated the feelings of the people by two instances—one, Governor Manning of South Carolina, whose five sons have volunteered; the other, a poor widow who called at the headquarters of the district Exemption Board last week to ask for the exemption of her oldest son.

She explained that her three sons had talked it over with her at the outbreak of the war and decided that two of them should enlist and the other stay at home to support his mother. So all of them went to the recruiting office; two were passed and enlisted in the regular artillery, and the third, physically disqualified, was later taken for the draft. "I am too old to support myself," she told Mr. Wickersham, "but I don't want you to think I'm a slacker."

"She kept her son," he told the audience, "and she kept that spirit, that flame of patriotism which will eventually sweep us to victory."

Mr. Pepper said that a German victory would be the triumph and vindication of moral chaos. "What is a Liberty bond?" he asked. "It is the evidence that a citizen has seized the opportunity to lend some of his money to the end that life may be backed against darkness, good against evil, God against the devil." And the crowd cheered his reference to "that

TO SIFT DEFECTIVES OUT OF NEW ARMY

Tests in Progress to Give Each Man a Mental and Physical Rating.

PSYCHOLOGISTS IN CHARGE

Dr. Bingham and Other Experts Work Out Method—Guard Against Injustices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—More definite information in explanation of the psychological tests now being made on men in four national army cantonments under authority of the War Department was given out today. These tests are taking place at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; Camp Lee, near Petersburg, Va., and at Camp Taylor, near Louisville, Ky. They will be extended to embrace the national army men at the other twelve cantonments.

The official explanation of the purpose of these tests and of the general method of conducting them, as issued through the War Department today, was prepared by W. V. Bingham of the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh. He is one of the seven psychologists who worked out the method now in use, and is Executive Secretary of the committee assisting the War Department in the occupational classification of the enlisted men in the national army.

"In the first place," says the explanation prepared by Dr. Bingham, "it should be clearly understood that there are two distinct uses for the 'intelligence ratings' which are given the men as a result of these psychological examinations. One of these uses is military and consists in furnishing commanding officers with a list of the rating of each man in his command by which he may, if he chooses, be guided in selecting men for promotion, or for special duties requiring more than average intelligence and mental quickness. The other use is medical and is the thing more specifically sought—to find men who are so markedly below average intelligence as to demand serious consideration for discharge, for assignment to work as laborers, or to other simple manual work under careful supervision.

"The general method of the test is as follows: The men of each company are divided into four groups of seventy-five to eighty each. Each group is first given a simple literacy test which takes about five minutes and shows only which of the men can read and write. The illiterates are withdrawn at this point to be given examinations for manual skill.

"All those who can read are then given the 'group intelligence examination.'

"Those who did not get good ratings are then re-examined in a group to discover whether they are merely slow, or are of low-grade intelligence. Any who do not then make a satisfactory showing are grouped with the illiterates who were separated from the rest of the group after the preliminary examination.

"All these—illiterates, and literates who have not done well in the group examination—are given tests for manual skill and ingenuity. These tests are such as putting together dissembled mechanisms, &c. After further examination individually those who receive the lowest ratings will be specially considered for discharge, or as suited only for manual work under supervision.

"Those who show up particularly well in either mental or manual ability are brought to the notice of their company commanders as men who may be given assignments calling for superior ability or skill.

"The aims of the entire psychological examination are to measure native intelligence and ability, not schooling; to disclose what a man can do with his head and hands, not what he has learned from books, and to help the medical officers quickly to discover and sift out the extremely incompetent, and thus prevent the inefficiency and injustice resulting from putting men in places which they are not qualified to fill."

SULLIVAN MUST FACE A MILITARY COURT

Captain of Battery D, Second Field Artillery, Arrested on Hazing Charge at Spartanburg.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 18.—Captain Howard R. Sullivan, Battery D, Second Field Artillery, was placed under arrest at noon today and relieved of his command, following the filing of formal charges accusing him of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Private Otto Gottschalk accused Sullivan of directing four non-commissioned officers of Battery D while they put him through a hazing that went from mud baths to a whipping with sticks.

When he was put under arrest Captain Sullivan received a copy of the charges. One of the specifications charged him with being present throughout the mistreatment of Gottschalk. Pending his trial by a general court on next Wednesday, military regulations bar the Captain from making any statement in the matter.

The court which will try Sullivan comprises the following officers: Colonel Charles L. Debevoise, Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, Lieut. Col. Morris N. Liebmann and Majors Jesse I. Button, Walter DeLamater, H. C. Hildreth, Thomas M. Sherman, Otto I. Chorman, Arthur Howe, Charles Tobin, Mortimer D. Bryant and Walter Bell. Captain D. J. Cadotte, 105th Infantry, will act as Judge Advocate, or prosecutor, and his assistant will be Lieutenant Charles P. Looser, 107th Infantry.

It is said that the four non-commissioned officers also will be disciplined.

Major Edward Olmstead announced that a general court had sentenced Private Charles E. Simmons to one year at hard labor and forfeiture of two-thirds of his monthly pay during period of confinement. Simmons was found guilty of being intoxicated on post and assaulting a civilian. He was a member of the Second Company, Military Police.

Marching six miles over dusty roads into Spartanburg 10,000 soldiers paraded today in behalf of the local Liberty Loan campaign. The units in the parade were the former Second and Seventh Infantry, the former Third Heavy Artillery and the First Squadron, First Cavalry, which paraded as cavalrymen for the last time. Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, commanding the Fifty-fourth Infantry Brigade, led the parade.

Captain F. M. Young today placed the total of Liberty Loan sales at the Camp at $834,000. He said the million mark would be reached tomorrow.

SAYS OIL MEN ARM BANDITS.

Mexican Minister Also Accuses Them of Evading Taxation.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 18.—In discussing the suspension of personal guarantees in connection with efforts to suppress bandits, as reccomended by President Carranza, Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance, said in Congress today that companies in the oil region had been furnishing arms and ammunition to rebels for the purpose of preventing the Government from obtaining control there. By these means and on account of the Government's lack of patrol boats, the Minister said, the companies were defrauding the Government of large sums in taxes.

The double import duty on parcel post between the United States and Mexico, which has been in effect since June 20, was abrogated by a decree issued today.

For protection of the oil industry a decree was issued providing for a special 10 per cent. stamp tax, based upon bimonthly New York quotations.

CAN LET CANAL PROPERTY GO

Court of Claims Upholds Right to Rescind Appropriation.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—A decision upholding the right of the State Canal Board to rescind an appropriation of property taken for barge canal purposes, before the final award has been made, was rendered today by the State Court of Claims. This will affect lands in New York City which had been appropriated for a port of call and other property upstate. The decision, it is believed, will result in saving the State at least $1,000,000.

The property immediately affected is located upon the North River at the upper end of Manhattan Island. It was owned by Cornelius Kahlen, who valued it at $188,655. He filed a claim for that amount against the State after its appropriation in 1914.

On Nov. 22, 1916, the State Canal Board rescinded the original appropriation upon the ground that the property was not and could not be used by the State in its terminal plans.

Attorney General Lewis contended that the State had the authority to rescind an appropriation before an award was made, and that the title to the appropriated property did not vest in the State until such award was made.

SNOW IN THE NORTHWEST.

Heavy Fall in North Dakota and Minnesota—Slight Fall in Texas.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 18.—Railroad traffic and telephone and telegraphic communication in North Dakota were seriously hampered today as a result of the snowfall which started last midnight. The snow was still falling heavily today, whipped by a strong wind. The shortage of coal in some cities was declared to be acute.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Oct. 18.—More than six inches of snow has fallen here since last night, which is being whipped into drifts by a brisk wind. Some sleighs have appeared on the streets.

AMARILLO, Texas, Oct. 18.—Snow fell here for three hours this morning. It quickly melted.

PERUVIANS HELD AS SLAVES?

Government Investigates a Rumor of Peonage in Brazilian Forests.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 18.—Complaint has been made to the Government that a number of Peruvians are being held as slaves in Brazil and forced to work in the rubber forests. President Pardo has begun an investigation.

Harvard $10,000,000 Fund to Wait.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—The work of raising a $10,000,000 endowment for Harvard University has been suspended for the duration of the war. Up to Oct. 1 pledges received totaled $1,-163,310, of which $355,350 had been made available.

DR. COOK MARKED AS GERMAN VICTIM

Hindu Witness Says That Boehm Planned to Kill the Explorer and His Men in India

THEN TO IMPERSONATE HIM

Chatterji Swears That Boehm Hoped Thus to Travel as an American, Fomenting Revolt.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the arctic explorer, and a crew of nineteen sailors were among those marked for assassination by the leaders directing the alleged plot to foment a revolution in India to embarrass Great Britain during the war, according to testimony given by Sukupar Chatterji, a Hinlu, in Judge Landis's court at today's session of the triol of Gustav H. Jacobsen, a Chicago real estate dealer, and his three co-defendants, charged with the conspiracy. Wholesale murder and the kidnapping of numerous persons were parts of the program outlined, the witness testified.

These parts of the plot, Chatterji said, were revealed to him in Manila by George Paul Boehm, one of the defendants.

"Boehm said that he had planned to kill Dr. Cook and his crew, who were to make an expedition in the vicinity of the Himalaya Mountains," said the witness. "Boehm was to assume the name of Dr. Cook, and the other men in the party were to assume the names of the other sailors, who were to be killed. I protested. It was Boehm's plan to go through India under the guise of an explorer and foment a revolt among the natives against Great Britain."

The witness said he came to this country in 1912 to study journalism, but later was induced to take part in the alleged plot by Gupta, one of the defendants. He told of meetings held in San Francisco in 1915 at which revolutionary plans were discussed and of going to Manila with the men named as conspirators. The witness was afterward arrested with others and brought back to this country for trial.

On cross-examination Chatterji admitted that he had been imprisoned for six months in solitary confinement in India before he confessed and was brought here.

Captain Thomas J. Tunney of the Neutrality Bureau of Investigation of the New York Police Department testified that Heramba Lal Gupta made a confession to him in New York March 10, 1917, and the Captain's testimony was corroborated by George C. Barnet, a New York Detective Sergeant.

"He told me that Captain von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy in the United States, paid him between $15,000 and $16,000 in a suite of offices in lower Broadway," said Tunney. "He said he received the money in six or seven payments, and it was to be used in making a trip to the Orient. He said later that he went to China and Japan and purchased firearms and ammunition for use in the revolution in India. Gupta told me that von Papen said he would buy additional firearms and ammunition in the United States and ship it to the Orient by way of the South Seas. Gupta told me he returned to this country in June, 1916, after having been followed by detectives all over China and Japan. He said that while in Japan he was given protection on one occasion in the home of a high public official.

"He told me the headquarters of the conspiracy was in Berlin."

WAR HITS YALE FINANCES.

Treasurer Reports Heavy Losses and Predicts More This Year.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 18.—The report of the Treasurer of Yale University for the last fiscal year, just made public, shows heavy financial losses caused by the war, and heavier deficits are predicted for the current year. A deficit of $12,000 for the university dining hall is traceable to the increased cost of foodstuffs and the small registration.

The net deficit of the university is shown to have been over $115,000. Gifts from 6,000 alumni reduced this to $15,-518. The alumni fund increased over $315,000, and now totals $1,235,675. The total gifts to Yale in the year amounted to $1,749,192, making the endowment on June 30 $19,823,646, as compared with $32,434,726 at Harvard and $6,248,625 at Princeton.

Six of the nine schools show deficits, the graduate leading with a deficit of $70,000. The Scientific School had a loss of $36,000.

University profits on securities netted $120,624, offset by a loss on Chicago real estate of $13,983.

The Treasurer reports the most active year in building since 1901, the Yale armory, the Antony N. Brady laboratory, and the Sprague Memorial Hall being some of the more elaborate new structures. Under construction now, or contemplated, are the Harkness memorial quadrangle, the new Peabody museum, and a new athletic clubhouse to be built after the war ends; a new heating plant, and a recitation building called Artillery Hall.

Biddle's Body to be Sent Home.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—The body of Julian Biddle, the American aviator who was killed in September while on war service with the Lafayette Squadron, will be placed in a leaden coffin, at the family's request, to be shipped to America after the war.

TWO SISTERS WED TO ARMY OFFICERS

One Ceremony for Nuptials of Aline Coulby to Lieut. Gunther and Hilda to Capt. Munson.

The double wedding yesterday noon of two sisters, the Misses Aline and Hilda Coulby, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Coulby of 280 West Fifty-seventh Street, to Lieutenant Albert E. Gunther, Jr., and Captain F. Granville Munson, respectively, included the unusual feature of only one ceremony for both nuptials. The Rev. Ashton Oldham, rector of St. Luke's Church, at 141st Street and Convent Avenue, where the weddings were celebrated, read the service only once, the principals making separate responses. The two brides were each other's only attendant, and each bridegroom was the best man for the other.

Miss Aline Coulby, who became the bride of Lieutenant Gunther, wore a brown traveling costume, and her sister Hilda was in dark blue. The nuptials were followed by a breakfast at the Plaza for the bridal party and the families only. Both bridegrooms have taken their brides to the Berkshires for a brief honeymoon, and on their return the officers will report at Fort Schuyler, where they are stationed, and the brides will return to their parents' home until arrangements are completed for their residence near the fort.

Captain Munson, who was graduated from Harvard in 1904, is a son of Mrs. F. G. Munson of Philadelphia, and was at one time superintendent of the Sunday school at St. Luke's, where his bride and her sister were teachers.

Lieutenant Gunther is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gunther of 256 West Seventy-sixth Street. He was graduated from New York University in 1907, and is a grandson of William Seymour, several times President of the New York Stock Exchange, and also of the late Brig. Gen. William H. Gunther, N. Y. N. G.

BRIDE OF CHARLES F. HYDE.

Miss Grace L. Weinert Weds in Calvary Church—The Attendants.

The wedding of Charles F. Hyde, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hyde, of Maplewood, N. J., and Miss Grace Lillian Weinert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Weinert, of 105 East Twenty-second Street, was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening in Cavalry Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Theodore Sedgewick, assisted by the Rev. Elmer Nelson Hyde, of Maplewood, a cousin of the bridegroom.

Miss Weinert, in a white satin and tulle robe and carrying roses and lilies, was attended as maid of honor by Miss Avis Ward, and the Misses Marguerite Rice and Isabel Lehmaier were the bridesmaids. They wore rose colored gowns trimmed in silver and black velvet hats and carried Killarney roses.

Joseph L. Weinert, Jr., was the best man and the ushers were Lester Ballantine, Harry Lippincott, Arthur Peck and Thomas Childs. A reception followed in the Gotham ballroom, decorated with bay trees and Autumn leaves. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde will live in Maplewood, N. J., on their return from their honeymoon.

Miss Jeanette F. Cohen a Bride.

The marriage of Miss Jeanette Frances Cohen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cohen, and Joseph Silberstein of this city was celebrated last night at the Hotel Astor, the Rev. M. M. Kaplan officiating.

Miss Freida Surut attended the bride, and Abraham Silberstein was best man for his brother.

The bride's father is President of the Beth Israel Hospital, and one of the founders of the Jewish Center in West 86th Street.

Miss Woolley's Wedding Plans.

Miss Cornelia D. Woolley, who is to marry John Huyler Acheson in the chapel of St. George's Church next Thursday, will be attended by Miss Marguerite St. George Smith. Howard A. Acheson is to be best man, and Edson P. Pfohl, C. Fay Mackey, William Picken, Jr., and W. Acheson Smith are to serve as ushers. A small reception will follow at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Cornell Woolley, 859 Park Avenue.

Miss Henriette Bach to Wed Oct. 23.

Miss Henriette Bach, the violinist, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Bach, of 620 West 116th Street, will be married to Emil Stein on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 23, at her home. Only the immediate relatives are to attend. Mr. Stein is a member of the firm of Frederick H. Cone & Co., importers of this city.

Bridgman-Alvarez Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Anna Kirk Bridgman, daughter of General and Mrs. Oliver Bridgman, to Octave A. Alvarez of Mobile, Ala., has been announced.

Miss Bridgman is a granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Charles De Witt Bridgman, and is a graduate of the Misses Masters' School at Dobbs Ferry. Her parents reside at 383 Park Avenue and are at present at their country residence, Justamere House, at Mamaroneck, N. Y.

The wedding will take place in the early Winter.

Wife Asks Additional Counsel Fee.

Mrs. Dorothy Denivelle, who is being sued for divorce by Albert A. Denivelle, head of a doll company, asked Supreme Court Justice Whitaker yesterday for $500 additional counsel fee to defend her suit. She said that her husband would spend large sums of money to divorce her, because she is paralyzed in the lower limbs from an infantile paralysis attack last year. She declared that her husband has been unable to bear the sight of her since she has been compelled to use crutches, and now calls her a "burden."

CRAIG WOULD MODIFY PLAN FOR WEST SIDE

Tammany Candidate for Controller Opposes Methods for Fixing Rentals.

JOINT COMMITTEE HEARING

More Praise Than Censure for Tentative Measure Brought Out at City Hall.

The proposed plan for the improvement of the west side was discussed at a public hearing before the Joint Conference Committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate at the City Hall yesterday. The hearing was well attended. The New York Central was not represented, as through Vice President Place it had declared a week ago that it would not accept the proposals of the joint committee.

Charles L. Craig, the Tammany candidate for Controller, supplied the most specific criticism of the committee's proposal. Mr. Craig thought the tentative way for fixing rental fees on the New York Central for use of streets, land, dock facilities, &c., which are owned by the city was not adequate to meet the situation.

"The rental fee as proposed by the committee," he said, "is based on the value of abutting property. This is not a real estate proposition and never has been. The value of abutting property does not enter into it. The value of the rent should be fixed as the value of a franchise right is fixed. Why, the increased use of the improvement necessary to meet the Central's needs might very well force the value of adjoining property away down, but you wouldn't say that the value of the improvement had been decreased."

Mr. Craig suggested that the committee plan for double-decked piers at the ends of each of the thirteen streets between Fifty-eighth and Seventy-second Streets, which should be connected with the proposed Twelfth Avenue viaduct over the Central's yards at Sixtieth Street. He urged that measures be taken to prevent the leasing of any piers on the upper west side to the Sentral until a full understanding has been arrived at between the city and the railroad company in respect to improvements.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals attended the meeting in behalf of the New York-New Jersey Port Improvement Association, but took no part in the proceedings. Benjamin L. Blauvelt, representing the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, proposed that the New York Central be required to drive a tunnel under the Harlem ship canal instead of passing over the canal and neighboring streets on a viaduct.

Further hearings were not arranged for, but will be held if requests come to the committee for them. The proposals made in the Joint Conference Committee's report will be worked into a definite plan, which will be later referred to the Public Service Commission and the New York Central for their approval or disapproval.

Obituary Notes.

ARTHUR D. STANNERS, 40 years old, in the electrical business with Stanley & Patterson, in Manhattan, died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Wednesday. He lived at 396 Park Place, Brooklyn, and left a widow.

Mrs. CAROLINE BAILEY FOSTER, widow of John S. Foster, who was President of the Bowery Bank of Manhattan, died at her home in Babylon, L. I., yesterday. She was 72 years old and is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Edward C. Savidge, and a son, J. Stanley Foster, who succeeded his father as head of the Bowery Bank.

Mrs. EMILIE MALLEY, wife of Frederick A. Millerd and a Past Noble Grand of Mayflower Rebecca Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., died on Tuesday at her home, 1,299 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HENRIETTA ROWLAND YEOMAN, widow of Joseph Yeoman, and a daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Rowland, a Presbyterian clergyman, died at her home, 39 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Mrs. JENNIE ANN CAREY, wife of Arthur J. Carey, the personal attendant of Judge Robert H. Rey in the Kings County Court, died on Tuesday at her home, 945 Rutland Road, Flatbush, in her fifty-eighth year. She had been a member of the Church of St. John the Baptist for more than twenty-five years.

VINCENT PRENTIS, a native of London, England, and long a resident of Brooklyn, died at his home, 8 Germania Place, Flatbush, on Wednesday, in his fifty-second year.

Mrs. META C. HEDENKAMP, widow of Diedrich Hedenkamp, a wine and liquor merchant, died on Tuesday at her home, 359 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. She was in her eighty-second year, and was born in Hanover, Germany.

DONALD G. WEISE, a member of the Walling Levering Troupe of trick bicycle riders, which has been appearing in vaudeville theatres, died in a hospital in Chicago on Wednesday a week ago after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Weise was born in Brooklyn twenty-one years ago and lived at 317 Eighth Street, that borough.

CHRISTIAN AUGUST PROBST, associated with his father in the wine and liquor business in Brooklyn, died at his home, 537 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday in his forty-fifth year.

THOMAS S. ARNOLD of Indianapolis, widely known as a railway supply man, died at a hospital in Philadelphia yesterday. He was President of the Railway Supply Concern of Arnold & Co., which was on a business trip. Mr. Arnold was 60 years old.

SIMON SEIBERT, prominent for many years as a Republican leader of Buffalo, N. Y., died there yesterday. He served two terms in the Assembly and for three years as State Senator.

ADDISON H. Woods, for many years with a local wholesale paper concern, died yesterday at his home, 210 West Ninety-ninth Street, in his sixty-third year. He was a member of De Witt Clinton Council, Royal Arcanum.

EDWARD GRITTEN, Deputy County Clerk of Hudson County, N. J., died yesterday at the Christ Hospital in Jersey City. He had been in the employ of the County Clerk for thirty years and Deputy County Clerk for twenty-three years.

Mrs. FRANCES ADELAIDE LANGWORTHY, 81 years old, wife of Charles Langworthy of Plainfield, N. J., died at her home there yesterday.

JOHN J. HOOLAHAN, 39 years old, who was in the nursery department of the Department of Parks for more than fifteen years, died yesterday at his home in Washington Street, Flushing, L. I.

Mrs. MARY E. CONOLLY, wife of Timothy S. Conolly, a contractor of Whitestone, L. I., died at her home there yesterday.

Mrs. JOHANNA RUDINE, wife of John Rudine and mother of Alderman Eustice F. Rudine, died on Wednesday at her home in Dover, N. J.

DR. MAY DARRACH DEAD.

Founded Darrach Home for Crippled Children in New York.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 18.—Dr. May Darrach, founder of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children, 118 West 104th Street, New York, and a pioneer in establishing a home for crippled children in Newark, N. J., and schools for crippled children in New York, died here today of pneumonia.

Crippled herself, Dr. May Darrach was the daughter of Dr. Marshall Darrach of Newark, an inventor and manufacturer of devices for the use of crippled persons. She taught for many years in schools for crippled children, and later studied medicine at the Women's College. It was in 1889, while she was teaching a class in connection with her work among crippled children that she undertook their personal care and upbringing.

She was interested in other charitable work and was a member of the Children's Aid Society of this city. In 1896 the Darrach Home was founded with housing facilities for twenty crippled children, and Dr. Darrach was its first head. The object of the home was the care of children until employment enabling them to earn their own living was found for them. Seven years ago her health became impaired and she gave up the active management of the institution, retaining her connection with it as Honorary President. She made her home with members of her family at Enfield, Conn. Her brother, Marshall Darrach, a Shakespearean reader, died a year ago.

Sir William Pollard Byles.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Sir William Pollard Byles, Liberal Member of Parliament for the North Division of Salford since 1906, died in London today.

Sir William Pollard Byles was born in 1839 and was formerly chief proprietor of the Bradford Observer. He was a member of the Interparliamentary Union for Peace and Arbitration. He sat for the Shipley Division in 1892-95 and was knighted in 1911.

The Rev. Samuel K. Doolittle.

The Rev. Samuel K. Doolittle, a retired member of the Newark Conference and a former pastor of the old Montgomery Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, and the Irvington (N. J.) Methodist Church, died on Wednesday at his home, 98 Orange Avenue, Irvington, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year. For twenty-five years he was secretary of the Centenary Fund and Preachers' Aid Society of the Newark Conference. He was a Trustee of the Mount Tabor Camp Meeting Association.

Dr. Eugene P. Roeber.

Dr. Eugene P. Roeber, editor of Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering, and one of the founders of the American Electro-Chemical Society in 1902, died yesterday at his home, 29 Halsted Street, East Orange, N. J. He served as a member of the board of directors of the American Electro-Chemical Society from 1902 to 1913 and was its President in 1913 and 1914. Mr. Roeber was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineering, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Chemists' Club of this city. He was born in Pergau, Germany, in 1867, and received his education at Jena, Halle and Berlin, and came to this country in 1894.

Nathaniel Hone, Irish Painter.

The death in Dublin, Ireland, of Nathaniel Hone, the foremost of modern Irish painters, is reported in a cable message which reached this city yesterday. Hone, who was 87 years old, studied in the best school of French painters in the middle of the last century. He painted as a member of the Barbizon School in company with such artists as Corot, Millet, and Harpignies. Some of his pictures are in the National Gallery at Dublin, one in the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris, and another in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HEYMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Heyman, 139 Glenwood Av., Jersey City, a daughter on Oct. 12, 1917, at Sloan's Hospital for Women.

Engaged.

GRAUFF—KOPP.—Esther L. Kopp to John E. Grauff.

GROSSMAN—HEYDERMAN.—Bertha Heyderman to Henry H. Grossman.

Married.

BUTLER—SCHUMM.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, at the residence of Colonel and Mrs. Beverley W. Dunn, 12 E. 64th St., 50 Central Park West, New York City, by Chaplain Waring, Anna Kilshaw Schumm to Commander Henry Varnum Butler, U. S. N.

DEVEREUX—WALKER.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. Frank B. Reazor, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Winfield S. Baer, Margrette Louise, daughter of Mrs. and the late Louis Bowman Walker, to James Henry Devereux, Jr., of New York.

Brooklyn.

COOK—MOON.—Oct. 17, Gladys Moon to Lieut. William P. Cook, Jr.

Newark.

SCHULDT—GEORGI.—Oct. 15, Anna Georgi to Erich H. Schuldt.

Died.

BAYLEY.—William McKinley, Lodge No. 840, F. & A. M., brethren are requested to attend funeral of brother Edgar F. Bayley, from his late residence, 531 East 84th St., Friday morning, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock.

HARRY H. HARRIS, Master.
JOSEPH ROTHCHILD, Secretary.

BAYLEY.—Officers and members of Progress Council, 645, Royal Arcanum, are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Edgar F. Bailey on Friday, Oct. 19, 10 o'clock, at 531 East 84th St.

JACOB B. ENGEL, Regent.
L. W. LEVENSON, Secy.

BOSWORTH.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, Rev. Dr.

Patriotism and Common Sense

Business is good to-day, and wages are high. More men are now employed than at any other time in the history of the country. Our Government and our allies are adding to the general prosperity by expending over $1,500,000,000 a month. Ninety per cent. of this great sum is paid for labor.

Meantime the cost of the war is also running into billions of dollars per month. The American people must foot the bill, and you must pay your share. There is no possible way in which you can avoid it.

But there is a way in which you and all the rest of us can pay our share of the cost of the war and get our money back. That is by the purchase of Liberty Bonds.

These Bonds are the

Safest Investment in the World

The greatest and richest country in the world, the United States of America, stands behind them and guarantees their payment. You will not only get your money back, but will be paid 4% for the use of it.

But suppose the Liberty Loan is not subscribed for. Suppose it is a failure. The cost of this war must be paid just the same. How?

By taxation.

And when those taxes go into effect, you will have to help pay them every time you pay your rent, every time you buy food, every time you buy clothing for yourself and your family, and not a penny you pay to meet those taxes will ever come back to you again.

Remember, too, that high taxes and high cost of necessities always mean a decrease in buying—a decrease in manufacturing—men thrown out of work—suffering and disaster all along the line.

It is up to the American people to make their choice. It is up to you to make your choice.

Both patriotism and self interest point the way. Buy Liberty Bonds. Buy all you can. Liberty Bonds are on sale at banks and trust companies.

Liberty Loan Committee

Second Federal Reserve District

120 Broadway, N. Y.

This space contributed by:

The National City Co.
Harris, Forbes & Co.
Bonbright & Company, Incorporated.
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Electric Bond & Share Co.
R. M. Grant & Co.
R. C. Megargel & Co.
F. S. Smithers & Co.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Have Vigorous Rise and Close Near Top—Railways Improve.

Seemingly, the decline in stocks has been terminated either by the receptive mood shown by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the suggestion that the railroads should apply for reconsideration of their rate application, or by the much better progress which the Liberty Loan campaign is making. Traders are willing to agree now that the slump at the beginning of the week was overdone, and the uncertain rally that carried prices of many securities back over several points on Wednesday gained new vigor yesterday, with the result that the securities in all departments closed the session at important advances.

The recovery in railway shares was especially interesting, because on previous occasions of recurring strength the rails have done well to hold their own. They have always participated in a declining market, but have usually been neglected in a rising one. Yesterday's dealings reflected the hope that the commission will take a favorable action upon the renewed petition for higher rates. On the strength of this Reading moved up 2¼, Great Northern 2⅝, St. Paul 2¼ and numerous other issues from 1 to 2 points. Among the industrials the rise was pronounced in the steel and equipment issues. Bethlehem Steel B, after its severl sharp dips, rose yesterday to 80¾, up 6¾ for the day. American Car and Foundry gained 3¼, American Locomotive 2½, Baldwin 2⅝, Crucible 2¼, Lackawanna Steel 3½ and United States Steel 2⅝, with all these issues selling at or near their best price for the day at the close. The sharp advance in Bethlehem was no doubt largely due to official announcement of the placing by the United States Government of what is probably the largest contract ever given a manufacturer. The Bethlehem is to turn out 150 torpedoe boat destroyers for the Government.

The recent weakness in industrials has been due to some extent to fears that when peace returns it will find capacity far above current demands. The order given to the Bethlehem brings to mind the extent to which the steel plants and munition makers have had to increase their productive machinery to handle business that they cannot expect to get in large volume after the war. The contingency is being prepared for by liberal allowances for depreciation, but until the new business comes to an end the proprietors cannot hope to arrive at a satisfactory understanding with the Treasury Department over the deductions allowable under the law.

GOOD UNDERTONE IN LONDON

Money in Short Supply and Discount Rates Are Steady.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The stock market had a good undertone today with a few prominent features. Oil shares and East Rand gold mines were strong and active, and Argentine rails were higher on better strike news. Russian issues were flat, following the rise in exchange to 235, while gilt-edged securities were quietly firm. American shares were undecided.

Money was in short supply and discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Trading was more active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62f for cash. Exchange on London, 27f 18c. Five per cent. loan, 88f 55c.

Philadelphia Bank Joins Reserve.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The Commercial Trust Company, with deposits of $21,000,000, followed the lead of the Girard Trust Company and applied today for membership in the Federal Reserve system. The action of these two companies increases the deposits in the Philadelphia Reserve Bank by $7,100,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	3
Low	2½	Renewals	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	5¼@5½	Sixty days	5¼@5½
Ninety days	5¼@5½	Ninety days	5¼@6
Four months	5¼@5½	Four months	5¼@6
Five months	5¼@5½	Five months	5¼@6
Six months	5¼@5½	Six months	5¼@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3¾@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¼@6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Exchange.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.7515	$4.7515	$4.7515	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	..
Cables	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	..
Rubles—				
Demand	14.40	14.20	14.20—.20	
Cables	14.65	14.45	14.45—.20	

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8605 London	$4.7515	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.79⅝	5.77⅝
China—		
Hongkong	63.50	63.75
Peking	90.00	90.25
Shanghai	92.00	92.25
19.295 Greece	19.50	19.55
49.19 Holland	43.00	43.50
23.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.25
Calcutta	35.00	35.25
5.1826 Italy	7.77⅝	7.76⅝
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.80 Russia	14.20	14.45
20.70 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	37.00	37.25
Copenhagen	31.40	31.70
Christiania	31.35	31.60
19.295 Spain	23.25	23.35
South America—		
32.41 Rio	28.38	28.48
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.81	43.91
5.1826 Switzerland	4.96⅞	4.94⅞

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $678,980,683; balance, $46,751,687; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $2,325,631; Federal Reserve credit balance, $21,846,108.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $2.81¼.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42¾d, off ¼d; in New York, 84½c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 63½c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£386,000
Circulation, decreased	29,000
Bullion, increased	416,567
Other securities, increased	11,415,000
Other deposits, increased	13,444,000
Public deposits, increased	546,000
Notes reserve, increased	686,000
Government securities, increased	900,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.79 per cent.; last week it was 19.32 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$6,873,507	$43,752,562
Int. internal revenue	34,949,175	181,028,177
Income tax	4,334,434	24,627,682
Miscellaneous	7,311,304	37,093,007
Total receipts	$44,971,621	$377,190,199
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	302,549,108	604,181,867
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	257,577,487	226,991,668
Expenditures	$317,493,417	1,048,881,979

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	746,388	1,334,221	1,056,823
Year to date	149,984,108	157,596,796	133,738,222

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
3⅜	3¾	1,400	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8	9	200	Alaska Juneau	8⅞	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅝
20¾	20¾	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20	20⅞	20	20⅞	+1
70	75	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74	74	74	74	..
72¼	74¼	800	Am. Beet Sugar	71⅛	73½	71⅛	72	+ ½
40	40¼	4,800	Am. Can	38⅝	40¾	38⅝	40	+1⅛
94	97	100	Am. Can pf	95½	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ⅝
66¼	69½	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	65	66¾	64¼	66¾	+3¾
28½	29½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	29	29	29	29	..
10¾	11¼	100	Am. H. & Leather	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
50¾	52	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	45⅞	49⅜	45⅞	49¾	+ ⅝
10¾	11	100	Am. Ice	11	11	11	11	..
40	45	200	Am. Ice pf	43½	44	43½	44	–1
55	58	600	Am. International	54	56	54	56	+2
23¼	23¾	1,800	Am. Linseed	22⅜	23⅝	22⅜	23⅜	+ ⅝
58½	59½	500	Am. Linseed pf	57¼	59	57½	59	+1
56½	57	3,400	Am. Locomotive	55	57	54¼	57	+2½
98	99	400	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	97	97	–2
15¼	15⅞	1,500	Am. Malting	13¾	16	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅝
62½	63	300	Am. Malting 1st pf	62	63	62	63	..
85½	86¾	7,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	85	87¼	84½	86¾	+2¼
103	105	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+1¾
61	62	1,500	Am. Steel Fdries	60	61	60	61	+1½
103½	103¾	1,600	Am. Sugar Ref	103	103½	104	103½	+1¾
57½	57¾	1,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	57⅛	57⅝	57	57⅝	+1
79	85	200	Am. Sumatra T. pf	80	80	80	80	..
57¾	63	10	Am. Tel. & Cable	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	..
115¼	115¼	1,250	Am. Tel. & Tel	114½	115⅝	114½	115⅝	..
180¼	184½	200	Am. Tobacco	181	181	180¼	180¼	+1¼
180¾	184½	20	Do., odd lot	184	184	184	184	..
42	42½	900	Am. Woolen	41	42¾	41	42¼	+1¼
14⅞	15½	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
64⅝	65¼	21,600	Anaconda Copper	64½	65¼	63¾	64⅝	+ ⅜
93½	94	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	96¼	94	93	93¾	– ⅜
90¾	91½	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	–1¼
4⅛	11	100	At., Birm. & At	11	11	11	11	– ½
97½	98½	3,500	At., Gulf & West I	98¾	98¼	93½	98¼	+4¾
54¾	55	8,200	Baldwin Loco	52¾	55¼	52½	55¼	+2⅝
95	96	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	– ½
57	57½	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	57	57⅞	56¾	57½	+ ½
1¼	1¾	800	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
81	82	600	Bethlehem Steel	73¼	80¾	73¼	80¾	+6¾
80½	80¼	105,300	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	73¼	80½	72¾	80¼	+6¾
97¼	98	5,600	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.t.p	96¼	98	96¼	98	+2¾
56	57	1,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	56¾	57	56¼	56¾	– ⅞
93	100	100	Bklyn Union Gas	92	92	92	92	– ⅞
19	19⅜	200	Butte & Superior	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
13¾	14¼	300	California Petrol	13	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¼
65	70	200	Calumet & Arizona	65	65	65	65	..
149½	150	2,500	Canadian Pacific	149	149¾	145¼	149¾	+2¾
30	30¼	400	Central Fdry	29¼	30¼	29	30¼	+¾
75⅜	75⅞	6,700	Central Leather Co	74	75⅞	73	75⅝	+2
100⅜	105	100	Central Leather pf	101	101	101	101	..
31⅜	32	900	Cerro de Pasco	31½	32	31½	32	+ ½
71	72	400	Chandler Motor	71	71¾	71	71	+ ½
51⅜	52	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¼	51⅝	51	51⅞	+ ⅛
10	11	1,000	Chicago & Alton	8⅝	10	8⅝	10	–1
8	8½	400	Chi. Great Western	8	8	7⅞	8	..
45⅝	49	5,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	47¼	49	47¼	49	+2¾
99¼	100	400	Chi. & Northwest'n	99¼	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅝
22¼	22¾	4,200	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c	21¾	22½	21½	22½	+1⅛
57½	58½	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	57¾	57½	57	57	+1
49	50	500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	48¼	49⅝	48¼	49⅝	+1⅝
15⅞	16	2,600	Chile Copper	15⅞	16⅛	15¾	15¾	..
43⅝	44	1,300	Chino Copper	44	44	42¾	44	+1¼
38⅛	39	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	38⅜	38	38⅜	38	+2½
33⅜	34¼	900	Columbia Gas & El	32½	34	32½	33⅝	+1¼
91¼	92	4,800	Consolidated Gas	91	92¼	91	91¾	..
11½	12¼	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	12	12	12	12	..
28⅞	29	5,800	Corn Products Ref	27⅝	28⅝	27⅜	28⅞	+1¼
90¾	91	1,200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90½	90	90¾	+ ½
66⅜	67	17,900	Crucible Steel	64	67	63¾	66⅜	+2½
87	93	200	Crucible Steel pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
27¼	27¾	3,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	26¼	27⅝	26	27½	+1
78¾	81	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	78¾	80	78¼	80	+2
146	170	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	145	145	145	145	+5
99¾	100½	100	Deere & Co. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
99	100	1,000	Del. & Hudson	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ½
39	39¼	41,000	Distillers' Secur	40¼	40½	38¾	39½	– ⅝
8¼	8¾	500	Dome Mines	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
24	26	200	Elk Horn Coal	23	23	23	23	+1
18⅝	19¼	2,700	Erie	18⅝	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
27½	28¼	800	Erie 1st pf	27	27½	27	27½	+1
21	21½	300	Erie 2d pf	20⅞	21	20¼	21	+ ½
32	33	100	Gaston, W. & W	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅜
139½	140	1,400	General Electric	137½	139¾	137½	139¾	+2⅝
94½	94⅝	5,200	General Motors	92¼	94⅝	91¾	94⅝	+1⅝
41½	42	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	41½	42	41¼	41½	..
73	76	600	Granby Consol	72	73	72	73	..
100¼	101	900	Great Northern pf	99	100¾	99	100¾	+2½
28⅝	28⅞	3,400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	27⅝	28⅞	27⅝	28⅝	+1½
37½	39	500	Greene-Cananea	36¼	38¼	36½	38½	+1½
12	17½	100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor	13	13	13	13	–3
31	32	500	Haskell & Barker	32	32	31½	32	+ ½
100	101½	800	Illinois Central	100	100	99½	100	+ ½
44½	44½	4,900	Inspiration Copper	43⅜	44¼	42¾	44¼	+ ⅝
7⅝	8¼	100	Interboro Consol	8	8	8	8	..
49½	50½	1,100	Interboro Con. pf	50¼	51	50¼	50¾	+2¼
11½	12	100	Int. Agricultural	12	12	12	12	– ⅞
37	40	100	Int. Agricultural pf	38	38	38	38	..
23½	25½	9,900	Int. Mer. Marine	23	25½	23	25½	+2
85¼	85½	17,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	82½	85½	81¾	85¼	+4¼
30¼	30½	8,300	Int. Nickel	30	30½	29½	30½	+1
23	23½	600	Int. Paper	22¾	23	22	23	..
55	58	300	Int. Paper pf	54	54	54	55	+1½
17¼	18	1,000	Kansas City South	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ½
49¾	52	400	Kan. City South. pf	51⅝	52	51½	52	+2⅞
43	43¼	1,000	Kelly Spring Tire	42¾	43¼	42¾	43	+ ⅜
33	33½	10,300	Kennecott Copper	33	33½	31⅞	33¼	+ ⅝
102	106	100	Kress (S. H.) pf	104	104	104	104	–1
78¾	79¼	1,800	Lackawanna Steel	77½	79¼	77	79¼	+3½
15½	16	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	15½	15½	15½	15½	– ½
58¾	59½	300	Lehigh Valley	58½	59⅜	58¼	59⅜	+1¾
103	103½	100	Liggett & Myers pf	103	103	103	103	+1
103	103½	50	Do., odd lot	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
31½	33	600	Maxwell Motors	32	32	31½	32	+1
18	20¼	100	Max. Mot. 2d pf	20	20	20	20	..
84	84½	8,800	Mex. Petroleum	82¼	84½	80½	84	+1¾
30	30¼	2,300	Miami Copper	29¼	30	29¼	30	+ ⅜
46	46⅝	5,700	Midvale Steel	45½	46½	45	46⅝	+1⅝
93	94	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M	92	92	92	92	–1½
93	94	100	Do., odd lots	92¼	92¼	91½	91½	..
5	5⅜	800	Mo., Kan. & T	5	5⅛	5	5⅜	+1¼
8½	10	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8	9½	8	9½	+1½
27⅜	27¾	7,300	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs	26¾	27¾	26¾	27¾	+ ⅜
48	49	200	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. ctfs	48	48	48	48	+1
71	75	200	Montana Power	73½	73½	73½	73½	–1¼
30	30¼	700	National Acme	29¾	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
97	97½	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	97	97½	97	97½	+ ½
23⅝	23½	1,500	Nat. Conduit & C	23½	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ½
42¾	43	1,400	Nat. Enam. & Stp	41¾	43	41¾	43	+1⅜
46½	47½	200	National Lead	46	47	46	47	+1
17⅞	18½	2,100	Nev. Consol. Cop	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅞	– ⅛
22	28	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	22	22	22	22	+2½
116	118	200	N. Y. Air Brake	115½	116	115½	116	+ ½
73½	74	3,400	New York Central	72¾	74	72¾	73¾	+1¼
28	28¼	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	27¾	28	27¾	28	+1½
20¾	22	900	N. Y. Ont. & West	20	21	20	21	+1¼
106	107	500	Norfolk & Western	106¼	106	105¼	106	+1
49⅞	62	100	North American	50	50	50	50	..
96½	97	1,000	Northern Pacific	96¼	97	93¼	97	+1½
39	39¼	5,200	Ohio Cities Gas	38¾	39½	38½	39¼	+ ⅝
45½	47	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	45	45	45	45	+ ⅝
24½	25	200	Pacific Mail	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	– ¼
50¾	50¾	2,000	Penn. Railroad	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾	+ ½
42¾	44	1,100	People's Gas, Chi	42¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	..
16	17	500	Père Marquette	17	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
31	35	100	Pierce Arrow	32	32	32	32	–2
45	45½	900	Pittsburgh Coal	43¾	45½	43¾	45½	+2
82½	83¾	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	82	82¾	81¾	82½	+1½
25½	26½	1,100	Pitts. & West Va	25	26	25	26	+1
57	61	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	57	57	57	57	+ ½
55½	56	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	54¼	55⅞	54¼	55⅞	+⅜
113	113	100	Public Serv. Corp	113	113	113	113	..
130	130	100	Pullman Company	130	130	130	130	–1
38½	40	800	R'way Steel Spring	38½	40	38¼	40	+1
22	22½	1,500	Ray Consol. Copper	22	22½	21¾	22¼	+ ½
71½	76	10,900	Reading	73½	75⅞	72⅜	75⅞	+2¼
35½	36¼	100	Reading 2d pf	35½	36¼	35½	36¼	+1
76½	76⅞	5,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	73⅜	76¾	73⅜	76¾	+2½
99	99¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	99	99	99	99	– ¼
67¼	67¾	1,100	Royal Dutch tr. cfs	67¼	67¼	66¼	66½	– ⅝
16	17	1,100	St. L. & San Fran	16	16¾	16	16½	+ ⅜
23	28	100	St. Louis Southw'n	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ½
10	11	900	Saxon Motor	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	10	600	Seaboard Air Line	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
21	21½	600	Seaboard A. L. pf	21	21½	21	21	..
152½	154	100	Sears-Roebuck Co	154	154	154	154	+2
19½	20	400	Shattuck-Arizona	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	– ¾
34	34⅜	1,000	Sinclair Oil	33¼	34⅝	33¾	34⅝	+1¼
39	40	300	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I	39	39	39	39	+1½
89¼	89⅞	1,700	Southern Pacific	88¼	89⅝	88¼	89¼	+ ⅜
28⅛	28⅜	26,000	Southern Railway	26⅞	28⅞	26⅜	28¼	+1⅝
61¼	61½	1,300	Southern R'way pf	61	61⅝	61	61½	+ ⅜
39⅝	40	5,000	Studebaker Co	37¼	40	37⅛	40	+1½
36⅜	37⅜	1,500	Superior Steel	34¾	37	34¾	37	+2⅜
12½	13¼	800	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	12½	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
142½	144½	3,300	Texas Co	140¾	144½	140½	144	+3½
53¼	54	5,400	Tobacco Products	52⅝	54	52	53⅝	+1⅛
92	96	100	Tob. Products pf	93	93	93	93	+3
123¾	123⅝	9,500	Union Pacific	122⅝	123¼	121¾	123⅜	+ ⅝
76	77	100	Union Pacific pf	76⅛	76⅛	76¼	76⅛	– ⅛
40	41⅜	4780	United Alloy Steel	40	41	40	41	+1¼
93⅜	94¼	4,300	United Cigar Stores	92½	94⅝	91¾	93⅞	+1⅝
67	68	100	United Drug	67½	67½	67½	67½	–1
40	50	100	Un. Dr. 1st pf.cash	50	50	50	50	..
123	124	300	United Fruit	122	122	122	122	..
7	8	100	United Rys. Inv.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
14½	15¼	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	14½	15	14½	15	..
13⅜	14½	1,300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	13	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
133	134	2,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	134¾	135¾	132⅞	133½	–1⅝
93	99	100	U S. Ind. Alco. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	–1½
59¼	59¾	3,300	U. S. Rubber	57½	59¾	57½	59¾	+1¾
100	103	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	99	99	99	99	+1
104¾	105	179,100	United States Steel	102¼	105	101¾	104⅞	+2⅝
114	114½	400	U. S. Steel pf	113½	114½	113½	114½	+1
80	80¼	38,600	Utah Copper	78¼	80¾	77⅞	80¼	– ⅝
15	15¼	300	Utah Securities	15	15	15	15	– ¼
31	32	300	Va.-Carolina Chem	29¾	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
55	60	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	55	55	55	55	..
8¾	9	500	Wabash	9	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
43	43½	2,000	Wabash pf. B	42½	43¼	42¾	43¼	+1¼
22¼	23	400	Wabash pf. B	21¾	22½	21¾	22½	+1⅝
87¼	98	50	Wells-Fargo Exp	87½	87½	87½	87½	..
16¼	16¾	600	Western Maryland	16¼	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅛
87½	89	200	West. Union Teleg	88	88	88	88	+1
41¾	42	1,600	West'house E. & M	40¾	42	40¾	42	+1
21	22	500	Wheel. & L. E. pf	21	21¼	21	21½	+ ⅜
28¾	29	600	White Motors	29	29¾	29	29	..
22¾	23	4,900	Willys-Overland	22¾	23½	22¾	22¾	..
39	40	700	Wisconsin Central	38	39½	38	39½	+1½
29	32	100	Worthington Pump	31	31	31	31	–2

The French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation, increase	71,227,000
Treasury deposits, increase	10,547,000
General deposits, increase	37,841,000
Bills discounted, increase	1,233,000
Advances, increase	10,662,000
Gold in hand, increase	1,794,000
Silver in hand, decrease	2,078,000

Exchange Seats Decline Again.

The price of Stock Exchange memberships declined to another low record for the year yesterday when one changed hands at $45,000. The former minimum was $46,000. The membership of Charles D. Simons, Jr., was posted for transfer to Frederick J. McDonald at the new low figure and that of Edward C. Potter went to Mark C. Steinberg for $46,000.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

| | High. | Low. | Last

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Liberty Loan Committee

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EXPERT BUYERS AID PERSHING IN FRANCE

American Civilian Advisers Help Save Tonnage by Purchasing Abroad.

CO-OPERATING WITH ALLIES

Great Benefits Expected from the Elimination of Competition in Departmental Bids.

PARIS, Sept. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The newest adjunct of the United States Purchasing Board, which was created several weeks ago on the initiative of General Pershing, is an auxiliary civilian advisory council composed of five or six American business men resident in France. These men, whose names have not yet been made public, have been asked to lend their assistance to the board in its gigantic work and to facilitate its operation by advice on conditions and prices in France and by giving the board the benefit of their expert knowledge whenever it may be needed.

The decision to create this auxiliary council is only one of the strides the board has made in the few weeks of its existence. Its chief, Colonel Charles G. Dawes, a former Controller of the Currency and President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, has already surrounded himself with nearly a dozen expert quartermaster officers, who are purchasing officers also of their respective branches of service, and is rapidly co-ordinating the work of purchasing supplies for the present as well as the prospective armies in France.

The success of the original Pershing idea has been assured because the French from the outset co-operated to their utmost in the plan. They have detailed officers to Colonel Dawes's staff who are commissioned to help him in every possible way.

The task with which the Purchasing Board is confronted and on which it is now working about sixteen hours a day is the accumulation here in Europe of supplies of every nature that may be available in order that, on the one hand, tonnage may be saved—so that ships may not be loaded with material already purchased when they might bring other materials—and on the other hand so that there may be co-ordination in buying and a minimum of overlapping and duplication.

In accordance with this plan the Entente countries are being and will be scoured for every kind of war material that may be available—from food of all kinds to airplane parts, and from iron piping to woolen blankets. It is to assist in turning up all such supplies and in gauging correctly what they should cost that the civilian auxiliary council has been planned.

The Purchasing Board is considering a plan of pooling all supplies that may be procured. Thus all meat supplies arriving from America for the American troops may be thrown in with French supplies procured by the board, and the two armies fed from the joint stock. The board, likewise, has charge of purchasing for the Red Cross and for the Y. M. C. A., both organizations having representatives under Colonel Dawes, who assist him and the quartermasters.

Even the brief preliminary work of the board has revealed what General Pershing realized when recommending its establishment, namely, that vast results could be obtained by buying here what could be bought, and by devoting the tonnage that would have been required in its transportation to something else.

The board is working with the cooperation of both the French and English army authorities. It expects to be able to import, and probably will itself transport from England, the coal supplies that are needed during the coming Winter, though this will necessarily be in conjunction with the French, since the latter control storage quarters.

Not the least of the benefits of the board will be the control of competition, so that prices will not rise as a result of one department bidding against another.

CROP GAIN $8,500,000,000.

Total Value of 1917 Yield Estimated at $21,600,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—The Manufacturers' Record of this week, in giving in detail the total value of agricultural products of this year and a number of preceding years, shows that the total of all farm products for 1917 for the United States will amount to about $21,600,000,000, an increase of more than $8,500,000,000 over 1916. As compared with a total value of 1915 there is a gain of $10,800,000,000.

The total production of grain in 1917 shows a gain over 1916 of 1,001,000,000 bushels. While the production of grains increased by 21 per cent. over the output of last year, the value of the crops, as paid to the farmers, based on the Government's figures of Oct. 1, shows an increase of $4,200,000,000, or 98 per cent.

The increase of 1,000,000,000 bushels of grain this year over last year's yield is in part offset by a decrease this year in the hay yield of 18,000,000 tons, which almost offsets one-half of the increase in grain and must be taken into account in considering the supply of foodstuffs.

Fisk Rubber Workmen Buy Bonds.

Special to The New York Times

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18.—On the first day of a seven-day drive among the 5,000 employes of the Fisk Rubber Company at Chicopee Falls the employes subscribed $178,000 for Liberty bonds. Sixty-seven per cent. of the employes were represented. Poles, Greeks, and Russians bought liberally, many paying cash for bonds of large denomination, others purchasing on the weekly payment plan.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

H. M. Benson has been elected Secretary, W. J. Bold, Assistant Secretary, and D. P. Dunwoodie, Assistant Treasurer, of the Guaranty Securities Corporation.

Walter B. Forgrburg has been elected Cashier of the Bank of Washington Heights.

The Bankers Trust Company is prepared to-pay 2 per cent. interest, on Nov. 1, to holders of the Middletown & Unionville Railroad Company adjustment mortgage bonds.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has established two special agencies with the United States Army in France, for the convenience of all Americans. The company has been made United States depository of public moneys in New York and Paris.

The Bankers Trust Company as trustee invites proposals from holders of first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Indian Refining Company to exhaust the sinking fund of $71,221.

The Wall Street Division of New York University announces a course of thirty lectures on "Accounting for Business Men," to be given Tuesday afternoons from 4:15 to 5:15, beginning Oct. 23.

The Fifth Avenue Bank has published a pamphlet containing the text of the new War Revenue Act.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list American Telephone & Telegraph Company $39,536,600 additional capital stock, to be issued on and after Nov. 1, 1917, in exchange for present outstanding subscriptions receipts for capital stock.

The Governors of the Philadelphia and Boston Stock Exchanges, have voted to close the exchanges at noon on Wednesday, Oct. 24, Liberty Day.

The Irving National Bank has issued a pamphlet of "practical questions and answers on the new Income Tax Law, with tax charts for quick reference, and a digest of all Federal Tax laws now in force as affecting individuals, partnerships, and corporations.

Directors of the Ohio Cities Gas Company yesterday declared a 5 per cent. stock dividend, in addition to the regular quarterly cash dividend of 3 per cent., payable in common stock on Feb. 1, 1918, to stock of record Jan. 15, 1918.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

CUBA RAILROAD for August—

	1917	1916.	1915.
Gross	$839,815	$558,327	$416,634
Net	276,896	264,348	197,599
Sur. aft. chg.	184,536	178,131	125,998
2 mos. gross	1,583,589	1,129,818	836,724
Net	503,913	522,653	407,480
Sur. aft. chg.	326,426	349,905	263,198

Public Utilities.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO. for September—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$547,338	$481,230	$93,108
Net earnings	234,402	256,183	18,218
Total income	264,350	245,297	18,052
Sur. aft. tax & chgs.	*107,043	97,526	9,516
9 mos. gross	1,725,994	1,467,335	258,390
Net earnings	801,481	748,091	53,390
Total income	830,473	774,771	55,702
Sur. aft. tax & chgs.	*356,432	331,354	25,078

*Before depreciation, which is written off at the end of each fiscal year.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES for September—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	426,250	334,443	*91,806
Net earnings	145,578	150,754	5,177
Gross income	151,049	151,200	150
Net income	63,057	82,177	18,228
Pfd. div.	23,957	23,957	.....
Balance	37,991	56,220	18,228

Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1917—

	1916.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	4,594,529	5,317,032	*719,503
Net earnings	1,591,594	1,596,783	5,188
Gross income	1,649,979	1,611,886	*20,094
Net income	683,892	820,721	137,339
Pfd. div.	311,484	311,484	.....
Balance	371,873	509,237	137,359

*Increase.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross revenue	$3,381,728	$3,662,905	$3,394,067
Net revenue	722,745	693,630	538,095
Int. and taxes	111,676	50,995	40,358
Deprt'n, &c.	194,880	217,041	191,427
Net profits	140,389	424,994	308,312
Prfd. div.	150,000	150,000	150,000
Com. div.	200,000	200,000	200,000
Surplus	60,389	74,994	*91,688

*Deficit.

BOSTON CURB.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Amn Oil	20	22	Iron Blos.	60	65
E S Gas	08	09	Jer Verde	90	100
Bing Min	10¾	12	La Rose	42	45
Begole	50	75	Majestic	28	32
Bohemia	1¾	1¾	Mex Metals	30	31
Bos Ely	05	75	Moj Tung	42	43
Bos & Mon	47	49	New Baltic	1½	1½
Bos Lon	12	14	New Boug	1½	1½
B & Det	80	85	New Ut B	..	50
Bos & Ariz	1¾	2	Nixon	76	80
Calaveras	2½	2½	New Cor	1¼	1½
Cr Ros	22	25	Nat Z & S	29	30
Con Ariz	1⅝	1⅝	Ohio Cop	85	90
Cortez	10	20	Oneco	40	70
Champ Cop	04	05	Onondaga	20	30
Chief Cons	2½	2½	Pio Con	1¼	1½
Cal Corbin	1	1½	Ray Herc	3½	3¾
Eag & BB	2¼	2½	Rilla	02	04
Earl-Eagle	15	17	S W M pf	1	1½
Fortuna	05	06	S W M pp	1	1½
Gold Lake	02	04	Truro	1	1¼
Glia Cop S	17	17¾	Uni V Ext	31¼	32¾
Houghton	75	100	Vic Oil	..	2½
Homa Oil	1½	1⅝	Yukon Gold	1¾	2
Humboldt	80	85	*S W M	1	1½
Iron Cap	14	14½	†S W M	1	1½
do pf	13½	..			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.50	5.00
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'20	4½@5	5.75	5.00
Can. Northern	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	5.25
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.95	5.50
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.50	4.90
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'22	4½@5	6.75	6.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.50	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.25	5.25
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.50	5.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4	5.50	5.00
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.75	5.75
Ill. Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Louis. & Nash	1917-'20	5	5.40	5.00
Maine Central	1917-'30	5	5.50	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'23	4½@5	6.75	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	5.25	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	6.20	5.50
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.25	4.90
St. Louis. S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.50
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	6.50	5.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.50	5.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.10	5.75

Red Cross Theatrical Day Dec. 7.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—So that it may not interfere with the Second Liberty Loan campaign, Red Cross Theatrical Day has been postponed from Oct. 26 to Dec. 7, when the entire receipts of many theatres throughout the country as well as the salaries of many actors for that day will be contributed to the Red Cross war fund.

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Holds Fairly Steady Throughout Day, with Gains of 17 to 30 Points.

The early indications of yesterday's cotton market pointed to the reaction which many traders have been predicting as a result of the recent advance and continued high prices, but further reports of cold weather and some private ginning figures of an unfavorable character put a stop to the expected influx of selling orders, and the market held fairly steady throughout the day, such temporary recessions as occurred being almost immediately regained. The general list closed steady, 17 to 30 points up, except contracts for next August, which were quoted only 2 points higher.

The market opened steady at a decline of 5 points on October, but generally 8 to 16 points net higher on buying by Liverpool and trade interests. This demand was not sufficient to absorb a continuation of Wednesday's late selling movements, and prices eased back to a shade under the closing prices of the previous day right after the call. The market then turned firmer on the outlook for another cold wave in the belt which local map readers predicted would be accompanied by lower temperatures and cover a wider area than the cold snap of last week. Buying was also encouraged by reports that the Italian Government had arranged to take 70,000 bales of American cotton monthly or a total of 840,000 for the year. But the demand was not as general or aggressive as previously, and after showing a net advance of 29 to 34 points, the market turned easier under realizing. The late bulge accompanied reports that a cyclone had caused damage in Cuba and the Isle of Pines. While there had been no previous talk of a tropical disturbance, this news caused some nervousness, and the market was steady in the late trading.

People around the ring said they noticed an increased disposition to take profits on long cotton on advances, and that the buying for trade account appeared to be less active. This probably accounted for the more reactionary average of sentiment which also emphasized an easier technical position, increasing receipts and reports that the South was selling spot more freely around the present level of prices. Exports for the day were 17,072 bales making 1,114,825 so far this season against 1,331,330 last year. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 50 points higher with a fair volume of business. The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange have decided to close the market at noon, next Wednesday—"Liberty Day," making it a half-holiday.

Wednesday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
Oct.	27.80	28.07	27.75	28.05@28.10	27.80
Nov.	....	....	....	27.80@ ..	27.50
Dec.	27.50	27.60	27.25	27.51@27.52	27.30
Jan.	26.97	27.22	26.89	27.10@27.12	26.93
Feb.	....	....	....	27.00@ ..	26.83
Mar.	26.75	27.02	26.69	26.90@26.92	26.60
Apr.	26.78	26.78	26.78	26.85@26.87	26.53
May	26.63	26.91	26.57	26.79@26.81	26.52
June	....	....	....	26.75@ ..	26.56
July	26.60	26.88	26.60	26.75@26.77	26.50
Aug.	26.22	26.22	26.22	26.20@26.22	26.18

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 20 points higher at 28.65c; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.60c; New Orleans, 27.13c; Savannah, 27¾c; Augusta, 27.63c; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 27.37c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Wk.	Lt. Yr.
Port receipts	31,040	29,440	52,561
Exports	17,072	15,587	12,774
Season's exports	1,114,836	995,988	1,331,330
Interior receipts	37,275	29,916	48,581
Interior shipments	29,034	21,718	41,982
Port stocks	736,479	637,589	1,149,830
New York arrivals	7,816	7,717	8,233
New York stocks	81,501	81,946	90,801

Liverpool Cables: Spot cotton easier, middling 5 points lower at 20.42d; good middling unchanged at 21d. Sales, 31,000; American, 2,000. Imports, none. The market closed firm at 7 to 20 points net advance on new contracts and 10 points advance on old.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Food Administration apparently believes that Northwestern mills have been getting more than their share of wheat, and in consequence efforts are being made to curtail the output of flour in that locality and to divert the supply of wheat to mills in other sections, especially in the East. The big domestic demand for flour has been a factor in the situation ever since the price of wheat was fixed, and is a clear demonstration of the fact that stocks were allowed to run down to a very low ebb during the weeks consumed by Congress in passing the Food bill, and that the situation is not likely to become anywhere near normal until there is more accumulation in the hands of consumers. Receipts at primary points showed a moderate improvement, and so far this week the total figures show an increase of about 300,000 bushels over last week, although about 3,300,000 bushels under last year.

RYE.—The market firm. No. 2 Western, $2.87½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn trade was considerably disturbed during yesterday's session by expressions credited to Mr. Hoover, who is quoted as saying that the grain trade is sitting on a powder keg and that the future of the market is in their hands. This was thought to imply that the Food Administration will not countenance aggressive speculative operations and if warnings are not heeded in this respect it may resort to drastic measures, as it has the power of closing the markets entirely. With this in view, traders were inclined to be very cautious, and the market was heavy until late, when prices rallied and closed ⅝ to ¾c net higher. In the local cash market old No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.05, and No. 2 mixed at $2, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	115⅝	114	115¾	114⅞	82¼
Jan.	110¾	109⅝	110¾	110	..
May	111¾	110¼	111¾	110⅝	81⅜

OATS.

There was only a small volume of business in the oats market and prices were comparatively steady, closing ¾c net higher. Offers from the country were said to be light and the rains in the West were against the movement. Exporters were again in evidence and sales were placed at 400,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 64½c; No. 2 whites, 67c; No. 3 whites, 66c; No. 4 white, 65½c; fancy clipped white, 67½ to 68c; ordinary clipped white, 66 to 67c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	58⅛	49⅝
May	60¾	60	60¾	60¼	53⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was decidedly weak early in the session owing to further liquidation prompted by a sharp decline in the price of hogs at Western points. On the decline, however, there was quite good buying credited to packing interests, and subsequently the market rallied and at the close was firm. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000; estimated for Friday, 14,000. Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 6,300 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
November	23.75	23.35	23.72	23.62	15.63
January	21.70	21.12	21.62	21.67	14.80
Ribs—					
October	..	..	26.65	27.00	13.95
January	21.90	21.35	21.72	22.05	13.20
Pork—					
October	..	..	42.00	..	24.50
January	41.00	40.15	40.70	41.22	24.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was slightly firmer in sympathy with the late rally in lard, although quotations were very irregular, closing 10 points lower to 15 points higher. Total sales were only 4,100 barrels, and outstanding accounts are being steadily liquidated, with apparently little or no attempt to hedge either way on account of the lack of market facilities. Rumors were current that efforts will be made to bring about a somewhat broader market, although this will depend upon the attitude of the Food Administration. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	17.00	17.00
October	..	..	18.00@18.00	18.00
November	..	..	17.00@17.40	17.10
December	..	..	16.80@17.25	16.90
January	17.60	16.90	16.90@17.00	16.80
February	..	..	16.70@17.00	16.40
March	16.60	16.75	16.75@16.82	16.60
April	..	..	17.00	..
May	..	..	..	16.60

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in the market for coffee futures yesterday. The switching from December to later months, which had been the feature of Wednesday, was not in evidence, and trading otherwise may have been a shade less active. But there were very few buyers around the ring, while there was a renewal of scattering liquidation and moderate offerings from trade sources, with the market closing at a net decline of 6 to 11 points. This made new low ground for the movement on all positions, with December selling at 7, compared with 6.30, the high point of last Summer. There was an exchange of March or September at 52 points. The local spot market was quiet at 8¼ for Rio 7s, and 9¾ for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prov. Close.
October	..	..	6.90@6.90	7.06
November	7.01	7.01	7.00@7.02	7.10
December	7.12	7.00	7.08@7.10	7.17
January	7.15	7.15	7.18@7.15	7.24
February	..	..	7.21@7.22	7.30
March	7.35	7.31	7.30@7.31	7.36
April	..	..	7.39@7.40	7.45
May	7.55	7.48	7.48@7.49	7.55
June	..	..	7.56@7.58	7.63
July	7.70	7.70	7.68@7.69	7.71
August	..	..	7.73@7.74	7.80
September	7.80	7.81	7.82@7.83	7.89

SUGAR.

The market for refined sugar was unchanged at 8.35c for fine granulated, and while the inquiry continues good, it becomes harder and harder to secure supplies, owing to the scarcity of raw sugar. In fact, there are only a few refiners accepting orders at all, and these only in a limited way, while others are out of the market entirely. There still remain about 25,000 tons of raw sugar in Cuba unsold, and while there are ready buyers at 5½c, cost and freight, holders are not inclined to accept this price. It was rumored, however, that some sales have been made recently at this level, but no confirmation could be obtained. The market closed steady at 5¼c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.90c for centrifugal and 6.02 for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,062 packages. Market still unsettled. Demand is slack and with some accumulation of stock, receivers are pressing the goods for sale. In some instances some concessions were made, but as a rule, about former prices were obtained. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 43¼@44½c; extras, (92 score,) 43½@43½c; first, (88 to 91 score,) 41¼@43c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40¼@41½c; thirds, 39½@40c; creamery, unsalted higher than extras, 45@45½c; extras, 44@44½c; firsts, 42½@43½c; seconds, 41c@42c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 45¼@46c; extras 43¼@43½c; firsts, 42@43c; seconds, 40¾@41½c; state, dairy, tubs, finest, 42½@43c; good to prime, 41@42c; common to fair, 38½@40½c; renovated, extras, 42c; firsts, 41@41½c; lower grades, 38½@40c; imitation creamery, first, 40@41c; ladles, current make, first, 38@38½c; No. 2, 37@37½c; lower grades, 36@37c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35¾@36c; seconds, 35c; lower grades, 34½@34½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 12,261 cases. The market is generally quiet. High grades of fresh gathered, containing a good proportion of new eggs, are taken with reasonable promptness at sustained prices. Medium and lower grades are moving slowly and are rather urgently offered; values irregular but fairly covered by recent quotations. Dirties easier but affected by the weakness in refrigerator eggs. The latter are moving slowly and values are weak, unsettled, and not clearly defined; forced sales of important quantities could be made only by further concessions. Nearby white eggs of uniformly fancy quality are very scarce, commanding extreme prices; mixed and lower grades sell slowly at a very wide range.

Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 45@46c; extra firsts, 43@44½c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 37½@39c; thirds and poorer, 33@37c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 35½@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@35c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; under grades, 30@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 37@37½c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 35½@36½c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 34½@35c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 33@34c; refrigerator, State whites, 41@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@46c; ordinary to good, 50@54c; gathered whites, poor to fine, 45@54c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 40@50c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@50c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 39@53c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@46c.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in The Times Building by P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Adv.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per. Pd.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Bangor Ry. & El.	¼	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Chi., W. & F. C.	$5	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
C., W. & F. C. pf.	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Dominion Bridge	2½	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Goldschmidt Deten.	6	EX	Dec. 1	....
Houghton Co. El., L.	03½c	SA	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Hought. Co. El. L. pf.	75c	SA	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
National Lead pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 24
Pac. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Pen. N. G. & P.	50c	Q	Oct. 15	....
Sierra Pac. E. pf.	1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Texas P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	61.00	61.50	61.00	61.50
Spelter	8.15	8.25	8.20	8.37½
Antimony	37.00	38.00	14.50	15.00
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*37.00	38.00	*37.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	....	33.75	....	33.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	240	0	0	247	10	0
Tin, futures	247	0	0	245	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	50	10	0	50	10	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.02
Aita	.02	Mexican	.16
Andes	.11	Occidental	.00
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.15
Bullion	.02	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.06	Potosi	.06
Challenge Con.	.05	Savage	.05
Chollar	.06	Sierra Nevada	.19
Confidence	.05	Union Con.	.51
Con. Virginia	.12	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.65½
Julia	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.85	Great Bend	.08
Jim Butler	.74	Jumbo Ext.	.15
McNamara	.23	Kewanas	.07
Midway	.10	Silver Pick	.11
Mispah	.07	Spearhead	.00
Monarch Pitts	.09	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.06	Consolidated	.18
Rescue	.14	Morning Glory	.18
Tonopah Ext.	1.80	Red Top	.05
West End	.60	Union Amal.	.15
West Tonopah	.10	White Caps	1.00
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.08	Nevada Hills	.13
Booth	.03	Packard	.20
Florence	.12	Rochester	.39
Goldfield Con.	.34	Round Mountain	.23
Goldfield Merger	.03	United Eastern	3.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	41¼	44¼	Granite	55	..
Dr. Jackpot	3¾	4	Isabella	8	9
Elkton	3½	4	McKinney	6¾	10
El Paso	15	20	Portland	110	125
Fanny R.	2¼	3	U. Gold M.	16	17
Gold Cycle	180	185	Vindicator	45¼	50
Gold Sov.	2¾	3			

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Thirty-five new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $2,487,200 were chartered today. They include:

L. Kottlitzki's Bakery Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; I. Sanger, H. and L. Kottlitzki, 123 Essex St.

National Enterprise Corp., Inc., Manhattan, publishing, printing, hotels and theatres, $10,000; W. T. White, M. F. Moore, J. A. Ross, 25 West 99th St.

Steel Producers Export Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; F. M. Cole, C. H. Gockeler, J. C. Hartman, 20 Wall St.

Gem Improvement Co., Manhattan, $5,000; E. and W. Max and E. Greenberg, 1,815 7th Av.

Republic Bag Co., Manhattan, $100,000; W. P. Gray, R. Kest, A. Newman, 853 East 176th St.

Glick & Levy, Inc., Manhattan, rubber boots and shoes, $60,000; J. W. Levy, T. J. and S. J. Glick, 6,675 Broadway.

Manhattan Wood Turners, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Wecker, S. Stein, H. D. Rechaler, 77 Division Av.

Niagara Food Products Co., Niagara Falls, $10,000; A. N. Allen, C. E. and A. B. Detter, Niagara Falls.

Reclaiming and Refining Co., Manhattan, $150,000; C. Waller, D. H. Renton, J. L. Bissell, 115 Broadway.

American Steel Products Corp., Manhattan, $1,000,000; W. S. Brewster, W. P. Kellett, W. B. J. De Lacey, 233 Broadway.

Pigment Product Corp., Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, $25,000; J. M. Herzberg, A. Blackburne, W. L. Tucker, 141 Broadway.

Oro Pictures, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; J. J. Ring, C. H. Hunter, W. G. Miller, Jr., 92 William St.

L. Burger, Inc., Manhattan, make garters and arm bands, $30,000; L. Burger, L. T. Lichtman, M. Lehner, 75 Spring St.

Henri Gutmann Silks Corp. Manhattan, $250,000; S. Cohn and F. and L. A. Gutmann, 134 West 24th St.

The Northern Engraving Co., Manhattan, $5,000; C. Kahl, C. W. Girard, J. Liebl, 2,174 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn.

International Film Service Co., Manhattan, H. Michael, A. C. Keough, G. E. Tierney, 101 East 116th St.

Allied Metal Sales Co., Manhattan, $50,000; H. K. Brown, E. E. McCoy, E. M. Cromwell, 26 Exchange Place.

Richmond Towboat Co., Hempstead, $100,000; D. J. Ennis and G. W. and J. P. McLaughlin. No address given.

The Taylor Motor Truck Co. of New York, Manhattan, $10,000; W. J. Heffernan, C. K. Christy, E. F. Twyman, Jr., 55th St. and Broadway.

W. L. T. Corp., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, 250 shares preferred stock $100 each, 150 shares common stock no par value, active capital, $10,750; G. P. Breckenridge, B. Behrens, J. S. Lasbery, 11 Wall St.

Brazilian Export and Import Co., $5,000; D. R. M., and J. M. Zelsing, 140 West 93d St.

Henry Haas Silk Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; A. C. Quinn, L. S. Mark, A. Slutsky, 7 East 119th St.

Capital Increases—Goldschmidt & Loewenick, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000; Parker Bishop Sales Co., Rochester, $

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LIBERTY BONDS AS SECURITY

Government Will Accept Them as Deposit for Payment of Floor Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Two important rulings were made today in the interpretation of the new war tax law. The first is that distilleries and bonded warehouses are not to be required to file new bonds to cover whisky in bond. If the Government were to enforce the law strictly it would be necessary for distillers to furnish bonds to an amount above $500,000,000, and this at a time when their distilleries are shut down. Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper has decided that the strict enforcement of the law would work a grave hardship.

Another decision announced today provides that Liberty war bonds may be deposited as security for the payment of the new floor taxes in lieu of surety bonds. This decision relieves taxpayers, who are required by the law to make a return within thirty days by inventory of the value of stocks of goods in the possession of any individual, firm, or corporation, for the purpose of furnishing a basis for taxation. When the Revenue Collector has computed the tax the taxpayer is allowed seven months in which to pay, but must file a bond for the amount of taxes.

The law provides that this bond must be with some corporate surety company in a penal sum of not less than double the amount of the tax, and in no case less than $1,000. The decision today permits the use of Liberty Loan bonds instead of bonds of the regular surety. It is further provided that the taxpayer may deposit Liberty bonds only for the exact amount of the tax, instead of twice that amount.

The decision to accept Liberty bonds is a distinct advantage to taxpayers. It not only saves them the cost of corporate surety bonds, but also enables them to draw interest uninterruptedly from the date of the Liberty bonds. In other words, the security given to the Government by the taxpayer costs him nothing, but, on the contrary, earns for him 4 per cent. interest while it is serving as security.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98½
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98½
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1940	85	90
3s, coupon, 1940	85	90
4s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105½	106½
4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106½
4s, coupon, '38, reg	97¼	98¼
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	98½
3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	86
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day.	Wed's'day.			Yester-day.	Wed's'day.	
	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.		Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101¼	101¼	101¼	3½s Nov., 1954	82	85¼	83
4½s June, 1965	101¼	101¼	101¼	3½s May, 1954	82	85	82¾
4½s Nov., 1957	101¼	101¼	101¼	3½s Nov., 1954	82		82¾
4½s May, 1957	101¼	101¼	101¼	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s Nov., 1917	97¾	....	97¾	4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.20	4.23
4½s April, 1966	97¾	98¼	98	4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4½s Mar., 1960-30	98	98¼	97¾	4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.35
4½s Mar., 1964	97¾	98¼	98	4½s April, 1920	4.50		4.50
4½s Mar., 1962	97¾	98¼	98	4½s 1918-1919	4.50		4.50
4½s Mar., 1960	97¾	98¼	98	3½s Nov., 1930-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s May, 1958	94	94½	93¾	3½s 1930-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s Nov., 1968	94½	....	93¾	3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s May, 1957	94	95	93¼	3½s 1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s Nov., 1957	94	95	93¼	3½s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s Nov., 1955	92	93½	92½	3s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94	3s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼	3s 1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40
4s Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99¼				

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power 1f	17	19
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	69
Am. Cities pf.	20½	22½
Am. Gas & Electric	102	103
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	44	46
Am. Light & Traction	236	236½
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	100	103
Am. Power & Light	93	95
Am. Power & Lt. pf.	78	81
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	66
Am. Water W. & E.	4¼	6
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	13	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	63	67
Carolina Power & Lt.	32	35
Colorado Power	93	95
Colorado Power pf.	24	25
Colorado Power pf.	97	100
Commonwealth P. L. & P.	40	43
Com'wealth Power, L. & Pr. pf.	72	74
Conn. Power pf.	89	92
Consumers' Power pf.	90	95
Dayton Power & L. pf.	89	95
Du uth Edison	3	4
Eastern Texas Electric	53	58
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	90	95
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf.	90	100
Electric B. & S. pf.	95	97
Electric Properties	32	38
Empire Dist. El. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	12	15
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	40	45
Galv. Hous. El. pf.	..	99
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Electric Bond	110	120
Int. Mt. Ry. Lc. & P.pf.	94	96
Interstate Electric	38	42
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92
Central L. & L. 1st 6s	95½	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s	77	82
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	93	99
Cum. Co. L. & L. 1st 6s	..	96½
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¼	101¼
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1929	92½	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	95
Ft. Dodge Gas & Elec. 5s	96	100
East. Tex. El. col. 5s	85	90
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	99	100
Gt. West. Pow. 5s	46	81
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '29	94	98
Inter-state Ry., L. & P. 6s	97	100
Kan. Gas & Elec. 5s	96	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	83	91
L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	88	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97¼	99
Middle West U. 6s, '23	95	99
Miss. River Power	10	12½
Miss. River Power pf.	34	38
Northern Onio Electric	29	33
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	75
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Nor. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	56	60
Northern States Power	70	74
Northern States P. pf.	93	95
Northern Texas Electric	53	58
Northern Texas Elec. pf.	70	80
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	39¼	39¾
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	86¼	86½
Pine Bluff 7 P. c. pf.	96	98
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	16	18
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf.	54½	58½
Republic Ry. & Light	28	29
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	63	65
Southern Cal. Edison	85	87
South. Cal. Edison pf.	96	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	7	8
Standard Gas & El. pf.	29	31
Tampa Electric	..	110
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P.	20	24
Tenn. Ry. Lt. & P. pf.	20	24
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	84	87
United Gas & E. 1st pf.	58	60
United Gas improve.	80	89½
United Light & Rys.	33	36
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	66	67
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	91½	94
West. P. Tex. & W. P.	10	15
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	60	70
West. Penn. P. pf.	100	104
Western Power	10	12
Western Power pf.	50	51
Wisconsin Edison	38	43
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100

Bonds.

Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99¼	100
Miss Riv. Power 1st 5s	68½	70½
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	86	90
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
N. O. L. & P. 1st (Cs.'31	80	86½
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	90½	93½
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	90	93½
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	88
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100¼	102
Ont. & C. E. 5s	90	100
P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s	94	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	96	101
Roanoke W. W. 6s, '19	94	96½
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1951	..	97
U. S. Ry. & Elec. 6s	93.11	113
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	83	90
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	..	97
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½
Utah Securities 6s	59½	90½
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	95	98
Western Power 1st 5s	70	75
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91¼	93½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	94
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
30 Alabama Co.	46¼	46¼	46¼
85 Arun. S. & G.	32½	32½	32½
10 Con. Coal	93	94½	94½
1,283 Cosden	8½	8	8
301 Do pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾
35 Con. Power	102¼	102¼	102¼
54 Houston Oil.	13	12½	13

Bonds.

$5,000 Con. P. 5s, nts.	95½	95½	95¼
27,000 Do 6s, nts.	98¼	98	98¼
2,000 Elkhorn 6s	97	97	97
2,000 Eq. Mtg. 6s, B.	98	98	98

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
80 Am. Zinc	15	15	15
50 Do pf	50	50	50
100 Adventure	1½	1½	1¾
5 Ahmeek	90	90	90
185 Alaska Gold	3½	3¼	3¼
90 Allouez	55	54¼	54¾
85 Anaconda	65¼	64½	64¾
120 Ariz. Com'l	9	8¾	8¾
135 Calu. & Ariz.	65½	63¾	64
36 Calu. & Hec.	480	470	470
30 Centennial	12¾	12	12
30 Chino	44½	43	43
930 Copper Range	48¼	46¾	46¾
400 Davis-Daly	4¼	4	4¼
10 Daly-West	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,841 East Butte	10	9¾	9¾
65 Hancock	9¼	9¼	9¼
100 Indiana	1¾	1½	1¾
214 Isle Royale	26	25	26
290 Lake	6¾	6¼	6¾
165 Mass	6¾	6¼	6¾
215 Michigan	2	1¾	2
435 Mohawk	70	67¼	70
100 New Arcad.	2	2	2

Railroads.

10 Bos. & Alb.	144	144	144
15 Boston Elev.	45	45	45
33 Bos. & Me.	23	22	23
20 Concord & Cl.	..	..	..
Class 4	86	83	83
1 Fitchburg pf.	52	52	52

Miscellaneous.

18 Am. A. Ch. pf.	95	95	95
35 Amoskeag	64	64	64
34 Do pf	85	85	85
2 Am. Sugar	104	104	104
42 Do pf	112½	111¼	111¾
542 Am. Tel. & Tel.	116¾	114¾	115
40 Am. Wool. pf.	93¾	93	93¾
315 A., G. & W. I.	98	93¼	98
15 Do pf	59	59	59
100 Cub. Con'l	13	12	13
23 Edison Elec.	179	178	179
20 Gen. Elec	137¾	137¾	137¾
10 Mathieson	49	49	49

Bonds.

$2,000 Am. T. & T. 5s	96¾	96¼	96¼
56,000 U. S. Lib. 3½s	99.60	99.54	99.54

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
80 Booth	22¼	22¼	22¼
20 Chi. Pn. T.	56½	56	56
200 Cudahy	115	115	115
80 Com. Edison	118	112	112¾
110 Deere pf.	100	100	100
2 Linde Air	215	215	215
64 Nor. Carbon	61	60	60
395 Prest-O-Lite	116	112	115

Bonds.

$2,000 Armour 4½s	89	89	89
4,000 Chi. Cy. Ry. 1st 5s	..	..	92
2,000 Ch. Ry. 1st 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾
1,000 Lo Ser. 5s	60	60	60
7,000 C. Edis. 1st 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am. Gas	99¾	99¾	99¾
110 Alliance In.	20½	20¼	20¼
100 Baldwin Lo.	54¼	54¼	54¼
29 Cambria Iron	45¾	45¾	143¾
100 Cambria St.	110	110	110
265 Elec. Storage	51	50¾	51
50 Gen. Asphalt	17	17	17
5,170 Lake S. Corp	14	13	14
120 Lehigh Nav.	49	48¾	49
50 L. V. R. R.	58¾	58¼	58¾

Bonds.

$20,000 Liberty 3½s	99.06	99.06	99.06
1,000 Pa. gen. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾
2,000 Phila Elec. 1st mtg 5s	98	98	98
1,000 Welsbach col. tr. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Ask.	Bid.
Astna pf	35	40	40
American Brass	260	265	266
Atlas Powder	157	162	153
Do pf	98	101	98
Babcock & Wilcox	115	117	115
Bliss	375	427	425
Do pf	73	83	73
Canadian Explo	350	450	350
Do pf	104	110	104
Can. Found's F	155	170	155
Colt's Arms	88	90	88
Du Pont	278	288	275
Hercules Powder	260	262	257
Do pf	111	114	112
Niles-Bem-Pond	130	135	135
Scovill Mfg	530	540	575
Winchester Arms	750	950	600

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Shortly after the opening on the Consolidated Stock Exchange the market faced about and under the leadership of Steel common many of the issues moved into higher ground than they have occupied for more than a week. The railroad stocks were in good demand throughout the session under the leadership of Southern Railway, St. Paul, and Reading.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
160 Am. B. Sug.	72½	72	72
490 Am. Can	40¾	38½	40¾
50 Am. C. & F.	65	65	65
317,891 Am. Loco	56¾	54¾	56¼
40 Am. Malting	15	15	15
330 Am. S. & R.	87½	84½	87
10 Am. Su. Tob.	57½	57	57½
2,200 Anac. Cop.	63¾	60	60
10 A., T. & S. F.	93¾	93¾	93¾
720 Bald. Loco.	53	52¾	53
50 Balt. & Ohio	57½	56¾	56¾
8,470 Beth. Steel B.	80¼	72½	80¼
10 B'klyn R. T.	57	57	57
50 Cal. Petrol.	13¾	13¾	13¾
520 Cent. Leather	76	73¾	76
10 Ches. & Ohio	53¼	52¾	52¾
740 C., M. & St. P.	49½	47½	49
90 C., R. I. & P.	22¼	21¾	22¼
100 China Copper	43¾	42¾	42¾
120 Col. Gt. W.	87¼	86¾	87¼
290 Corn Prod.	28¾	28½	28¾
2,810 Crucible St'l	67	63¾	66½
160 Cuba Cane Su.	26¾	26	26¾
990 Dist. Secur.	35¼	35¼	35¼
280 Erie	19¼	18¾	19
530 Gen. Motors	94½	92	94½
10 Gt. Nor. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾
300 Gt. Nor. Ore	28¼	27¾	28¼
350 Inspir. Cop.	44	43¼	43¾
190 Int. Mer. M.	25¼	23¾	25¼
450 Do pf.	85	81¾	85
70 Int. Nickel	30¾	30	30
430 Kenne. Cop.	33¾	31¾	33¼
20 Lack. Steel	77¾	77¾	77¾
20 Lehigh Val.	57	57	57
1,950 Mex. Petrol.	84	80¾	84
380 Midvale Steel	46½	43	46¼
620 Mo. Pacific	27¾	27	27¾
70 Nev. Cons.	18¼	18¼	18¼
400 N. Y. Cent.	74	72¾	73½
80 N. Y., N. H. & H.	27¾	27¾	27¾
10 N. Y., O. & W.	26½	26½	26½
150 Pennsylvania	50¾	50¾	50¾
50 Ry. St'l Spgs.	30¾	30	30
990 Reading	75¾	73½	75¾
380 Rep. I. & S.	76¼	73¾	76¼
90 So. Pacific	88¾	88¾	88¾
1,320 So. Railway	25¼	25¼	25¾
450 Studebaker	40¾	37¾	40¼
220 Tob. Prod.	53¾	53¼	53¾
490 Union Pac.	123½	121¾	123½
100 Un. Cig. St.	93	92¾	93
350 U. S. Ind. A.	135¾	132¾	133¾
300 U. S. Rubber	59¼	57	59½
48,370 U. S. Steel	105	101¾	104¾
3,320 Utah Copper	80¾	77¾	79¾
100 Westing. El.	40¼	40¼	40¼
120 Willys-Over.	23¼	22¾	23¼

BOND.

$12,850 Lib'ty 3½s	99.76	99.70	99.74

MINING STOCKS.

1,000 Atlanta	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼
550 Gold. Con.	.84	.84	.84
300 Gt. Bend	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼
400 Jim Butler	.78	.78	.78
1,000 McNamara	.24	.23	.24
50 Ontario	5.00	5.00	5.00
100 Portland	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
400 Sierra Nev.	.22	.22	.22
100 Ton. Ext.	1.75	1.75	1.75
200 Un. Con.	.76	.76	.76
200 West End	.69	.69	.69

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000 ‡Aetna Explo.	5½	4½	5½
1,000 ‡Air Reduc.	84	81	84
100 ‡Am. Snip.	23¾	23¾	23¾
50 ‡Carb. Steel	74	73	74
500 ‡Car Lt. & P.	2¾	2¾	2¾
200 Carwen Steel	9¾	9¾	9¾
500 Chev. Motor	78	75	78
522 ‡Cities Service, (old)	217	215	216½
625 ‡Cities Ser. pf.	78½	78	78½
4,000 Curtiss Aero.	34¾	32¾	34
500 Int'cont. Rub.	10¾	10	10¼
3,300 ‡Int. Lube Ch.	3½	3¼	3¾
700 ‡Lake Tor. Bt.	4¼	4	4¼
600 Anglo-Am. Oil	18¼	18	18¾
100 St. O. of N. J.	520	500	520

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,500 ‡Barn. O. & G.	1¾	1¼	1¾
500 ‡Beth. G. O.	10¾	10¾	10¾
35,000 ‡Bos.-Wyo.	36	33	35
6,000 ‡Cosden Oil	8¼	7¾	8¼
1,500 ‡Crosby Pet. (a pros.)	26	23	25
2,450 ‡Cumb. P. & R.	1¾	1¼	1¼
1,000 ‡Elk B. Pet.	8¼	7¾	8¼
3,700 ‡Elk. O. & G. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,500 ‡Federal Oil	3¾	3½	3¾
500 ‡Friar Oil	¾	¾	¾
2,300 ‡Glenrock Oil	16½	15¾	16¼
500 ‡Hum. G. Cr. O. & R.	2¾	2¾	2¾
600 ‡Inter. Pet.	12¾	12½	12¾
3,000 ‡K. U. Con. Oil	1½	1½	1½
11,800 Kenova Oil. (a pros.)	½	½	½
800 ‡Ky. Petrol.	8¾	8¼	8¾
2,550 ‡Lost C. Oil.	¾	¾	¾
8,000 ‡Merritt Oil	33¼	30¾	33
1,000 Mex. Petrol.	1	1	1
10,000 ‡Midw. Oil	137	122	137

MINING STOCKS.

2,700 Acme Cop.	2	1¾	1¾
1,500 Alaska-Brit. Col. Metals	½	½	½
6,500 ‡Atlanta	8½	7½	8
12,000 Big Ledge	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,300 ‡Bos. & Mon.	48	46	47
6,250 ‡B'dshaw Cop.	1¾	1¼	1¾
4,000 ‡Brant M.	58	56	58
1,700 Butte & A. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,700 Butte Bel.	2	2	2
2,700 ‡Caledonia	56	54	54
3,000 ‡Calu. & Jer.	1¼	1¼	1¼
500 Canada Cop.	2	2	2
7,560 ‡Cashboy	4½	4	4½
12,100 ‡Coco River.	5	2¾	4¾
700 Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¾	1¼	1¾
1,400 Con. Copper	8½	8	8½
500 ‡Con.-H'st'd.	16	16	16
2,000 Cresson Con.	5	5	5
8,500 ‡Emma Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,800 ‡Forui Con.	44	40	44
1,266 ‡Gold'd Con.	34	32	33
2,500 ‡Gold'd Mer.	4	3¼	4
700 ‡Gt. Verde Ex.	1¼	1	1
3,500 ‡Green Mon.	1¼	1	1
2,550 ‡Hecla Mining	6	5¾	5¾
12,000 ‡Int. Mines	10	8	10
1,000 ‡Iron Blos.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500 ‡Jim Butler	78	76	76
30,000 ‡Jerome Verde, (a pros.)	1	1	1
10,500 ‡Jer.-Prescott	1¾	1½	1¾
1,500 Jerevig. Ken., (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500 ‡Jumbo Ext.	17	16	17
100 Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾
900 La Rose Con.	½	½	½

BONDS.

$1,000 ‡Beth. S. 5s, 2-yr. notes	97¾	97½	97¾
200,000 ‡Can. Gv. 5s	93¾	93¾	93½
1,000 ‡Can. Elec. 5s, notes	101¼	101¼	101¼

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—Wednesday, high sale in St. Joseph Lead was 17¼ and the low sale in Maxim Munitions was ⅞.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.	Bid.	Ask.
Aetna cfts. of deposit	..	..	..	..
Am. Beet Sug.	3	6	3	6
Am. Chicle	5	10	5	10
Do pf	25	35	25	35
Am. Drug. S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Stores	..	33	..	33
Do 1st pf	96	98	96	98
Am. Tin & T.	½	¾	½	¾
Atlantic Steel	140	170	140	170
Brit.-Am. Tob., Reg.	15½	16½	15½	16½
Do coupon	15½	16½	15½	16½
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Chalm. Mot.	4	8	4	8
Do pf	..	60	..	60
Charcoal Iron	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Do pf	5	6	5	6
Cramp Shp.	80	90	80	90
Curtiss Aero	68	75	68	75
E. Mexican	22	23	22	23
Eastern Steel	122	127	122	127
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9
Fed. D. & S.	5	10	5	10
Free. Texas	41	43	41	43
Grant M. C.	4¾	5½	4½	5½
Hall Sig. pf.	10	18	10	18
Havana Tob.	¾	1¼	¾	1½
Do pf.	4	5	4	5
Hendee Mfg.	22	27	22	27
Holly Sugar	40	50	40	50
Holly Sug. pf.	100	102	100	102
Int. M. 2d pf.	15	20	15	20
Kath. B. pf.	¾	2	¾	2
K. T. & R. pf	14	15	14	16
Kresge	83	87	83	87
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf	6	8	6	8
Lima Loco	55	57	55	57
L. Val. Co.	63	70	67	72
Lorraine Steel	37	42	37	44
Do 1st pf	101¼	103½	101¼	101¼
Marc. Amer.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Marlin Arms.	90	100	90	100
Max. Transit.	½	¾	½	¾
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	30	45
N. Y.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Men's, women's, children's furs, cloth, silk, jewelry, entire stocks bought; quick cash buyers. Aarons, 742 6th Av.

APPAREL.—Spot cash for better grade coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway, Madison Sq. 7974.

APPAREL.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BOLIVIA.—American 0310 and 00057, in all colors. Drucks, Farragut 3076.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for burgundy and taupe broadcloth; also velours light-weight, burgundy, and taupe. I. & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 37-45 West 20th St. Chelsea 9340.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS.—Botany or F. & H. 315, burgundy, taupe, and plum. 0339 burgundy, pekin, and taupe. Mad. Sq. 1540.

BROADCLOTHS.—Open for botany or F. & H. taupe and burgundy broadcloths for cash. Farragut 2039.

BROADCLOTH.—Burgundy, brown, taupe, 11050 navy, brown; Buckley Cohen 372. Farragut 9810.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for quantity F. and H. or botany; 315 all shades; net cash. Chelsea 4676.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., or botany beet-root and plum. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

BROADCLOTH SUITS.—Will buy broad-cloth suits for cash. 9 West 31st St., 2d floor.

BROADCLOTH.—American 16-ounce broad-cloth, No. 19116. Phone H. S., 2116 Spring.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, for spot cash. Madison Square 6057.

BURELLA, Buckley & Cohen 700 taupe, and rookie, at a price for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

CASHMERE.—Open for all grades cream cashmere, poplins, crepella, &c. Gramercy 6518.

CHEVIOTS.—Open for navy unfinished cheviots, Symansville or similar make. Gramercy 6518.

CHEVIOT.—Lymansville green, brown, taupe. Modern Cloak & Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

CHIFFON VELVET, Sterns, black only. Hashkind & Soloff, 1,150 Broadway. Madison Square 1504.

CLOTH COATINGS.—Anythiar in overcoat cloth for spot cash. Lyman, 4620 Madison Square, 404 4th Av.

COATING.—Will buy L. L. 7530-37 navy American, for spot cash. Submit offer at once to D. & S. Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway.

COATING.—Wilson & Lawrence, style 581-4; open for quantity for cash. Gottlieb Bros., 225 5th Av. Madison Square 4060.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock order on better coats. 8 West 29th St., Room 603.

COATS.—Open for any quantity ladies' coats for cash. Far. 2045.

COATS.—Jobber will buy 5,000, fur trimmed, all colors. 1st floor, 104 West 27th.

COATINGS.—Wilson & Lawrence 566, 580 or any similar cloth. Murray Hill 2442.

COTTON GOODS.—Will pay cash for cotton goods such as grosgrains, repps, poplins, &c.; mail samples and quotations. V 67 Times.

DRESSES, Silks, and Serges.—Contractors wanted; must have own samples. Call entire week, Sundays also, H. Friedman, 71 East Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobs, silks and serges; cash. Call 5 West 31st St., first floor.

FUR COLLARS.—Open for large quantity of kit coney for cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

FUR COLLARS of coney, muskrat, opossum; large quantities. Slater, 1,353 Broadway.

FURS.—Will buy last year's stock for special sale; cash. R 53 Times.

Buyers' Wants

KERSEY, 15002, all colors. Madison Square 1540.

KITT coney collars and trimmings. Wilson Manufacturing Co., 127 Madison Av.

MACKINAWS, any quantity, spot cash. Louis Friedman, 80 Bleecker.

MOHAIRS.—Silverbloom, Palm Beach cloths, Summer suitings wanted; will pay cash; prices must be low. Roller, 487 Broadway.

PLUSH.—Open for large quantity plush; Dobson's or S. Blumenthal's sateens or any other make for cash. Chelsea 4075.

POM POM, American 0816, all colors; chev-iots, single or double, all colors; American, 0535, reindeer. J. J. Ludwig & Co. Farragut 9450.

POM POM.—Open to buy brown, green, navy, taupe, reindeer, Pekin, amethyst, and burgundy. Madison Square 7500.

POM POM—Open for quantity of all shades at a price for spot cash. M. Shidlovsky & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

POM POMS—taupe, green, Pekin and ame-thyst. Harry Rubin, 24 West 25th St. Farragut 4078.

POM POM.—All colors; also broadcloth. Isidore Levy, 148 Madison Av. Madison Square 6717.

Pom Poms wanted, all shades; will pay cash. Jacob Masur, 131 West 35th St.

POMPOMS.—Brown and green; will pay cash. Cohen & Pla'a, Chelsea 586.

POM POM.—Open for Burgundy, plum, cash. Hyman Binder, 158 West 25th. 535 Far.

POM-POMS.—Taupe, green, and Burgundy. R. Lasker, 122 West 26th St.

POM POM and BOLIVIA.—Open for all shades at a price. Farragut 355.

POM POM, all colors, for cash. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

POM POM, all colors; also taupe kersey. Farragut 2016.

POM POM, all shades. Siegel & Sandberg, Gramercy 2934

SATIN.—Open for washable satin; flesh and white. Adelson, 57 West 19th.

SERGE.—Whitman's 104 navy quantity only; state lowest price; spot cash. J 37 Times.

SERGES.—U. S. 285, 688; will pay cash. Orchard 3018.

SILKS.—Taffetas, peau de cygnes, plain and changeable; cash. Al. Warshauer, 432 4th Av.

SILVERTONES open for brown, plum, Pekin, and burgundy. Holden Leonards, or similar fabrics; cash. Chelsea 2570.

SILVERTON. — Buchman's brown and plum. Madison Square 9292.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders wash and cloth skirts. Levin, 149 West 36th.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight burgundy; bur-gundy kerseys; burgundy kitten's ear and green cheviots. H. Zaldenberg Co., 30 West 26th St.; Farragut 9930.

VELOUR.—We are open for quantity of heavyweight velour in navy, burgundy, and taupe; spot. Joseph Durst, 1,333 Broadway.

VELOURS.—0250 Reindeer, taupe, and beet-root; also Reindeer, pompom. Rappaport & Gottlieb, 159 Madison Av.

VELOUR AND BROADCLOTH.—Burgundy, taupe, and green. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

VELOUR.—Open for quantities of velour, poplin, and broadcloth. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

VELOURS.—Piece goods; open for light-weight velours, burgundy only. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th.

VELOURS.—Open for heavy weight, all wool velours, also single width melton in ox-ford. Farr, 5207.

VELOURS.—Open for burgundy and taupe, all weights. Bronson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Far. 6264.

Buyers' Wants

WOOLENS.—Open to buy Stevens 1040. P. Cohen, 129 West 29th St., Farragut 5266.

VELOURS.—Lightweight, all makes and all shades. Cohen & Klausner. Chelsea 6815.

RE—11050, 15020, 13000, 15002, 13046, 13045, 544; for cash. Madison Square 8121.

VELOURS.—Peking and taupe for cash. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

VELOUR.—Will exchange 0339 copper velour for Pekin or reindeer. Far. 3187.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight up to $2 per yard. Funt Bros., 30 West 15th St.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight, all colors, cash. Haft, 104 West 27th.

VELOURS.—Will buy 11050, 544, in all shades. Chelsea 9955.

VELOURS.—Salt's velour du nord. Madison Square 3121.

WOOLENS.—An opportunity to sell your surplus woolens of all kinds; send us samples, quantities, and lowest prices for quick action. William Cerf & Co., 317 South Market St., Chicago, Ill.

WOOLENS.—An opportunity to sell your stock of plaids, mixture serges and woolens of all kinds; lowest prices for cash. F. Hyman Co., 201 Greene St. Spring 8676.

WOOL mixtures and velour checks; any quantity for cash. Spring 4607.

WOOL-PLUSH.—Steven's or Priestley's; also Botany or F. & H. broadcloth, Labrador, and tan. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers

BLANKETS.—Military blankets; contractor with large plant wishes to get in touch with manufacturers. X 336 Times Annex.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H., all colors. Madison Square 4160.

BROADCLOTH.—Botanys, 315, all colors, $2.10; F. & H. 7575 brown, green, beet-root and taupe, $2.25; velveteens, 2731 and 44-inch; opening prices. Murray Hill 2442.

BROADCLOTH and FLANNEL.—Tan; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 Fifth Av.; Mad. Sq. 1504.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange burgundy and navy for brown and black Botany goods. Chelsea 2356.

BURELLA for sale; Buckley & Cohen's style 700; one piece, shade 53 and 30; price $1.00 net. Farr. 2347.

BURELLAS.—0310, all shades; Whitman's 1210 cotton warp serge. Madison Square 2426.

BURELLA.—American 00057 burgundy; at opening prices. Madison Square 5344.

CHIFFON VELVET.—100 pieces in evening and street shades. Wachtel. 9620 Madison Square.

CHIFFON VELVET.—Stirn's 2540; black only; for cash. Morningside 4517.

CHINCHILLA, white, all wool Deering Millikens, 143; Andrews poplin, Russian green; American plaid 15024-86; Hydol's 3 inch; Furette plush; Blumenthal's 3 inch 3760 grey Chinchilla to close out. Madison Square 6375.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plush-es, broadcloth and velour coats, very rea-sonable. Uth Bros., 55 East 11th. Stuyve-sant 3046.

COATS.—See our wonderful coats for imme-diate delivery, from $7.50 up. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, velours, kersey, broadcloth, fur trimmed. Deutsch-Rosen-thal, 37 West 24th.

COATS.—Pom-pom, velours, all desirable colors; on the racks for immediate deliv-ery; also plushes. Norwalk Bros., 105 Mad-ison Av.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, latest styles, rock-bottom prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS.—Wonderful sellers in broadcloth coats; fur trimmed. I. Movick, 40 West 38th.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS. — Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, navy, brown, myrtle, 36 inch. Spring 3959.

CRYSTAL CLOTH.—Holden Leonard, style 612; shades 394, 396, 409, 411. Madison Square 4180.

DRESSES.—Save money by buying direct from contractor; Botany serge dresses, $7.50 to $11.50; visit our show room and be convinced. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES.—Large stock of silk and serge dresses, to close out at a sacrifice; assorted styles and colors. Regent Dress Co., 41 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Serge, satin, and wool jersey, from $8.50 up; immediate delivery. Annetta Waist and Dress Co., 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job, 200 serges, 200 silks, also wool jersey, for immediate delivery. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Excellent job of serges and vel-vets, to close out at $6.75. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—2,000, serges, satin, and velve-teens, to close out. Congress Waist and Dress Co., 34 West 20th.

DRESSES.—3,000 serge on racks to close out. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Job; 100 serges, satin jerseys to close out. Tel. Far. 3003.

DRESSES, silk, 500 to sell at a price. Prin-cess Dress House, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Have 150 snappy dresses to close out. Pace, 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES.—200 French serge to close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

FURS.—Former buyer for America's great-est fur establishment will carefully buy what you need, fee 5 per cent.; can get ex-clusive bargains I can certainly save you money. R 54 Times.

FURS.—Can make good deliveries on Hudson seal and nutria collars. 151 West 23d St. Chelsea 7975.

FURS.—Have $80,000 worth of stock of all kinds; will close out at a sacrifice. 220 6th Av. Chelsea 7975.

FUR.—Blumenthal's 3-inch mole, cheap; pop-lin, serges, velveteens, all colors. Fein-stein & Globus, 330 4th Av.

FUR.—One-inch and ¾-inch prime skunk edging. Madison Square 6040.

GEORGETTES.—Ivory, flesh, 150 pieces, $1.20; heavy pebbly quality at $1.10; terms regular. Chelsea Silk Works, 303 5th Av. Madison Square 8497.

HOSIERY.—We are selling our entire stock at greatly reduced prices on account of moving uptown; it will be to your advantage to call on us. Sirkin & Sirkin, 465 Broad-way.

KERAMI, $8; 6301 serge, green and brown. Read and Andrew silver tones; 24 and 27 inch twill-back velveteens; 09057 and 0310 Burella. Farragut 9230.

KERAMI Blumenthal's mole, $8. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 1504.

KERSEY.—15020 and 13052 at the price. Gramercy 4476.

MESSALINE.—Exceptional value in messa-line; full line of colors; 82½c per yard. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st.

MOLE STRIPS.—Blumenthal's 3-inch, $6.50 net; also 0310 burella and Stevens's burella at a price. Farragut 2262.

NECKWEAR, MARIBOU.—Close out sample lines, 33 1-3 off. Telephone Chelsea 4176.

PANNETTE.—Chase's black; 7 pieces; $1.35. Farragut 3678.

PLUSHES.—Kerami, moitex, chiffon velvet, and velveteens at a price. Goldman Bros., 29 East 21st St.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette peco, guaranteed; sealette, Dobson's plush. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSHES—Phila. 4040; $3 cash. Igstaedter. Stuyvesant 6234.

RAINCOATS.—Ladies' tweed, to close out, very cheap. Model Raincoat, 135 West 26th.

SATIN.—Black, yarn dyed; 20 pieces. Farr. 3618.

SCARFS and capes, made of plush and mole-skin, fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SERGE.—French Lorraine, 3678; colors; $1.46 net; Chase's mole strips below cost. Gramercy 440.

SERGE.—Bowery 11483 navy, big quantity; also 10 pieces Botany, 362 black broadcloth, Mad. Sq. 8272.

SERGES.—54-inch French serges, quantities, $1.40; 50-inch, $1.22½. Gramercy 4476.

SERGES—20 pieces Jullliard's 54239 navy for sale. Phone Madison Square 925.

SERGE DRESSES to close out. 4th floor, 15 West 26th St.

SILKS. — All kinds; immediate delivery; ex-ceptional values. M. Marks Co., suc-cessor to Marks Benner, 354 4th Av. Mad-ison Square 8080.

SILK.—For sale, five pieces of Sydney Blu-menthal's silk nutria, at the opening price. Farragut 5298.

SILKS.—Small lots of fancy taffetas; to close. 7934 Spring.

SILVERTONES, all colors; also Wilson Lawrence 018, velours, $1.65; Pearson's mercerized plush, sequimette, Peerless, Dob-son's; reasonable. Farragut 9812.

SKIRTS.—1,000 skirts to close out, consisting of serges, poplins, mixtures; price, $1.50. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway, Greely 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality, carded or bulk; for export or dealers only. Beth-lehem Snap Fastener Co., Inc., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1807 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS.—0, 00, 000, white and black. Swed, 126 6th Av.

SUITS.—300 botany broadcloth suits, all shades, peau de cygne and interlined, to close out as a special price. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth suits for immedi-ate delivery; all shades; $13.75 and up. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SWEATERS.—Men's, women's; large stock; immediate delivery; prices low. Milbury, 543 Broadway.

SWEATERS, pure silk and fibre, to close out at reasonable price. Palm Knitting Co., 108 Grand St.

SWEATERS.—Discontinued lines ladies', misses', boys', juvenile. Peerless, 1 East 28th.

TAFFETAS.—Have 25 pieces of navy taffeta; will sell at 92½c per yard. 3867 Mad. Sq.

VELOUR.—Coatings, all desirable shades; burgundy, taupe, &c. Levensohn-Satz, Madison Square 1265.

VELOUR.—0309, Harris & Sterns style 21, botany and Cohen's 140. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Salts; immediate de-livery; 83 inches. Phone 3813 Madison Sq.

VELOUR.—Diagonal, Garfield mills, all col-ors, $2.85. Phone Farragut 3825.

VELOURS, broadcloth, and bolivia, F. & H.; all colors. Madison Square 8475.

VELOURS.—F. & H., all colors. Madison Square 4160.

VELVETEEN and Narrow Wale Corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate de-livery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 98 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN.—Imported, all widths, all colors. Worrall dye, immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-3446.

VELVETEENS. — All colors prices and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEEN, imported, 24 to 27 inches, all colors, worrall dye, immediate delivery. 236 5th Av. Madison Square 1504.

VELVETEENS.—Run of the mill, in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS.—Imported; all widths and colors. Call Gramercy 3819.

VOILES, black, 54-inch, all wool. Gramercy 3066.

WAISTS.—Good style Georgette waists, sell out, 13 West 20th, sixth floor.

WOOLENS.—Bahmsen 50103, 50156, 50169; Worumbo 991 and 577; F. & H. 7575, all shades. Telephone Madison Square 6305.

Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR with large plant wishes to get in touch with Government manufactur-ers; anything in the needle industry. Call Grand 6150.

MODEL, 16-18, sample dresses or coats, de-sires position with reliable concern; cap-able of waiting on trade. T 161 Times.

TRIMMING SALESMAN.—Young man to drum cloak manufacturers. O 238 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...Prime per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...5½@6 " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Coats and Dresses Sought.

Reports from the local women's wear trade would indicate that the falling off in sales of suits that has been felt for the last few weeks has been more than offset by a greater demand for coats and dresses. Attractive, but simple styles with an abundance of fur trim-ming are said to be the best features. Jersey cloth, both in dresses and in cer-tain styles of coats, is said to be one of the most popular fabrics, though broad-cloths and serges are in strong de-mand. In colors, it is reported that dark green, navy blue, taupe and beet-root are the favorites.

Garment Makers Seek Silk.

Though immediate business in the local silk market is not yet what many would like it to be, there is reported a greatly increased volume of inquiries coming in daily from dress and garment makers all over the country. Many of the largest cutters in the trade are re-ported to be asking for prices on satins, taffetas, and messalines for Spring delivery, and the feeling pre-vails throughout the trade that the com-ing Spring season is to be one of the biggest the industry has ever had. Chief among the contributing causes, it is said, are the practical impossibility of getting either woolen or linen fabrics, and the high cotton prices which are thought to be more than than the ma-terial is worth.

Women's Neckwear in Demand.

The growing popularity of high col-lars, and of the jabot where high col-lars are lacking, has resulted in a keen demand for women's neckwear of this type, according to reports from local manufacturers. Some very ef-fective collar and cuff sets of satin in brilliant color combinations are at-tracting considerable attention, and are said to be selling in large quantities. The silk scarf of double thickness for cold weather is beginning to be a large item, those of oriental design and color effects proving the most generally ac-cepted.

American Textile Designs.

Nearly 300 American textile designers, living in twenty-four different States, have submitted work for the exhibition in the galleries of The Art Alliance of America, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, that opens on Monday next. This is the second annual textile design competition organized by Women's Wear under the auspices of the alliance. In all, 1,434 designs were submitted in competition for prizes totaling $800. The awards vary in amount from $25 to $250, and the money has been contributed by B. Altman & Co, Burton Brothers & Co., Louis Roessel & Co., and others. The judges are practical manufacturers, and it is their opinion that some of the work submitted is fully equal to that of the best European artists. The awards will be announced in the near future.

Credit Men to Meet on Oct. 24.

Instead of the usual meeting and din-ner that is held at this time of the year by the New York Credit Men's Associa-tion there will be a general meeting at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock. No admission tickets are required for the meeting, which will be open to credit men, their assistants and members of their firms who may be interested in credit topics. Addresses will be made by the following: W. F. H. Koelsch, a Director of the National As-sociation of Credit Men; Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Tregoe of the same as-sociation; Controller William A. Prendergast, and Edward James Cattell, Statistician of the city of Philadelphia. The meeting is in charge of a committee of which U. S. Colby is the Chairman.

Want to Know About Unsold Goods.

As a part of its campaign for the gen-eral conservation of wool supplies, the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense has ad-dressed a letter to the retail clothiers of the United States. It calls attention to the economy recommendations for next Spring, and then goes on to say that the object is to bring about a reduction in yardage. The letter urges that the new garments contain the smallest practical quantity of cloth. It then asks: "How many suits of clothing are you carrying over from the Spring season of 1917? How many of these suits carried over are of models which use cloth for belts and other unnecessary adornments?"

Gray Goods Trading Only Fair.

The unwillingness of sellers to meet the views of buyers, as a result of the further upturn in prices, kept trading smaller in the local gray goods market yesterday than might otherwise have been the case. Sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made at 10½ cents for shipment through the rest of this year, while for November-December delivery 60-52s in that width brought 9¾ cents. Decem-ber-January business was put through on 39-inch 68-72s at 12 cents. Sheetings were rather quiet, from all accounts. This is the way spot printcloth prices closed:

39-inch, 80-90s	15c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-76s	14c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10½c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11c	27-inch, 64-60s	*7½c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FERDINAND WATT, architect, of 509 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bank-ruptcy with liabilities of $7,390 and assets of $503, consisting of cash on hand $8.75 and debt due for services $500. Among the credi-tors are the Sterling Bronze Company, $1,514; George E. Morris, $923; Andrew J. Robinson Company, $834, and F. G. Sanford & Co. of Yonkers, $750.

HAMLIN IMPERVIA COMPANY of 315 West Thirty-fourth Street.—A bankruptcy pe-tition against this company has been filed by the creditors: Francis H. Smith, 2003; Glenn Dial, $100, and L. Jeannette Sherman, $100. Liabilities are $3,500 and assets $250.

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WILFRED L. BUTT of Harrison, Putnam County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bank-ruptcy, with liabilities of $4,063 and assets of $15 cash in bank. Among the creditors in New York City are Packard Theatrical Agents, $200; Clifford Walker, $977, and Reginald Borck, $870.

MOSES JUPITER, tailor at 213 West Thir-ty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bank-ruptcy with liabilities of $988 and no assets.

ISIDOR SIEGEL.—Judge Mayer has dis-missed the petition in bankruptcy filed against Isidor Siegel, dealer in men's furnish-ing goods at 858 Union Avenue, in a settle-ment with creditors at 45 cents on the dollar.

MORRIS HOFFMAN.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition filed on Sept. 24 against Morris Hoffman, jobber in clothing at 11 East Ninth Street, on consent of credi-tors.

KELLY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Frederick W. Stelle has been appointed by Judge Mayer receiver of the Kelly Construc-tion Company of Yonkers. Assets are about $14,000; The company owns 566 Broadway, Yonkers, which rents for $600 a month, and 349 Warburton Avenue, in which there is an equity of $4,000.

THE AMERICAN 5 AND 10 CENT STORES.—Judge H. N. Hand has declared a dividend of 26 per cent. to the creditors of this corporation, making in all 66 per cent., and has made an extra allowance to Rosen-berg & Ball and Blau, Zalkin & Cohen, at-torneys for the trustee, of about $10,000. The liabilities are $273,000.

McCAHILL SODA FOUNTAIN COMPANY, at 256 West Twenty-third Street, has made an assignment to William L. Marck. It was incorporated in 1912 and William J. McCahill is President.

NEW FOAM CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC., 379 Pearl Street, has made an assign-ment to Abner Greenberg.

MAX KRUBITSKY, shoes, at 123 Riving-ton Street, has made an assignment to Morris H. Schwartz.

GEORGE H. HAWKINS, a salesman of 1,330 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $16,-963 and assets of $125.

FLEMISH PHONOGRAPH COMPANY.—Wendell J. Wright and Henry Sillecks have been appointed ancillary receivers for the Flemish Phonograph Company in bond of $25,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 18.—Creditors of A. W. Gray's Sons of Middletown Springs, manufacturers of thrashing machines, asked for the appointment of a temporary receiver for the company at a hearing held before U. S. Judge Harland B. Howe. An involun-tary petition in bankruptcy was filed with the Clerk of the District Court by attorneys for the Ruggles Machine Co. of Poultney, the action being taken to prevent the sale of the property of the Gray's Sons concern. It is claimed that the liabilities amount to $100,000, with assets of $200,000, but of these $70,000 are book accounts. The appointment of a receiver is asked pending the decision on the question of the solvency of the con-cern.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 18.—Attachment proceedings were filed here yesterday by the Southwest Virginia Trust Co. against the Red Jacket Coal and Coke Co. of this city to collect $106,506.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 18.—Frank Ed-gar Gorby, a wholesale liquor dealer of New Castle, Penn., has filed a petition in bank-ruptcy with liabilities of $10,792 and assets of $8,088.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yester-day, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Borsa, Emilia, adm.—C. Vonhof, costs..$107.85
Bischop, Guido—G. Mueller.....122.15
Bohlken, Mathilda—H. Kroger & Co. 6,449.95
Berger, Henry—Segal Brothers.....2,273.86
Benedict, James H.—W. J. Clarke....1,462.19
Becker, Albert—A. Becker.....439.73
Costello, Frank—E. Miller.....519.65
Constant Irving & Co.—H. Wilson....1,155.33
Cady, Robert J.—W. C. Orton.....502.25
Consolidated Motors Corp.—Whitehead & Hong Co. 306.50
Cross, Albert H.—Durham Realty Corp.159.10
Crosby, J. Spencer—G. Rector, Inc.....115.91
Doyle, Annie—H. P. Talmadge, costs..119.65
Epstein, Herman, (Herman Epstein & Co.)—Aron Smith & Brother.....178.97
De Faye, Sara—229 East Seventy-eighth Street Corp. 1,355.56
Dann, Bernard L.—L. Hirsch.....172.54
De Zaldo, John—F. G. Hollander et al..248.15
Eissing Chemical Co.—Boslets Delivery Co. 167.91
Frick, Frederick—K. Kamlen.....7,694.07
Frankel, Abraham K.—J. Feinberg....120.54
Fellman, Isaac S.—F. Gallert et al....177.61
Feffer, Joseph—L. Einhorn.....117.21
Fisher, Adolph—L. E. Felix.....114.67
Froment, Lydia R., ex'x; also Eugene McKibbon Froment and Louis Victor Froment, ex'rs—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 4,685.43
Frankel, Abraham K.—J. Feinberg....120.54
Gilpin, Eleanor—G. P. Harper.....183.08
Grossman, Alexander R., (Automatic Vending and Supply Co.)—Lewis Pub-lishing Co. 6,124.13
Geering, Alfred—Clenatis Realty Co....170.20
Ginsberg, Harry—31 St. Madison Co....625.16
Globe Wholesale Drug Co.—Musterole Co. 291.17
Hopewell Building Co.—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 700.10
Hempstead House & Home Co.—A. Solo-mon 554.49
Henderson, Edward E.—Luane Corp.....463.70
Joseph, (a corporation)—J. C. Wester-velt, costs.....109.44
Jacobson, Louis M.—C. Resch.....291.70
Holland, Arthur—J. J. Gannon.....1,166.83
Israelowitz, Adolph—Irving National Bank of N. Y. 583.99
Kornblum, Hyman—M. B. Widowitz..167.91
Kauff, Frank E., and William H. Lenz—People, &c. 1,000.00
Linnier, Harrison—M. Loesits.....945.86
Kalbach, Andrew E.—Reisner-Central Brewing Co. of N. Y. 541.51
Kelley, Thomas P.—Marceau Co., Ltd., costs 120.90
King, William J., and National Surety Co.—People, &c. 500.00
Same—Same 500.00
Langman, Jacob—Robert Findlay Mfg. Co. 103.18
Levy, Daniel A.—W. Knauth et al., costs 135.60
Jamestown Hosting Engine Co.—H. J. Stockum 4,608.15
Lucas, Salvatore—Atlantic Tile Mfg. Co. 883.60
Merriam, Louis D., and National Surety Co.—People, &c. 1,000.00
Same—Same 500.00
Morse, Max—A. S. Loldhold.....862.27
Mandell, Antionette—M. Lazarowitz.....306.97
McInerney, William J.—J. Bater.....117.06
Martin, Clarence C.—Rio Grande Val-ley Bank & Trust Co. 1,620.28
Metal Shelter Co., Inc.—P. Kratz.....145.57
Mann, Edward M.—M. C. Mann, costs..129.68
Moshkowsky, Paul and Samuel, (P. Mosh-kowsky & Son)—P. Gelb.....405.47
Moldovsk, Aram H.—Bowery Savings Bank 243.85
Maroney, Francis, by guardian—Broad-way Taxicab Co., costs.....100.00
Newmark, Federal League Ball Club—B. Kinney 6,099.50
Ferra, Joseph and Emilia—J. Albino..987.41
Penna, Dora and Samuel—J. Brandt..817.96
Penney, Samuel—Little Falls Fibre Co.240.29
Powderley, George—Lord & Taylor.....192.61
Pearsall, Howard C., and Milo J. Gray—L. Leimdorfer et al. 354.37
Robinson, Harry J., jr.—W. Forman..100.42
Robertson, Musca M.—A. K. Nipper.8,116.08
Robinson, George H.—P. Beck.....500.00
Quick, Henry C.—H. S. Sisson.....1,800.00
Rott, Joseph—Pure Oil Co. 124.20
Queens Land and Title Co.—J. T. Lob-chiave 653.02
Robinson, George H.—E. Lehman.....383.10
Same—I. B. Tolms.....2,517.50
Same—L. P. Ames.....203.10
Same—G. J. Marshall.....129.10
Same—A. Goutas 253.10
Same—E. May 193.10
Shuts, Shuler — Schlatter Embroidery Co. 205.05
Schuyler, Frederick and Caroline—M. J. Kraus & Co. 149.60
Strouck, Samuel M.—A. A. Feinberg....306.20
Schlanger, Solomon H. and Isaac—Law-yers Mortgage Co. 3,145.79
Silverstein, Joshua—Standard Accident Ins. Co. of Detroit, Mich., costs.....101.26
Third Av. Ry. Co.—H. Stolberg.....200.00
Third Ave. R. Co.—G. Gray.....700.00
Todd, Elberta, by guardian—H. C. F. Koch & Co., Inc., costs.....110.40
Wasserman Realty Co.—G. Herner.....225.41
Wainwright, Tunis J.—Sonn Bros. Co.109.81
Waterman, Henry and Herman—I. Greenspan 5,143.06
Ware Realty Co. and James E. Ware—Met. Life Ins. Co. 5,655.24
Wolfsohn, Arthur—Morewood Realty Holding Co. 687.00
Yerex, James W.—Oehm Sheffer Co.1,794.91

In Bronx County.

Andrews, Harvey T.—F. DeLuca.....$793.35
Adler, Sarah—D. Dreyfuss.....85.69
Bergmann, David—Berry Bros., Inc....134.55
Colliver, Caroline — Morris Park Estates 1,280.17
Deikler, Bernhard and Samuel Adler—Austin Nichols & Co. 48.73
Flynn, Julia A. — Morris Park Estates 3,035.50
Findland, Lillian G.—W. H. Chute.....105.86
Johnson, Joseph M. — Morris Park Estates 1,462.97
Kusher, Max and Rose—J. Oberwager..29.41
Mosholu Garage, Inc.—Platt & Wash-burn Co. 325.26
Rosenberg, Reuben — Morris Park Estates 385.28
Shapiro, Rebecca — Morris Park Estates 1,061.61
Zisselman, William—Swift & Co.....78.20

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America et al—People, &c., Nov. 25, 1914, reversed.....$908.50
Same—same, Nov. 11, 1915, reversed....105.74
Sullivan, Denis J.—F. Amery, Oct. 16, 1917, vacated.....1,787.32
Baseball Magazine Co.—J. J. Little & Ives Co., March 7, 1917.....1,125.35
Dubin, Samuel and David—L. Diamond, Feb. 2, 1916 .....358.60
Crown Electric Illuminating Co., Inc.—S. Gruno, Oct. 10, 1917.....938.88
Roossin, Louis—M. A. Wynne, Jan. 13, 1916 .....4,322.20
Nesi, Michael—E. R. Goeman et al., June 14, 1909.....127.15
Bishop, G. E.—City of New York, May 14, 1915 .....141.36
Lewis, Harvey S.—Encyclopaedia Bri-tannica Co., March 8, 1916.....178.28
Eichler, Johanna and Armin—Northern Bank of N. Y., Dec. 29, 1909.....562.98
Dorr, George L.—Stack Co., Aug. 10, 1917 .....199.49
Matzhold, August—M. Bretterkliber, Dec. 28, 1915.....800.00
Earle, Wells R.—B. F. Taylor, March 19, 1912.....479.41

In Bronx County.

Renz, Martin—M. J. Grossman, Aug. 29, 1914.....$51.22

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

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VILLA IS CORNERED, OBREGON DECLARES

General, Here on Business, Says Troops Now Surround Bandit Band.

KNOWS OF NO U-BOAT BASES

Asserts Mexican People Are Anything but Pro-German—Oil Business Picks Up.

General Alvaro Obregon, whose victories over Francisco Villa established the Carranza Government in Mexico, is in New York in the course of a tour of the United States on private business, and says that the Mexican people are anything but pro-German. The General, who is at the Astor, spoke to interviewers in Spanish, with Baldomero A. Almada, general purchasing agent of the Mexican Government in the United States, acting as interpreter.

"Some of the newspapers in Mexico City have been trying to win over public sympathy to the German cause," he said, "but they have been unable to bring about any pro-German sentiment among the people. Mexico as Mexico is neutral; our chief concern at present is building up the nation and repairing the ravages of the years of civil war which have just come to an end.

"With the exception of two small districts the country is entirely pacified and under the control of the Administration. The exceptions are the regions around Tampico and a small district in the mountains of Durango, where Villa and his bandits are hemmed in by the army of General Murguia.

"I learn that in the United States there is still some uncertainty as to whether Villa is alive. I was Minister of War as till May 1, and have had every opportunity for getting official information since, and I am sure that he is alive. We know this through the testimony of deserters, spies, and prisoners captured by our troops. In an engagement early this Summer Villa's coat was captured with many of his private papers. But his troops are a small band and are entirely surrounded. With regard to the situation elsewhere, while Tampico is still holding out against the Government, the rest of the oil district is living in peace and prosperity."

To this Mr. Almada added that the exports of oil last year were only 8,000,000 barrels, and that this year they would reach 24,000,000.

"Business is constantly improving in Mexico," continued General Obregon. "Many business men who fled from the country during the period of the wars are returning, new businesses are springing up, and the business situation is growing better every day. But of course it will be a long time before it gets back to conditions before the revolution. Capital is badly needed, but we can make progress, though more slowly, if it becomes impossible to get money abroad.

"The rolling stock of the railroads was much depleted by wear and tear and the destruction caused by the revolution, but we have been able to obtain some new equipment in the United States and to make progress in repairing the damage done to roadbed and plant. Of course there is much still to be done; in some parts of the country trains run only twice a week, and there are not enough cars in many districts to meet the requirements of passenger traffic. But here, too, conditions are constantly improving."

The General said that he knew nothing about any German submarine bases, wireless plants or other activities in Mexico, characterizing the reports of such plants as all lies. He said that up to May 1 he did not know of any Germans who had crossed the border from the United States into Mexico, and said that if any had crossed since they were very few.

During his travels across the continent he visited the aviation training camps at Berkeley, St. Louis, and Fort Sheridan, at which latter place the Commander, Colonel Ryan, was an old personal friend, and expressed himself in high admiration of the quality of officers and students to whom he met there. On Saturday he will visit West Point, and on next Thursday he goes to Washington. When asked if he expected to see President Wilson he answered: "I do not know if I shall have so great an honor."

The General said that he was done with public life, and expected to go back to his farm in Sonora.

REGULAR ARMY 46,000 ABOVE WAR STRENGTH

Total of 230,098 Men Enlisted in the Army Since the Declaration of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The regular army is now nearly 50,000 men in excess of its war strength. Since April 1, 46,200 volunteer recruits have been raised by the army and above the 183,898 men which were needed on that date to bring the army to war strength of 300,000 men. The daily statement on regular army recruiting follows:

	Obtained T'l to Oct.17.	Oct.17.		Obtained T'l to Oct.17.	Oct.17.
Alabama	7	2,568	*Nebraska	13	3,978
Arizona	1	368	*Nevada	1	1,033
Arkansas	6	1,436	N. H'shire		741
*California	34	8,542	*N. Jersey	16	6,993
*Colorado	7	2,041	New Mexico	3	447
*Connec'cut	23	2,718	*New York	111	25,520
*Delaware	3	533	N. Carolina	11	1,715
Dis. of Col.	2	631	N. Dakota	18	985
*Florida	13	2,073	*Ohio	54	11,317
*Georgia	30	5,434	*Oklahoma	2	3,481
*Idaho	5	1,246	*Oregon	14	3,349
*Illinois	34	18,960	*Penn.	136	26,207
*Indiana	18	10,521	*R. Island	1	1,222
Iowa	13	3,994	S. Carolina	2	1,176
*Kansas	68	4,241	S. Dakota		1,128
Kentucky	12	4,249	Tennessee	11	3,416
Louisiana	3	2,361	Texas	13	7,750
Maine	3	1,361	Utah	2	2,003
Maryland	10	2,423	Vermont		163
*Mass'ch'ts	27	11,275	Virginia		1,675
*Michigan	28	10,206	*Wash'gton	57	3,733
*Minnesota	28	4,561	W. Virginia	2	2,276
Mississippi	1	1,167	Wisconsin	8	2,401
*Missouri	38	9,147	*Wyoming	1	774
*Montana	23	2,648			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.

Total acceptances for Oct. 17, 937.

Total acceptances since April 1, 230,098.

PLATTSBURG TRENCHES WET

Students Spend Rainy Night in Them—Rufus Gaynor Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The students at this camp began their trench training today. Sentries were placed in the trench section tonight and Colonel Wolf, Camp Commander, made a surprise visit at different sentry stations at midnight.

It was warm during the afternoon and early part of the evening, but the mercury began dropping at 8 o'clock and there was a light drizzle. The men will remain in the trenches all night, having had their dinner and supper at their posts.

The New York regiment will relieve the New England men at 8 o'clock in the morning. During the afternoon two carrier pigeons were sent from the reserve trench with messages to general headquarters. One made the trip and returned, the other had not been heard from and the bi-plane pilot included the search for the pigeon in his duties.

Three men of the New York regiment were discharged today at their own request. They are Rufus W. Gaynor, Smithtown, L. I., a son of William A. Gaynor, Basil John Scott, 200 West Ninety-seventh Street, and Snell Smith, 561 West 180th Street. Rufus Gaynor has been ill in a hospital.

Second Lieutenant Victor White, Engineers section, O. R. C., of New York City, is relieved from duty at headquarters and assigned to active duty with the Twenty-fifth Engineer regiment and is to report to American University, District of Columbia.

Get 10,000 British Recruits Here.

The ten thousandth recruit for the British and Canadian armies was enrolled by the British and Canadian recruiting mission yesterday. Recruiting has improved steadily, and there have passed through the mission at 280 Broadway alone, during the last 113 days, 5,106 applicants, of whom 1,610 were rejected and 3,496 enrolled.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Decisions: 507—Elina Skarderud, plain., v. the Tax Commission of N. Dak.—Motion to advance submitted by defendant.

28—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co., plain., v. State of Kansas, on relation of S. M. Brewster, Attorney General et al.—Submitted.

29—Salt Lake Investment Co., plain., v. Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.—Passed.

10—The City of Cincinnati, splt., v. The Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Co. et al.—Reargument continued.

60—The Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co. et al., plain., v. The State of Ohio, on the relation of Hubert C. Pontius, Prosecuting Attorney, &c.—Argument commenced. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 19: Nos. 60, 12, (733 and 734,) 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, (and 27,) 30, 34, 35, (and 36.)

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Manton-Gouilin Co< Dairy Mach. &c.
Kennerdell SS Squire
Preston <same.
Hackener <same.
Smith <Toshein.
Austro-Am SS Co< Thomas.
Am Cone, &c Co< Cons Wafer Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Srere <Gottesman.
Malm <Simonson.
Beers <Beers.
Simons <Cromwell.
Re <Cohen.
Emerson <Jenks.
Tracy <Std Oil Co.
Re Jennings.
U S S E S A, Inc< Loeb.
Beltman <Lision.
Guaranty Trust Co< Bayley <Braunstein.
Atl Terra Cotta Co<S I R T Co.
White <B & O RR.
J C Stock Yards< Transfer No. 10.
Keeler <same.
Song <White.
O'Shea <Smylie.
Lenox <N Y Ladder Co

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Hanrahan <Pac Transport Co.
Wojciechowski <Erie
Delaney <Cent RR NJ
Elliot <Percy Birdsall
Cavalan <C RR of N J.
Carney <Erie RR.
Van Dyke <NY & Cuba SS Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—in Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Note—Cases from this calendar may be sent for trial before Mack, J.

New England S S Co< Tugs N Y Central 19 and 21.
Cent RR of NJ< Tug Bridgeton.
Arrue <Cons Coal Co and United Line.
Brooks <Schooner Fannie Palmer.
Dwyer <Tug Westchester.
Ackerman Ltg< Tug Britannia.

Beard <Tug Flannery.
Domestic Co< Bissell White <Upper Hudson Co.
Bay Dredging Co< same.
Gen Accident Corp< Pac Coast Co.

Re Power.
Re Hurwitz.
Wells <South'n Ry.
Atlantic Communication Co< Zimmerman.
Schwartz <Meyer.
McKenzie <Lane.
Herbert <Herbert.
Miglinecio <F C Jocko Realty Co.
Re Silberman.
Panard <Fortuna.

Rochelle <Adler.
Cornell <Abell.
Amer Wet Wash Laundry <Richter
Dickoff <Dickoff.
Reddy <Cone.
Columbia Corrugated Co< Elygrade Corrugated Paper Prod.
Shields <Brownie.
seamen's Bank for savings <Dwyer.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

O'Kelly <O'Kelly.
Steinmuller <Steinmuller.
Seib <Seib.

Undefended divorces:
Catuna <Catuna.
Millar <Millar.
Barton <Barton.
Ranney <Ranney.
Jones <Jones.
Robinson <Robinson.
Murray <Murray.
Baldwin <Baldwin.
Tobin <Tobin.
Carvevale <Carvevale.
Davis <Davis.
Montgomery <Montgomery.
Kleinecker <Kleinecker
Neusel <Neusel.
Cohn <Cohn.
San Filippo <San Filippo.
Acerbo <Acerbo.
Bardol <Bardolf.
Gardner <Gardner.
Zerrenner <Zerrenner.
Sender <Sender.
Schwartz <Schwartz.
Kopf <Kopf.
Sions <Sions.
Johnson <Johnson.
Chernasy <Chernassy.
Hoffman <Hoffman.
Klefer <Klefer.
Sugg <Sugg.
Kleinbaum <Kleinbaum.
Martyny <Martyny.
Gonas <Gonas.
Decker <Decker.
Creanza <Creanza.
Hawkins <Hawkins.
Israel <Israel.
Martin <Martin.
Berman <Berman.
Friedman <Friedman.

McSpedon <McSpedon.
Connor <Connor.
Plate <Plate.
Mansfield <Mansfield.
Savay <Savay.
Gilman <Gilman.
Miller <Miller.
Micelli <Micelli.
Moses <Moses.
Nolan <Nolan.
Brede <Brede.
Green <Green.
Gates <Gates.
Sheck <Sheck.
Sawyer <Sawyer.
Malesco <Malesco.
Beckermeister <Beckermeister.
Kuntz <Kuntz.
Kawecki <Kawecki.
Altschiller <Altschiller.
Halay <Halay.
Ledinsky <Ledinsky.
Leinhardt <Leinhardt
Galkin <Galkin.
Brower <Brower.
Metz <Merz.
Couzyn <Couzyn.
Mumford <Mumford.
Kimball <Kimball.
Schrafspitz <Schrafspitz.
Gross <Gross.
Ballin <Ballin.
Piatelli <Piatelli.
Bloodgood <Bloodgood.
Seidner <Seidner.
Sergakis <Sergakis.
Lazarowich <Lazarowich.

PART IV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II, Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Michael <Martinez.
Barrett <Hare.
Kahn <Lowenstein.
Ing, —Levy <Leibert.
Jackson <Blum. (2.)
Auferyeks <Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Kramer <Richards.
Horwich <Kalisher.
Steinberg <Daily.
Dalton <Horn.
Gellman <Wolfinger.
Swift <N Y Cent RR.
Omaynak <N J Zinc Co of Pennsylvania.
Lamb <Third Av RR.
Glaser <Consol Gas Co of N Y.
Kelsman <Fry Nyburg Rlty Co.
Caffey <Cuyler Rlty
Connolly <Moscowitz.
Schneider <N H & H R R
Finkelstein <Levy.
De Angelis <NY Rys.
Vinato <Petanic.
Adele <Int R T Co.
Wombwell <Adams Express Co.
Manson <NY, NH & H.
Visono <Union Ry of N Y.
Jeffries <Nassau Elec. RR. (2.)
Sharkey <Schwarzler
Plehnik <La Tosca Knitting.
C. Klein <Knick Ice Co
J. Klein <same.
Hynes <B H RR.
M. Feld <Strathman.
H. Feld <same.
Bennett <Jackson.
Solomon <Bockwell.
Henderson <I R T.
W. McCloskey <Thomas
E. McCloskey <same.
Smith <Linch.
Heller <Cons Gas Co.
Sawecki <Man Bridge Three-Cent Line.
Manuel <N Y Times Co.
Peaty <Bradley.
Flauman <Goldman.
Baer <L. Louis Auto Truckin Co. Inc.
Dilevo <Schwing.
Prisand <Waxerman.
Winter <Rothstein.
Potts <Lambie.
Broomfield <M J Adrian Corp'n.
Met Metal Novelties <Case.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Musy <Lowenstein.
Tepperberg <Silebrecht.
Anspacher <Am Asph. Pav Co.
Spencer <CNY.
Stanley <Paramount Utensil Co.
Nacirema Co< Cassidy.
Am Ins Co< Barrett.
B Keenan & Sons< Johns-Manville Co.
Le Roy <Pennington.
Gatti-McQuade Co< Mad Pewter Co.
Alex Hamilton Inst< Allen.
Brauer <Lawrence (2.)
Newman T & R Co< Lee Tire Sales Co.
White <Astro Const.
Cahn <Barth.
West <Beardsley.
Mortland Chem Co< Stein.
Pikeway Rity Corp< Germania Eng & Const Co. Inc.
Marshall <Pribil.
Arkenburgh <Milroy.
Nelson <Melkelham.
Wm Morris & Co, Inc <Providence Washington Ins Co.
Usdansky <Lane.
Davis <Isman.
Saxe <Pearlman Co, Inc.
Henkel, Jr <Rudolphy
Leary <East River Nat'l Bank.
Economu Ritsos Co, Inc <Nat Steamship Nav Co.

Stapleton <Goldberg & Greenberg.
Ellis <Hammer.
Monis <Shemel.
Werner <Bernstein.
Runge Synthetic Dye Co< Lisa.
Bell <Bachner.
Ehrenstein <Goldberg & Greenberg.
Plahlein <Weinstein.

Andreana <Warmer.
Lipschitz <Tippett & Wood Corp.
Heller <Gold.
Kasparowitz <Shanter.
McArdle <Christal.
Diamond <Kaufman.
Becher <Outerbridge.
Costaldo <Burns Bros.
Dreverman <Boulevard Amus Co.
Losina <Cruse.
Bahr <Tradus.
Ritt <Schwartz.
Stevens & Co< Alland Bros & Co.
Farinelli <La Badie.
Kraemer <Mittleman.
Kaufman <Kips Bay &c Co.
Levy <N Y Rys.
Applebaum <same.
Grimm <same.
Mandelbaum <same.
Briskman <same.
Dmitruk <same.
Green <Cohn.
Hauk <Miller.
Caidin <Rosenkranz.
Miklowitz <Silverman Co.
Wetzler <Union Ry.
Sutton <Gibraltar.

TRIAL TERMS—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Durro, J.—At 10 A. M. Cohen <Greenberg.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Harmon <Cent Un Gas Co.

PART X.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.

At 2 P. M.:

Goldberg <Goldberg.
Proat <Proat.

PART XII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Brown, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Henry <McCormack.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

At 4 P. M.:

Cristaldi <Cristaldi.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:

Reuben E <Crowdus.
George H Huber.
Magdelena Herrman.
Patrick J Dun.
Anna M Gilfirr.
Michael Curley.
John Fox.
Henry Dietz.
James Keller.
Thomas McCombs.
Ellen Dolina, infant.
Katherine Dolina.
John Dolina.
Gould Green.
Jacob Green.
Malcolm C Alsten.
William Dwyer.
William Flood.
William Farran.
Elizabeth Gillian.
John Gorman.
John Gallagher.
Margaret Hayes, &c.
Thomas McCaffery.
Mary Paxton.
Barbara Reszba.
Rose Schwartz.
M M Simmons, &c.
Anna Schroeder.
Mary Sullivan.
John Trorovitsch, &c.
Thomas Mook.
Patrick J Dunn.
Margaret Sverganicher.
Adelaide Lagassi, &c.
Esther Weill.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Iowa, Dept <W J Crouch & Co.
Freifich <Rome Hosiery Ros <NY & NJRE & Imp Co.
Ray <Layng (2.)
Carroll <Blum.
Bobink <Larse.
Steinhardt <Gray.
Potter <McGeary.
Marshall <Erso.
Story & Clark Piano Co< Williams.
Simon Bros <Garason.
Button <Hobbs.

B Altman & Co< Black.
Fulton & Elm Leasing Co< Augustine Stores
Hoole & Gesewein< Mc Elec Mfg Co.
Widden <Motak (2).
Chiale <London Assur. Corp.
Ball <Nicholson.
Sharp <Geetz.
Rosenzweig <Brasner.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kinzler <Dulberg.
Lesser <N Y Rys.
Miller <Bradley Cont. Morer <Rosedale Dairy Co.
Mason <Weir.
Goldsmith <Beaver.
Koch <Union Ry.
Mylan <42d St. &c Ry.
Schiffrini <Ruppert.
Lippman <N Y Rys.
Rocinsky <Roberts.
Harris <Xeyin (2.)
Neirick <Holzman.
Scheerer <NYCRR.
Kerber <Feiner.
Gluck <Romage.
Goldberg <Postal Telegraph Service.
Rosner <N Y Rys.
Zweibel <Pratt's Emer. Service.
Goldfinger <Kaufman
Berkowitz <Solomon.
Bloom <Chalmowitz.
Levinson <Mark.
Larson <Knick Ice Co.
Richter <Kraus.
Chudner <N Y Rys.
Cooper <Kaminsky.
Greisman <Perry & Son
Silverman <Fertel.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

No day calendar.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Seazer & Lemke< 1,067 5th Av Co.
Schuck Mfg Co< Goetz.
Turner <Fulcher.
Marcuson <Miller.
Connes <McDonald.
S. Kraus & Bro.< Schlanger. (2.)
Johnson <Fid Dep Co.
So. B'klyn, &c., Co< Balston F. P. Co.
Cohen-Chelsea, Inc< Smith U S Co.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Watney < Bope—Harry J. Braun, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Manhattan Sav Bank < Turfod Co—Abraham Oberstein.

SUPREME COURT — Delehanty, J. — Corn < Herzog—Santiago P Calleli. Crandell < Eisen Realty Co, Inc—James Dunne.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Whitney, J. — Jacob Breen < John A Joseph—John J Boylan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Van Emberg <Vinci, (2) Marvin <Pleid.
Fuld <Fuld.
Strang <Strang.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Charmack <Charmack.
Franklin Sav Bk <Haft

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.

Ing—Fink <Keenan.
Inc—Arndt <Arndt.
Damm <Higinson.
Taylor <Maher.
Perrillo <Union Ry.
Rothkowitz <Taylor.
Kratenstein <Kleinstein.
De Sarle <Jacob Const Co.
Wallace <CNY.
Archer <Webber.
McGrady <Rentley, (2)
Goldstein <Elnd.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1066.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—....., J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Gallagher <Hanley.
Packhel <Gulden.
Lipman <Strugate.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Gordon <R Carvel Co.
Jackson <Birg Co.
Bennett <Union Ry.
Mannion <NYC Int RR
Kohen <Union Ry.
Buckley <Pratt Co.
Geoghegan <same.
Einsohn <I R T.

Knit Goods Exchange <Krasney.

Bergstrom <Rodgers & Hagerty.
Deer <Appel.
Stein <same, (2.)
Blum <Carvel Co.
Whitehouse <Ry.
Sutton <Gibraltar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Stephen P. Sturges, as trustee <Curt Otto et al.—Henry K. Davis.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Dahlgren <Dahlgren, Bert <Graff.
Weiner <Weiner.
Ziot <Romanelli.
Broesel <Long Beach Water Co.
Williams <T D Co.
Stattin <B, Q Co & S Co.
Marcoux <same.
J Moore <B H RR.
C Moore <same.
Doyle <same.
Fusco <NYCHR.
Vogel <City of Yonkers
Ferguson <Bergen-Rockaway Farmers Ins Co.
Fusco <NY, NH & H RR.
Flannery <NY Rys Co.
Farley <Yonkers RR. (2.)
McEwen <Saxon Motor.
Scott <De Vinpe (2.)

Fay <Fay.
Foster <Foster.
Castle Co< O'Mally.
Wege <Wege.
Donigan & Nielson< Lazaen Co.
Starita <Starita, (3.)
Re Hurley.
Re Willis.
Re Boreen.
Re Meyer.
Collins <Black & White Cab Co.
Trustees, Union Coll< Estate Lot Sellers.
Guarini <Liocioia.
Congress Brew Co< Hamaker I & C Co.
Matrix <Matras.
Albers <Albers.
Re Pitts Plate Glass Co. (Robastelli.)
Re <Gauntt.
Rumph <Lott.
Wagner <Pauly.
Perlmutter <Bkn W & W Co.
Kohl <Kohl.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Hackenburgh <Duffy, ...

Highest number reached on call, 530.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kmetz <De Ronde.
Gorham <D'Ogostino.

Highest number reached on call, 488.

Re Mayhew.
Berkins <Haughton.
Anderson Bldg Corp< Battery E & Con Co
Kossoy <Kossoy.

Schulz, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:

Alfred Hadley.
John Kreusser.

Re estate:

Theodore A Lord.

Compulsory accts:

James A Hayden.

Claim:

Edwin Ervince.

Accts of executor:

Joseph Berger.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Aitken, an inf <Gaily et al.
Foley <N Y Cons RR.
Surback <Waller.
Sudlow <same.
Dexheimer <N Y & Q Co Ry.
Collins, an inf <BHRR
O'Connor, an inf <Mackey, et al.
Fisher, an inf <B H R R Co.
Woodl <NY Rys Co.
O'Keefe <B H R R Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Garofolo, an inf <B H RR.
Kalbat <42 St, Man & St Nich Av Ry.
Blinn <Weis & Z Brew
Tallard <Maccarone.
Clair <I R T.
Trommer <Hipkins.
Hertzman <Vetter.
Schiavoni <L I RR.
Mullen & an <Sparks.
Grady <Paul & an.
Liebau <Vlachios.
Russell <Talbot B Co.
Bullock, an inf <Union Card & Paper Co.
Dougherty, an inf <Salt, as extx.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1972.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.

Umbach <Umbach. Bruns <Pape & ano.

Highest number reached is 536.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 360, ground floor and basement; Nathan Garfield to Jacob Glass, 13-15 Attorney St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1917; address on premises.....$900 and $1,020

PARK AV, 370, third and fourth floors; Park Avenue Improvement Co. to John E. Dietz, 268 West 125th St, 2 1-12 years, from Nov. 1, 1917, 7 years' renewal; Attorney, Herman Goldman, 120 Broadway.....$6,000

2D AV, 1,427, store and basement; Wilhelmina V. Grimm to Giuseppe Sacullo, 1,465 2d Av, 5 years, from July 1, 1917.....$960 and $1,020

5TH AV, 1,363, store floor and part of basement; Joseph Shimel to Meyer Liebowitz, 58 West 110th St, and another, 9 9-12 years and 15 days, from Oct. 15, 1917; attorneys, Gans, D., and O. N., 140 Nassau St.....$2,100

7TH AV, 728, store and basement; Felix Isman, Inc., to Joseph Croiter, 722 8th Av, 10 years; attorneys, Fitch & Grant, 32 Nassau St.....$4,000

90TH ST, s s, 535 ft e of 1st Av, 94x100.5, all; R. K. Owens Realty Co. to Owens & Co. on the premises, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, Louis H. Rowe, 165 Broadway.....Taxes, &c., and $5,500

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 966-8, all; Charles D. Graff to Joseph Kantrowitz, 1,804 Belmont Av, 15 years, from Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, William C. Wolf, 132 Nassau St.....$7,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ELDRIDGE ST, 10; Leon Tuchmann against Aaron Kramer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Manheim.

18TH ST, n e s, 180 ft n w of 4th Av, 20x 92; Jonathan Thompson et al. against Jefferson M. Levy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

63RD ST, 133 to 143 West; Cinema Amusements, Inc., against Empire Square Realty Co., et al., action to recover possession; attorney, W. Howell Orr.

90TH ST, 173 East; Bartholomew F. Donohue against George W. Costello, action to declare lien; attorney, L. W. Goodhue.

134TH ST, 114 West; Jacob Breen against John N. Joseph et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy.

Bronx.

DALY AV, s s, 100.8 ft s of 180th St, 36.3x 90.8; Alexander Kunsig against Marie Kraebo et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. H. Vitale.

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 284.2 ft s Willow Lane, 100x200; Commonwealth Savings Bank of New York City against B. & W. Building Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. H. Hyde.

LOT 11, map of North Melrose; James A. Trowbridge against Onofrio Micele et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

LOT 113, westerly half, map of Village of Wakefield; Rose Kehoe against Timothy Finn et al., action for judgment; attorney, N. J. Weidgen.

LOTS 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, Block 17, map of Morris Park Estates; Morris Park Estates against Samuel Sheinberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Baer.

173D ST, 456 East; Edward E. Buhler Co. against Margaret Shine et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, G. A. Nagle.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,587; Leed, Inc., against Silk Realty Co., owner; Rosoff Lunch Co., lessee and contractor.....$1,000

BROADWAY, 2,124; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against Daniel Katz, owner; Wm. H. Tiedeman, Inc., contractor.....$290

WEST END AV, 300; Pasquale Venglinglis against Paterno Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$467

1ST AV, 2,226 to 2,234; August Mugler against John O'Brien, owner; Marie L. O'Brien, contractor.....$343

2D AV, 76; Luis De Vesco against Margaret Mejerhoff and Solomon Hechter, owners; D. Goldman and Western Cabinet Co., Inc., contractors.....$95

17TH ST, 106 EAST; George H. Storm & Co. against Gramercy Apartments, Inc., Herman B. Goodman and Sigmund Rosenfeld, owners; John Stewart and Robert J. Airie, Inc., contractors.....$341

81ST ST, 35 WEST; McMorrow Building Co., Inc., against Orvista Realty Co., Inc., owner, renewal.....$1,000

Bronx.

MARION AV, 2,436 to 2,440; Stormwood Flooring Co., Inc., against S. M. C. Realty Co., owners and contractors.....$638

WESTCHESTER AV, 711, 713, 715; Globe Sash & Door Co., Inc., against Sophie Brenner, owner; Chelsea Carpenter Cont. Co., Inc., contractors.....$275

WESTCHESTER AV, 711, 713, 715; William H. Gill against Sophie Brenner and John Doe, owners, Chester & Blake Cut Stone Co., Inc., contractors.....$270

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 25,108.—In Bankruptcy.—DISPLAY EQUIPMENT CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Art Display Equipment Co., Inc., are hereby given notice that on October 9th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, November 1st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24072.

Notice is hereby given that JOSEPH HYMAN KANARICK has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 19th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24599.

Notice is hereby given that SAMUEL HASSEN has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 19th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,501.

Notice is given that WILLIAM P. BRAININ, alleged bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 29th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,435.

Notice is given that JACQUES POLLATSCHEK, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 19th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT HART, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, will sell on Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 366 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Sponges, Chamois, Furniture, Fixtures, etc.

ALEXANDER ROSE, Receiver.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Receiver, 55 John St., New York.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 71 Broadway.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:

Alfred Hadley.
John Kreusser.

Re estate:

Theodore A Lord.

Compulsory accts:

James A Hayden.

Claim:

Edwin Ervince.

Accts of executor:

Joseph Berger.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Aitken, an inf <Gaily et al.
Foley <N Y Cons RR.
Surback <Waller.
Sudlow <same.
Dexheimer <N Y & Q Co Ry.
Collins, an inf <BHRR
O'Connor, an inf <Mackey, et al.
Fisher, an inf <B H R R Co.
Woodl <NY Rys Co.
O'Keefe <B H R R Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Garofolo, an inf <B H. RR.
Kalbat <42 St, Man & St Nich Av Ry.
Blinn <Weis & Z Brew
Tallard <Maccarone.
Clair <I R T.
Trommer

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two theatre transactions were an interesting feature of the realty market yesterday, one involving the sale of the Davenport Theatre on West Sixty-third Street and the other a projected operation on property under long lease-hold at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.

The former deal involved the sale of the building erected a few years ago by Butler Davenport for a theatre as 22 to 28 West Sixty-third Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, opposite the rear of the Century Theatre. The building was never used for the purposes for which it was built and ultimately passed into the ownership of the People's Pulpit Association, which has now sold it to the Elknur Realty Company, of which Maurice Runkle is President. It has been purchased subject to mortgages of $530,000. The property covers a plot 100 by 100.5 and is occupied by the theatre, seventy-five feet wide and a twenty-five-foot apartment house. The new owner contemplates alterations costing about $50,000, and negotiations are practically closed for leasing it to a theatrical syndicate for twenty-five years. The apartment house is well rented.

The Eighth Avenue project involves the erection of a two-story theatre costing about $300,000 on a large plot at 269 to 278 Eighth Avenue and 266 to 268 West Twenty-fourth Street, 175 by 100, at the southeast corner. The property is owned by the John B. Aymar estate. The builders are planning a long lease of the property. The architects, De Rosa & Pereira, stated that operations would not begin until next Spring at least.

Sale on Fulton Street.

In the downtown section where there has been considerable activity lately, the plot at 119 Fulton Street, 25.2, opposite Dutch Street and extending through to Ann Street, with a similar frontage, 119.7 in depth, was sold by the Lawyers' Mortgage Company to an operator. There is a five-story building on the Fulton Street frontage and a four-story building on the Ann Street side.

The fifty-foot, five-story building to the east was leased last July through Horace S. Ely & Co. and William H. Whiting & Co. by the Young Women's Christian Association, which has established a cafeteria and cluproom for women workers.

Forty-second Street Entrance for Hotel Hermitage.

Frank C. Hurley is the buyer of the Charles R. Levison property at 294 West Forty-second Street reported sold several days ago.

Mr. Hurley purchased the twelve-story Hotel Hermitage at 502 and 504 Seventh Avenue last June in an involuntary bankruptcy proceedings from the receiver, Charles L. Greenhall, and now acquires the Forty-second Street property with a view to enlarging the hotel and providing it with an entrance on Forty-second Street.

Investor Buys on Columbia Street.

An investing client of Cahn & Pittman purchased from Ida A. Smith the two three-story buildings on a plot 45 by 100, located about midway between Grand and Broome Streets.

Private Dwelling Deals.

Porter & Co. sold for Herbert J. Zeller, to Matilda C. Teter, the four-story brown stone dwelling 149 West 135th Street.

Harry A. Grant sold the three-story and basement dwelling, 25 East 130th Street, on a lot 16 by 99.11, to an investor.

Bronx Sales.

Robert Benenson sold for all cash, to Mrs. Minnie Zumbuhl, for investment, 422 East 150th Street, a six-story flat on a plot 50 by 100. A. D. Phelps negotiated the sale.

The A. Kane Company bought through Porter & Co. 1,054 to 1,058 Summit Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling, on a plot 50 by 100, near 165th Street. This property was taken in part payment for the five-story flat at 356 West 124th Street, 28 by 100.

Cambridge Livingston sold to Edward Bailey, for $6,000, a plot 50.9 by 120.8 on the east side of Third Avenue, 55.1 feet north of 178th Street.

White Plains Lots Sold at Bargain Prices.

Bargains were plentiful at the auction sale of White Plains property conducted yesterday by Henry Brady for the State Banking Department. Two private dwellings containing all modern improvements and 216 lots on improved streets were sold for a total of $25,000. The lots sold for from $10 to $375 each and the dwellings for $3,200 each. The property was all sold free and clear.

On many of the cheaper lots the State Banking Department had been obliged to pay street and sewer assessments amounting to a couple of hundred dollars, so that they showed a decided loss.

Brooklyn.

The Meister Builders, Inc. sold 1,728 Seventieth Street, a two and one-half-story brick dwelling, on a plot 18 by 100.

Long Island.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for Desmond Dunne a large plot overlooking Little Neck Bay, in Great Neck L. I., to Mrs. Anna D. Chadwick, who has also taken option on a plot adjoining. Mrs. Chadwick expects to build a stucco dwelling.

New Jersey.

Hedgecroft, the home of Lester B. Churchill, located on Riverdale Avenue, Red Bank, comprising a tract of twenty-seven acres, has been sold through Wilkins A. Hopping to George C. Leavy of Perth Amboy.

James G. Hanniford of Rutherford, N. J., has purchased one of the new houses at Mountain Lakes, on a plot 100 by 175 feet, having a frontage of 100 feet on Morris Avenue. It is understood the price of the property was less than $10,000.

Kirk Realty Brings $81,150.

The William B. Kirk estate, consisting of eight tenements and business buildings, chiefly in the lower east side, were sold at partition yesterday in the Vesey Street Salesroomsby Joseph P. Day. They brought a total of $81,150. Four parcels were bought in by Joseph A. Kirk, the plaintiff, and four went to outside bidders, two being purchased by the tenants, being respectively at 90 New Bowery to Tony Campbell for $6,800, and 30 New Bowery, to John J. Magin for $8,200.

New $60,000 Plant for L. I. City.

Plans have been filed with the Bureau of Buildings by Louis Allen Abramson, architect, for a group of new factory buildings to be erected by the Continental Varnish Company at the northwest corner of Varick Avenue, Ingraham Street, and Johnson Avenue, Long Island City, on a plot 209 by 275 feet. The plant is to consist of a main factory building, two stories and basement in height, which will cost $60,000.

Commercial Leases.

Edward C. H. Vogler leased the store at 963 West End Avenue to Levine Tailoring Company, 688 Amsterdam Avenue to Andrew Davey, Inc., and 642 Columbus Avenue to S. Kawai.

J. E. Moors leased the building at 843 West Fifty-seventh Street to Helen G. Barnes for a term of years.

Van Vliet & Co. leased the house on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Bank Streets, also the house 109 Bedford Street and the store 448 West Thirteenth Street to the Palmer Market.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cherry St, 98, n s, 226.4 ft n of Roosevelt St, through to 66 New Chambers St, 17.1x97.6x irreg x 98.6x79.8, three and four story buildings, with stores; to the plaintiff for $4,700.

Vesey St, 39, n s, corner of Roosevelt St, 40x30x30.6, five-story building, with store; to John J. Mangin, tenant, for $9,000.

Rose St, 418 East, n s, 174 ft e of 1st Av, 20x 100.6, two-story dwelling; to Jacob Forster for $4,600.

Water St, 881, s s, 83.4 ft e of Oliver St, 18.8x80, three and a half story building; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

14th St, 224 East, n s, 324.6 ft w of 2d Av, 16x103.3, five-story building; to Max Cohen and Samuel Williams for $9,050.

New Bowery, 82, n s, through to 84 Roosevelt St, 25.3x30.6x24.11x55; to Tony Campbell, tenant, for $6,800.

Madison St, 159, n s, 44 ft e of Oliver St, 19.2x31.6x irregular, three-story building; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

Oliver St, 85, s e corner of Madison St, 27.6x 100 irregular, two five and one story buildings; A. Kirk against J. B. Andrews et al.; Edmund Bittner, attorney; partition; to the plaintiff for $38,700.

By Henry Brady.

Water St, 156, e s, 95 ft s of West Houston St, 22x100, six-story store and lofts; withdrawn.

10th St, 229 West, n s, 329 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100, Oct. 16; Philip G. Gossler to Murray H. Coggeshall, trustee, 14 Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J., 9 months after demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,000; attorneys, Hornblower, M., G. & P., 24 Broad St.....$20,000

81ST ST, 350 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 24.4x102.2, Oct. 17; Hungarian Workmen's Home and Educational Society, Inc., to John Hurtzig, 507 East 76th St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$14,000

124TH ST, 227 East, l s, 287 ft w of 2d Av, 20x160.11, Sept. 24; Elise A. Schoeler to Karoline Molt, 709 Maplewood Av, Amsbridge, Penn., 3 years; attorney, William A. Herrmann, 22 William St.....$9,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,367, n w s, 25x100; Vincenzo De Rienzo to David G. Wylie, 820 West End Av, Oct. 16, 5 years; attorneys, Masten & N., 49 Wall St.....$4,960

FIELDSTONE ROAD, w s, 100 ft n of 255th St — x — x — x114; David N. Emery to William E. Berrien, 3,519 White Plains Road, Oct. 16, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, A. O. Whaley, 5,548 Broadway.....$700

HOE AV, 1,219, w s, 23.4x95; Isidor Kellermann to Leonard Weill, 155 West 116th St, Oct. 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$4,500

SAME PROPERTY, same to same, prior mtg $4,500, Oct. 15, installs 6 p. c.; same attorneys.....$2,150

HUGHES AV, 2,240, e s, 16.10x86.6; Harry Whelan to Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Oct. 18, due 5 per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

163D ST, 470 East, w s, 20.9x97.8; Marion R. Paul to Margaret M. Coen, 870 East 163d St, prior mtg $7,500, Oct. 15, due as per bond; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,400

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

OLD BROADWAY, n e corner of 130th St; Harlem Supply Co., Inc., against Manhattanville Garage, Inc., et al., Oct. 2, 1917.....$462

34TH ST, 122 West; Williamsburg Metal Ceiling Co., Inc., against Reuben Cantor et al., Oct. 9, 1917; by bond.....$60

170TH ST, 617 to 625 West; Henry Bosch Co. against 170 Building Co. et al., Aug. 16, 1917, canceled.....$854

SAME PROPERTY; M. F. Fiorini Co. against same; Aug. 17, 1917, canceled..$7,500

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Good Location for
SILK or WOOLEN HOUSE
Small corner above 23d St. Improved with 4 story building. Possession at once. Small cash payment. Easy terms.
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Everything Modernized
EXCEPT THE PRICES
MONROE STREET—Brownstone, new tiled bath; parquet floors; tasteful electric fixtures and decorations; 5 bedrooms and storeroom; an attractive, comfortable home.
DECATUR STREET, near Stuyvesant Avenue—Brownstone and brick; 12 rooms and new bath; parquet floors, new fixtures; freshly decorated; excellent order throughout.
STERLING PLACE, near Underhill Avenue—recently remodeled and renovated at cost of $3,500, with 2 baths, hot-water heat, new plumbing and electric fixtures; open fireplaces; beautiful woodwork; all new decorations; convenient to new subways and Prospect Park.
TERMS TO SUIT YOU.
REALTY ASSOCIATES, Owners,
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Mapleton Park
Brooklyn's New Home Centre
Sea Beach Subway
SEND FOR PHOTO OF
PRETTY BRICK HOUSE
READY TO OCCUPY.
Alco Building Company
217 Broadway Barclay 4535
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

North Shore, L. I.
Owner offers his artistic 11 room, 3 bath English house, 1 acre beautiful laid-out grounds, at less than cost price; 1 minute from station; 30 minutes from N. Y., electrical express service. Terms arranged. H. K., 78 Times.

A REAL BARGAIN
at New Rochelle, 11-room house, 2 baths, steam heat, gas, electricity, parquet floors; large plot; stable-garage; fruit and shade trees; near Sound and station. Price $16,000.
O'CONNOR REAL AGENCY
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594 New Rochelle, N. Y.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES,
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

HE LEFT HIS WIFE

here to sell the house while he goes into business out West. She should be able to join him soon, for this is an attractive, modern stucco house, 6 rooms, large plot with trees, in a beautiful section of Mount Vernon.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

$15,000
A TREMENDOUS BARGAIN
at Southfield Point. English stucco house of 12 rooms and 3 baths, overlooking the Sound. Garage for 4 cars and chauffeur's quarters; 5 minutes to Stamford Station. Might rent.
F. L. FIELD, 18 EAST 41ST ST.

FARM BARGAIN.

Within commuting distance, on Harlem Railroad, 200 acres, fine soil, ten-room house with fireplaces; dairy barn; outbuildings; with lake. $75 per acre. No exchange.

Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. Phone 1515, White Plains, N. Y.

BARGAIN—FOR SALE OR RENT

Beautiful Dutch Colonial House; 8 rooms; large, shady plot; garage, sewers, gas, electricity, steam heat; highly restricted colony; 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division. Will sacrifice for a reasonable sale. Apply to H. E. Wilson, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

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WONDERFUL BARGAIN,
$12.50 per lot,
22 lots, 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $5 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B ESTATE, 248 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

ROSLYN
Picturesque Remodelled Colonial Home in Exclusive Fashionable
NORTH SHORE COLONY.
Ten acres of land, two lakes, fine trees and orchard. House contains 13 rooms, 4 baths, garage, stable, tennis house and court; 3 miles from Piping Rock or Nassau Clubs, near Engineers Club. Price $50,000. Will also sell furniture.
SHIELDS BROTHERS, Incorporated,
18 East 41st St. 5770 Murray Hill.

New English Cottage Overlooking Sound.

Attractive Elizabethan home of 9 rooms and 2 baths, stucco upon Natco Hollow Tile construction, for sale greatly under value. Is only unsold home within this restricted shore front residence park, owning its private golf links, tennis courts, marine dock, and bathing beach; 3 blocks to station, 25 minutes Herald Square. Stores, Schools, Churches and Theatres convenient. Photo and terms upon request. Address Owner, L 372 Times Downtown.

COZY BUNGALOW

87,000 square feet of shaded property, worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,350; must have $250 cash, balance easy terms. B., OWNER, 243 West 34th St., N. Y., City.

AN IDEAL BLENDING OF CITY AND COUNTRY LIFE.

"The Terrace"
S. W. Corner South Broadway and Valentine Lane, So. Yonkers

"The Valberk-Leighton"
Corner Valentine Lane, Berkeley and Leighton Aves., So. Yonkers

Modern high-class elevator Apartment Houses; large, airy, outside rooms with sleeping balcony; equal in finish to any New York City apartment; in exclusive Van Cortlandt Terrace, the best section of South Yonkers, surrounded by one-family dwellings.

4 rooms.....$624 | 6 rooms.....$744 to $780
5 rooms.....$780 to $960 | (2 baths)

Perfectly arranged doctor's apartment, 8 rooms and 2 baths, $1200; Private entrance on Broadway. Take Broadway subway to Van Cortlandt Park, then Yonkers car to Valentine Lane; cars every 2 minutes; all night service. 40 minutes from 42d St.

Rollins Bros., Owners and Builders,
545 South Broadway, Cor. Oakwood Ave. and Valentine Lane.
Wm. H. Leslie, Resident Manager. Telephone Yonkers 4090.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY
offers the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention. The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St., Facing Sherman Square.
EXPRESS SUBWAY STATION AT 72D ST.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space. There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and Service Elevator.
Tel. 3547 Columbus. Resident Manager on Premises.

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FARM BARGAIN.
Worth $12,000, will consider $7,500, on easy terms. River frontage, wooded hillsides, brook, good springs, wide mountain views. Substantial service buildings, macadamized roads. Half mile from Beaufort station, five miles from Orange or Montclair. (Might consider renting.)
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WILTON, CONN.
All-year country estate, 25 acres, having a frontage of 700 feet on the State road. House 11 rooms and 2 bathrooms, 4 open fireplaces, hot-water heat; ice house, barn, garage and poultry plant; artesian well; all buildings new and in perfect condition.
PRICE $18,500.
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BROKERS PROTECTED.

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We Have Large Lists of
STORES—BASEMENTS—LOFTS
AND SHOW ROOMS
Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing.
Let Us Know Your Wants.
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OFFICES TO SUBLET
on upper floor, prominent Broadway corner, near Cedar St.; about 500 sq. ft.; superior, modern building; high class, financially responsible tenant only. OFFICES, Box D 393 Times Downtown.

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WANTED
12,000 to 14,000 square feet of Factory Space, preferably on one floor. In Greater New York. Live steam. State full particulars. O. C., 95 Times.

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66 East 78th Street.
Private Dwelling For Rent.
17 Rooms—4 Baths—2 Lavatories
Completely renovated. Hot water and steam supplied from the adjoining building; new plumbing and electric fixtures; windows on 3 sides; exceptionally deep house; ready October 1st; will decorate to suit.
Rent $5,500. Apply to
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
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Tel. 6900 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
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THE RIVIERA
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Most Attractive Apartments.
Near Subway. For lease from Oct. 1st.
3 rooms, $1,400 to $1,500.
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With two or three baths. Apply to
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SMALL APARTMENTS.
2 Rooms and Bath—$55-$65.
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MARSTON & CO.,
549 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 540.

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605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments, Every Convenience
Directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldgs.
6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Rents Reasonable.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 5TH AVE.

7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangements of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
$85 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner) 150th St.
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BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
40 WEST 40TH ST.
Very Desirable North Light Studio Apart's
7 ROOMS & BATH; ALSO 2 ROOMS.
Superintendent on Premises.
WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 80th St.
Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 540.

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A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,500. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

REDUCED RENTS
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Seven and eight room elevator apartments; rents $90-$95 month; elegant order. 795 St. Nicholas Av., (150th.) Superintendent.

Seven Rooms, Corner, $60
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6 ROOMS
585 West 148th St.,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms facing south. View of river.
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEARING COMPLETION
370 Central Park West
The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.
Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms.
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 3 room suites.
Several charming suites with huge Studio Room, high studded ceiling, open fireplace.
For booklet, floor plan, etc.
See Rental Agents on premises, or
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Broadway, Corner 112th St.
9 Rooms—Foyer—3 Baths.
Large and Light.
All corner, $2100.
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567 West 113th St
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Eight Large Rooms,
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Only one apartment left.
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150 WEST 79 ST.
9 Rooms—3 Baths $2,800
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7 WEST 24TH ST. Two rooms and bath, all improvements second floor front, $60 month. One at $40 month. Call and see. Ring Enright bell.
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"IDEAL HOMES"
$100 to $1,000 per month. Best Apartments in the choice locations of New York. None others listed. Save Time and Temper by coming to THE "IDEAL HOMES" CO., 500 Fifth Avenue, at 42nd St., Room 403. Tel. 5614 Murray Hill.

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7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
$2,000.
M. H. Gaillard & Co.,
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340 WEST 86th ST.
2 Rooms & Kitchenette
$900 TO $1,000.
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815 PARK AVE.
S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
New Magnificent 14-Story Structure
Contains Novel Devices Throughout.
EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF
6-7-8 ROOMS
3 BATHS. RENTS $2300 TO $3800
Also a Few
1, 3 & 4 Room Apartments
On Main Floor, $750 to $1800
Apartments can be seen evenings.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts.,
On Premises. Phone Lenox 9889.

THE WOOLSEY
141 East 44th Street
East of Lexington Avenue.
2 Rooms, Bath
Kitchenette
Unfurnished, $60.00 to $75.00
Furnished, $70.00 to $85.00
Satisfactory Reference Indispensable.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Phone 6410 Bryant

BROOKLYN.
NEW APARTMENTS.
20 Minutes to Union Square.
Take 4th Av. subway to 9th St. express station, Brooklyn; 5 minutes' walk to apartments.
4-5 Rooms, Rents $34-$45,
extra large; modern improvements; decoration to suit. Ownership management on premises daily and Sunday.
388-362 11th St., 5th and 6th Avs., Brooklyn.

797—PROSPECT PLACE—797
CORNER NOSTRAND AV.
Newly renovated, seven extra large, light rooms; butler's pantry and bath; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, and hot water. Ideal location.
LEASE AT $600 TO $780 PER ANNUM.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
Gainsborough Studios
222 West 59th Street
Lady will sublet Furnished Studio facing Central Park, North light, $2,500 per year.
James E. Ball, Mgr.

Houses—For Sale or To Let

40 cents per agate line

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—No. 580 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, a 2-story and attic brick and panel frame building; slate gable roof; 10 rooms and attic, 2 baths, laundry, sun parlor, and glass porch in rear; hot water heat; hardwood floors, oak panel trim. J. E. DUSSELDORF & M. D.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.—BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM DETACHED HOMES, $6,750; GARAGE, DRIVEWAYS, FIREPLACES, ELECTRIC LIGHT, &C. J. F. LYNCH, 1,333 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN AVENUES M AND N.

Queens.

Modern detached six and seven-room cottages; driveway; good neighborhood; one block south of Boyd Av. station, Fulton St. elevated. Seely, 4063 Dalrymple Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

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Will sacrifice beautiful home; $500 down and $130 per month buys new hollow tile, stucco, detached home, with garage for two cars; plot 140x106 ft.; the house contains on the ground floor a porch 28x12 ft., with tiled floor, vestibule, and large hall through house opening on a pergola 60x18 ft.; living room 21.4x14.3 ft., with by-tex brick fireplace; dining room 19.11x14.3 ft., with Colonial fireplace; large butler's pantry, kitchen with combination coal and gas range; tin closets and vestibule for refrigerator on rear porch; in cellar steam heater and toilet; on second floor, four bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with shower over each tub and ample clothes closets; on the third floor, two maids' rooms, tiled bathroom and storeroom; hardwood parquet floors, side and base lights throughout; city water, gas, and electricity are installed; purchaser may select paper and electric fixtures; water privileges for bathing and yachting included; churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf courses, and tennis courts adjacent; 33 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Telephone, call, or write immediately. C. E. Tuttl, 47 West 34th St., New York City. Tel. Greeley 5654.

New House.—Will sacrifice high-class suburban home; $300 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large porch; by-tex brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone; 21 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 60 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. C. Lockwood Co., Room 1120, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 5654.

Handsome five-room bungalow, block from private bathing beach and harbor; great fishing and boating, club, &c.; large, airy rooms, modern improvements; connecting bath, with bedrooms; will decorate to suit owner's taste; large plot; lawn, shrubs, hedge, &c.; makes dandy year-round home; near trolley, easy commute to New York; will sell reasonable on easy terms to quick, interested party. Bungalow Owner, Box 280 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME.
Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, schools, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 960 Times Downtown.

At Rockville Centre.—Beautiful country residence on plot 150 by 170 ft.; 12 rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences, garage, chicken houses, garden, fruit trees; six minutes' walk from station; five miles from Long Beach; will sell or rent to suit. J. Burgess, 72 Lenox Road, Rockville Centre, L. I.

House, needing some small repairs, large plot for cultivation and poultry raising, in large town, near station and bay, $1,425 small amount down and $10 monthly. Call or write B. Welch, 1051 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester.

For Sale, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Centrally located on Chester Hill; plot 150x125; fine old trees; good, old-style house worth remodeling; stable and garden; price $22,000. Anderson Realty Company, Tel. 585.

BARGAIN.—New Colonial house, Clifford Av., Pelhamwood, Pelham; open for inspection. A. L. EGGES, Owner, Tel. Murray Hill 2226.

New Jersey.

AN EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE—Located in the most beautiful suburb in the State; nothing like it for the price in any part of the country. House, ready to occupy; seven wonderful rooms; parquet floors. Living room, 14x26, with fireplace. Dining room, 14x16; dining porch, 10x15; bedroom, 15x28; sleeping porch, 10x15. Magnificent bathroom. Model kitchen 10x12, with instantaneous gas heater. Butler's pantry. Large plot of land, 7,500 square feet. Refined surroundings, restricted; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, electricity, gas, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90. Price, $8,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, MUNSON D. AYERS, 146 West 30th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York. 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, city water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 90 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered.
Client unable to carry out his contract will sacrifice his interest in a beautiful residence in the very garden spot of Montclair; 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sunparlor, sleeping porch, beautiful grounds. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna. (Phone 675 Montclair.)

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

New house, 6 rooms, 2 baths; large lot; Plainfield, N. J. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Lower Broadway office suite to sub-let. Corporation desires to dispose of 2,400 sq. ft. of corner space in first class office building. Will take one dollar per sq. ft. for balance of term to May 1st, 1919. Division considered. Address Box K. T., P. O. Box 107 Times Sq.

Half high-class showroom in best uptown section; suitable for manufacturer of waists, underwear or similar lines; rent $40, including use of fixtures and desk. Room 1402, 433 4th Av.

Very desirable light first loft to rent at 47 Warren St., size 25x60. Geo. W. Nichols & Co.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Use of roll-top desk, $5.50 monthly; mailing privileges, $3.00 monthly; includes telephone and towel service; no lease required. Duane, 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

32,000 SQ. FT. GROUND FLOOR to lease for mfg. purposes in Manhattan; engine, boiler, generator, compressor, 25-ton crane complete. V 49 Times.

Store, 38 East 33d St., nr. Madison Av., large display window, steam heat, hot water. Wm. F. Fuerst, Inc., Agent, 87 Nassau St.

Front and rear parlors, large, light, steam heated, electric light; excellent location. Apply Engraver, 41 West 50th St.

Pleasant 5th Av. suite, two rooms and entry hall cheap; free Nov. 1. Planographic Equipment Co., 505 5th Av., N. Y.

Desk room; man or woman; for real estate or other business; Fifth Av. and Forty-third St. R 24 Times.

797th 213 WEST.—Large rooms, parlor floor; rent $55 and $60 monthly; references.

Top floor, 540 W. 58th St.; factory loft, about 3,500 sq. ft. Phone Col. 5633.

Private office, deskroom, service; newly furnished. Room 308, 51 East 42d.

46TH ST., 53 WEST.—Entire floor; very light loft; reasonable rent.

Brooklyn.

To Let or Lease.—Three floors, 40x80, Kent Av. and Rodney St., Brooklyn. Inquire G. F. Simpson, Flatiron Building, or engineer on premises.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

MACHINE SHOP TO UNDERTAKE MANUFACTURE OF LIGHT ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, PREFERABLY LOCATED IN OR NEAR GREATER NEW YORK. OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PROFITABLE CONTRACTS LEADING TO CONTINUED BUSINESS. WRITE FULLY, DESCRIBING EQUIPMENT, CAPACITY, FLOOR SPACE, LOCATION, METHODS, AND REFERENCES. L 364 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Loft for light manufacturing; space, 5,000 to 6,000 square feet; good light and elevator service; immediate possession; submit lists and prices. E. B. Kurshenadt Apron Co., 30 Main St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted, two large-sized rooms for gymnasium, between West 70th and 100th Sts., near subway and elevated. Address Nippon Athletic Club, 1,981 Broadway.

Seven thousand square feet in modern building for manufacturing; between 14th and 59th, west of 4th Av. J 25 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
SUMS FOR FIRST MORTGAGES.
OPPENHEIMER
849 BERGEN AV., (149TH.)

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.
Eight rooms, two baths; modern improvements; 40 feet from street; living place neighborhood. Information Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d St., Columbus 1242.

92D, 76 WEST.—Two to seven newly decorated, well-furnished rooms; kitchen if desired; subway. "L." Davenport, Riverside 4471.

Five-story furnished house, one door east of 5th Av., to let for season or year; elevator, squash court. Owner, Plaza 6055.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Long Island.

Forest Hills Gardens, fifteen minutes Pennsylvania Station, new Colonial brick house, nine rooms, four baths. 153 Slocum Crescent.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Newark business man wants small, high-class, unfurnished house; yearly lease; between Asbury Park and Long Branch or vicinity; full particulars by letter only. "Resitrom," Room 508 Ordway Bldg., Newark.

A small house, near station, in Jersey, Westchester or Nassau County; give full particulars. D 381 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$50 buys a lot at "The Plaza." Other lots, $69 to $129; no higher prices, except corners; $5 cash, balance 50c per week. The property is high and beautiful; title guaranteed; you can build on the lots after making the first payment. How to go: In Jamaica, at Fulton and Washington Sts., take Far Rockaway trolley to corner of New York Av. and Rockaway Turnpike, walk west to the property. Mr. Wm. Walsh, Phone 1919 Springfield, Resident Agent. E. B. Meacham & Son, 13 Park Row, New York.

For Sale.—A picnic park; also suitable for a factory site; large, roomy building; must be sold on account of drafting; 75 ft. front, 200 ft. deep; Long Island City. Apply Frank Holub, 28 Gidney Av., Long Island City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy small home, with 2 full acres of fine cultivating farm land, fruit and shade trees; makes an ideal home for small family wanting a place to raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c.; good locality; stores, schools, &c.; price, $1,350, on easy terms to right party. For details to visit write to Cozy Home, 277 Times Downtown.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For sale or lease.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 424 St., N. Y.

50,000 square foot factory, Greater New York, equipped for manufacturing aeroplanes or lathes; no brokers. T 18 Times.

New Jersey.

Illustrated Booklet on Request. Dalzell, Brown & Company.

PROSPECT HILL,
Summit, N. J.
Villa Plots in a Natural Park.
Houses $20,000 to $35,000.

29 W. 34 St., OFFICES in Lackawanna Sta., New York. Summit, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A, North Jers

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Married couple without children desire housekeeping apartment in first-class building; three sunny rooms and kitchenette; clean; nicely furnished; between 70th and 100th Sts.; about $140 per month; November 1st to June; first-class references furnished; higher floors preferred. O 349 Times Downtown.

Modern bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath; prefer 72d St. up, west side, or Washington Sq. section; write fully, stating price; no agents. J 6 Times.

RESPONSIBLE clients wanting high-class furnished apartments; immediate and future rentals. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d, Vanderbilt 4430.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT. Large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingle, Rental Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 888.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED. Exclusive Renting, 178 W. 72d. Col. 843.

List your furnished apartments. Katherine Martin, 249 West 76th St. Schuyler 8322.

We can rent your apartment furnished. Jones, Van Winkle, 104 W. 70th St. Col. 9017.

SMALL, light housekeeping apartment or studio. N 893 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Lady of position and refinement desires lady of similar character to share with her new apartment in select neighborhood; references. X 364 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome rooms, all improvements; gentlemen; private residence; Washington Square.

11TH, 10 EAST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large and small, steam-heated rooms; electricity.

31ST, 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Large, furnished rooms; private baths, steam heat, electric light; board optional; references.

22D, 41 EAST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished; all conveniences. Gramercy 1138.

41ST, 27 EAST.—Rooms, newly decorated, furnished or unfurnished; references. Phone 2198 Plaza.

58D, 41 EAST.—Desirable room in private house in select neighborhood; references.

40TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished apartment and rooms; hot water and telephone.

HOTELS' OVERFLOW accommodated; investigated rooms, boards, apartments. Leland's, 1 West 34th St.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220 (30th).—Musical studios; suitable for teaching; rented by the day or hour.

MADISON AV., 1,429.—Well furnished, elevator and telephone; only $8 and $4.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive room and bath; can be used for music studio.

PARK AV., 70, (38th St.)—Single room for gentleman; elevator; $3.

West Side.

36TH ST., 72 WEST, Keen's Chop House.—Single rooms, $1; bath and shower adjoining; special rates by the week. TELEPHONE IN EVERY ROOM. GENTLEMEN ONLY.

40TH, 56 WEST.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Park; bachelors, references, high-class house.

40TH, 58 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, well-kept rooms, with bath or without, in private house. Tel. Circle 179.

53D, 62 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; every convenience; clean and quiet, well heated; reference.

53D, 63 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, also skylight room; all conveniences; reference.

56TH, 207 WEST.—Handsome suite for two; twin beds; piano; gentlemen; all conveniences.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity; light housekeeping couple; gentleman; references. Thompson.

40 WEST 58TH ST.

Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

65TH, 61 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; also small rooms, board optional.

67TH, 145 WEST.—Doctor's unfurnished suite; also other unfurnished rooms; telephone. Buckley.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive room for particular people; running water, electricity, steam, next bath; $7; references.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Excellent rooms, private bath; telephone; par; studio room to rent; moderate; convenient to 9th, cars, subways. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 253 WEST.—Well-furnished room; running water; private house; references required.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connected; $6-$7; gentlemen, business couple; telephone; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; phone, electricity, and running water; desirable location.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house for gentlemen; electricity; breakfast; references.

71ST, 324 WEST.—Large room; private bath; other rooms; electric light; steam heat.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Attractive room and bath; also suite suitable for three gentlemen.

72D, 150 WEST.—Desirable large room, also two hall rooms; board; references.

72D ST., 103 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated; hot, cold running water; exceptional.

72D, 138 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room; suitable two; electricity; references required.

72D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium-sized room, bath adjoining; electric lights; telephone.

72D, 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms, electricity, subway, "L"; references. Telephone Columbus 4135.

72D, 178 WEST.—One large and small room, newly decorated.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small and medium rooms, comfortably furnished, near bath; gentlemen only; private house; references required; Christian family.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Small furnished room; gentleman; electricity; all improvements; references.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; two or three gentlemen; parlor floor; suitable for physician; electricity.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Luxurious, completely furnished rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; unexcelled service.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large back parlor; light housekeeping; private bath; electricity; single room.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Large rooms, $8-$9; electricity; parquetry; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room and bedroom; running water; select residence; references; $9.

76th, 9 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, continuous hot water, electricity, $6-$10.

76TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms; private baths. Schuyler 7232.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive front room, kitchenette; every convenience.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive furnished rooms, all improvements; bachelors or couple.

76TH, 130 WEST.—Room, private bath; parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Front room, private bath; large sunny room and single room.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished renovated southern room, individual baths; electricity; parlors; studio.

77TH, 354, (West End.)—Front large room, electricity; front parlor; reasonable; references.

77TH, 100 WEST.—Front parlor for rent, $25 month; suitable for business.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms; connecting bath; single, en suite.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated; southern exposure; gentlemen or couple; reference.

78TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, suite; unexcelled table; references. Schuyler 7583.

78TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms for couples, electricity; good meals; home environment.

78TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms, conveniences, electricity; excellent board. Telephone Schuyler 5441.

79TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful suite; private bath; single room; first-class house; references.

79TH, 263 WEST.—Large, double room; private bath, electricity; smaller room; excellent table.

79TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings; conveniences unexcelled. Smith.

79TH, 60 WEST, (The Roesle.)—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; table board.

102D, 305 WEST. (West End-Riverside.)—Private house, second floor; two exceptionally furnished large rooms, private bath; references exchanged.

130TH ST., 116 WEST.

Pleasant rooms with, without baths; excellent Jewish table; conveniences. Brody, Morningside 2128.

135TH ST., 616 WEST.

Three, four business people may obtain excellent boarding accommodations, small family; conveniences.

148TH, 631 WEST.—Comfortably furnished bright rooms, adjoining bath; good board; telephone.

OPPORTUNITY to live in refined French family near Broadway; small room and board $12; references essential. River. 2560 J.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 141.—Pleasant room, with running water, suitable for gentleman or couple. Mrs. J. Stein. Schuyler 9007.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Bright, clean, furnished medium-sized room; private house; all conveniences.

88TH, 128 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; other rooms; southern exposure; quiet; conveniences.

91ST, 182 WEST.—Elegant suite, bath adjoining; phone; independent; gentlemen. Apt. 2.

94TH, 70 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished, decorated; private bath; select house.

101ST, 5 WEST.—Parlor, adjoining room; piano; also single rooms; gentlemen; reasonable. Baldwin.

101ST, 200 WEST.—Attractive large, small light rooms; convenient "L," subway.

102D, 215 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, light front room; elevators; refined. Apt. 5.

103D, 2 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light front rooms, for 2, $6. Phone Robinson.

103D, 230 WEST.—French lady has newly decorated rooms; all conveniences; private baths; elevator apartment. Apt. 35.

103RD, 256 WEST (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, $5.50; gentleman; telephone. Rogers.

111TH, 307 WEST.—Well furnished parlor bedroom; all conveniences; elevator. Apt. 4D.

113TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant, large, single room; elevator building; electricity; $3.50. Apt. 3.

119TH, 455 WEST.—Very attractive quiet room; high-class house. Apt. 5M.

123D, 528 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; running water; private; reasonable. O'Meara.

126TH, 629 WEST.—1st Apt., 2 nice, airy bedrooms; home privilege; gentlemen preferred.

126TH, 600 WEST, (Apt. 3E.)—Outside room to business woman; no other roomers.

126TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Outside room, private bath; breakfast; $45 monthly. Ellsworth.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS.

302 West 22d St.

Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $5.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Homelike, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; references. Telephone Morningside 3903. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY AT 857TH.—Connecting rooms, private bath; 7th floor; gentlemen. 5196 Schuyler.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 290.—Large, refined; lavatory; permanent; refined business people; references.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (Near 122d St.)—Large and small rooms, all light, overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson, with kitchen privileges. Apt. 32.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, Corner 127th.—Large double room; elevator; subway; $25 month.

LADY living alone would rent room in high-class apartment, West 80s, to lady; all conveniences. R 42 Times.

RARE CHANCE.

Large, attractive rooms, with private bathroom; medium room; select, private residence, refined surroundings; references. 132 West 70th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910.—Apt. 7F; beautiful room overlooking Hudson; new elevator apartment; private family; gentlemen. Phone 8346 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior accommodations, with, without bath; refined gentlemen only; breakfast.

WEST END, 896.—Two large front rooms, residence, $11. Phone 5893 Riverside.

Staten Island.

FOR ONE OR TWO business men, one large double room; heat, electricity; two closets; $5 a week; no other rooms. G. W. Ni, 128 Frelinghuysen Road, Tompkinsville, S. I.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

JEWISH GENTLEMAN wants room with cultured people, home atmosphere; board optional; below 87th; $5 up. L 374 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOM, with or near bath, between 72d and 96th Sts., west of Broadway; bachelor; highest references. O 350 Times Downtown.

TWO ROOMS wanted by brother and sister, Protestants, in apartment, steam heat; references; elderly people preferred. R 50 Times.

Room and board wanted by army officer for indefinite time. Reply box X 344 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

54TH, 12-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

ONE guest will be received; exclusive, private home; East 70s. J 32 Times.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 606 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; good board.

49TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; table boarders; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.

Large, small rooms; private baths; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.—Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 44 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; private baths, steam, electricity; table and service the best.

68TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home; gentleman; continuous hot water; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large double room; southern exposure; newly furnished; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive room, comfortably furnished; running water; high class elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Board, attractive weekly rate; wholesome home table. Hubbell.

72D, 225 WEST.—New management; electricity, steam heat, elevator; table guests; permanent.

72D, 206 WEST.—Attractive rooms, refined home; excellent southern cooking; reference.

72D, 129 WEST.—Well-furnished double rooms, bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 212 WEST.—Large, sunny room for two men. Columbus 6398.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double front room, with board; southern exposure.

78D, 302 WEST.—Large parlor floor room; private baths; medium rooms; phone.

73D ST., 112 WEST.

Desirable rooms, Subway, elevator, references

76TH, (on West End Av., 344.)—Select accommodations, attractive suite, bath, single room, running water, steam, electricity, excellent table.

76TH, 114-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, single, steam heat; excellent cuisine; references.

76TH ST., 124 W.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, all conveniences; excellent table.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, single, steam heat; excellent cuisine; references.

78TH ST., 124 W.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, all conveniences; excellent table.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large front rooms, well heated; connecting bath; excellent board; reference.

85TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, suite; unexcelled table; references. Schuyler 7583.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms for couples, electricity; good meals; home environment.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms, conveniences, electricity; excellent board. Telephone Schuyler 5441.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Beautiful suite; private bath; single room; first-class house; references.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large, double room; private bath, electricity; smaller room; excellent table.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings; conveniences unexcelled. Smith.

95TH, 60 WEST, (The Roesle.)—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; table board.

102D, 305 WEST. (West End-Riverside.)—Private house, second floor; two exceptionally furnished large rooms, private bath; references exchanged.

130TH ST., 116 WEST.

Pleasant rooms with, without baths; excellent Jewish table; conveniences. Brody, Morningside 2128.

135TH ST., 616 WEST.

Three, four business people may obtain excellent boarding accommodations, small family; conveniences.

148TH, 631 WEST.—Comfortably furnished bright rooms, adjoining bath; good board; telephone.

OPPORTUNITY to live in refined French family near Broadway; small room and board $12; references essential. River. 2560 J.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 141.—Pleasant room, with running water, suitable for gentleman or couple. Mrs. J. Stein. Schuyler 9007.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 542.—Large rooms, adjoining bath, $12, $15; two, $20. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown, N. Y. Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d St.)—Large front room; running water, electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

WEST END AV., 520.—Young girl students, attractive home with French and chaperonage.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath, board; also single. Columbus 1747.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, suite, with private bath; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED, Nov. 1, in quiet, private home, by refined married couple and small child, suite, two rooms and private bath, with meals, as only guests; must be highly satisfactory in all particulars; references exchanged. O 344 Times Downtown.

REFINED WIDOW wishes room and board in small boarding house or private family where there are business or professional people. R 16 Times.

Couple wish well furnished room; board; refined surroundings; convenient to express subway station. X 339 Times Annex.

FATHER and child, (girl, 5,) Jewish; refined home, west side, Harlem. T 142 Times Harlem.

GENTLEMAN, Christian, desires board; refined, private family. Permanent. V 47 Times.

Lady desires room and board with private family; highest credentials. R 49 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Kew Gardens, L. I.—15 minutes from New York; single, double rooms, with board, in private family. V 52 Times.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.

"30 Minutes from Broadway."

A parlor, bedroom, and private bath in a delightful family hotel, together with excellent meals for two persons, from $30 to $40 per week; situated in beautiful East Orange; 150 trains a day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for Booklet.

W. T. READE Resident Prop.

South Orange, N. J., 117 Scotland Road.—Beautiful home and location; 2 fine rooms, bath, and board; references. Phone 501.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A COMPLETE LINE OF CARS.

CLOSED CARS, TOURINGS, ROADSTERS, Overlands, Willys-Knights and other makes. At prices that will tempt you.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway at 60th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1917 MERCER "35 J."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ, 16 VALVE SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ H. C. S. BABY SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON LIGHT SIX SPEEDSTER.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH; NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 OLDSMOBILE COUPE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

AN OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

A SPORTY $2,600 SPEEDSTER, $850. A fast, flashy 1916 Premier two-passenger special; like new; beat go hills, swift, on get-away; wire wheels, side seats, small tires, U-boat top; wins admiration everywhere. Phone Francis 4770 Vanderbilt.

A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
DE DION BOUTON, LATEST IMP.
BREWSTER COUPELET; BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1916 TOWN CAR.
RENAULT 1915 LOCKE LIMOUSINE.
PEUGEOT 1916 BREWSTER TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1915 4-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale. IF YOU HAVE CARS TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON SPORT MODEL.
SERIES "18" STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1917 MITCHELL TOWN CAR.
1917 CHALMERS TOWN CAR.
1917 PAIGE SEDAN.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
SERIES 1917 STUDEBAKER, $575.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 WILLYS-KNIGHT COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1916 KISSEL KAR, Victoria Brougham.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone Circle 667-668.

BODY FOR LIMOUSINE.—Will fit a Stearns or any standard chassis. Elite, 136 West 52d St. Circle 6118.

B'KLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.

1917 Overland Country Club, Model 85-6.
1916 Overland "All-Year Car," "83-B."
1915 Overland coupe, "Model 80."

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,234 Bedford Av., corner Hancock St.

BUICK runabout, 1915 model, in excellent condition, with five good wheels; owner must sell immediately or put car in dead storage, as he has no opportunity for the use of the car at this season; price $500; an exceptional opportunity. J 255 Times Annex.

BUICK 1916 Little-Six Touring. Perfect. BUICK 1916 Little-Six Roadster. Like new. DODGE 1916 Touring. Condition guaranteed. NATIONAL 1916 Twin-Six Tour. Reasonable. HARLEM EXCHANGE, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9967.

BUICK ROADSTER.
Model C-36, complete, best type in Buick line; bargain. 305 West 79th.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters closed. Flack, 1,709 Broadway.

BUICK 1916 runabout; like new; reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM; VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
One of the handsomest ever offered for sale; can be seen day, evening or Sunday; inspection cheerfully demonstrated any time. On exhibition at BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC (1917) SEDAN CONVERTIBLE.
CADILLAC (1917) TOURING, LIKE NEW.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC.—Must sell beautiful 14 Cadillac limousine. 1,930 Broadway.

CABRIOLET, three-passenger Studebaker, series 17, six-cylinder; worth looking up at $735. Telephone Elizabeth 3170.

CHALMERS 1916 five passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

CHALMERS 1917 five-passenger, six-cylinder; perfect. Levine, 65 Suffolk St.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915.—Slightly used in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHALMERS cabriolet, 1915, slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHANDLER Used Cars and Others.
OVERHAULED; PAINTED. GUARANTEED.
Chandler 17 and 16. Touring.
Chandler 17, Chummy Roadster.
Buick "Light 6." Touring, late 1916.
Willys-Knight Touring, late 1916.
CONCOURSE MOTOR CAR CO.,
2,466 Concourse. Phone Fordham 2588.

CHANDLER, Model 17, 7-passenger touring, in good condition; must sell to close estate. Phone 5165 John. H. Beardsley, 31 Liberty.

CHANDLER, latest model, 7-passenger touring, 4 weeks old, 6 new oversize Pisk tires, slip covers; bargain. Mad. Sq. 2462.

CHANDLER, Model 17, with winter top. WALLACE, 1789 BROADWAY.

CHEVROLET touring, late 1917; full equipment; first-class condition; price $450. G. L. Hobart, 121 Flushing Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

Automobile Exchange

40 cents per agate line

CHEVROLET roadster; "Royal Mail"; electric lights and starter; price $350. G. L. Hobart, 121 Flushing Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

CLEMENT BAYARD, foreign, late importation, small 6-passenger touring, small seat on side, victoria top, with extra beautiful town body; self-starter, electric lights, one of the last cars shipped to this country; will sacrifice for $750; original price $10,000. Owner, Private Garage, 16 East 39th near 5th Av.

COLE 1916 Model 8-60 touring car; driven 5,500 miles; general appearance shows that car has had exceptionally good care; special paint job.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DAVIS 1916 Touring.—Brand-new shoes, slip covers, new paint, Continental motor; just overhauled; must sell immediately. 575 Riverside Drive. Morningside 2780. Apartment 84.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; each car has been thoroughly gone over in our repair shop and is guaranteed to be as represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

FORD coupelet; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring; must be disposed of at once. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
PRICE $900.
Handsomely painted, all standard improvements, many extras; snubbers, clock, bumper, spot light, &c.; mechanically O. K.; can be seen any time. For demonstration telephone Flatbush 6311, Apartment 4.

HUDSON super six touring; $800 if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1916, in perfect condition; paint like new; tires good; clock; extra tire; new. D 380 Times Downtown.

HUPMOBILE ROADSTER, Model H 32, in good condition; $400. Stevens-Duryea Shop, 16 West 61st St.

LANCIA ROADSTER.
Most beautiful car in city; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed; will sacrifice for quick sale. 1,666 Broadway.

LEXINGTON, 1916, seven-passenger, wire wheels, slip covers, fine tires; run 7,000 miles; cost $2,100; elegant shape; cheap. Simpson, Columbus 9290.

LIBERTY Brougham, 1917; condition perfect; must sacrifice. Drug store, Broadway and 86th St. Phone Riverside 7377.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
Gentlemen, will sacrifice at your own price; car has been used private two seasons; electric self-starter and lights. 150 West 58th St.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916. — Seven passenger; Model 35; like new; original paint; mechanically perfect; $2,300; private. Mont. 132 Nassau St.

LOCOMOBILE for sale; run 5,000 miles; guaranteed mechanically perfect; handsome, touring body. Phone (in mornings) Riverside 2108.

LOCOMOBILE, 1914, touring, 6-48; paint, tires, everything O. K.; always privately owned; $1,100. Coughlin, 250 West 109th.

LOZIER LATE MODEL TOWN CAR.
Completely overhauled and painted, electric lights, self-starter; classy looking car; bargain.
LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY,
BROADWAY, AT 61ST ST.

MACK truck, five ton, in excellent condition. G. L. Hobart, 121 Flushing Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 four passenger club roadster; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 five passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MARMON Model 41 touring; like new; cost $1,250; take $1,000 cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER 1917 racebout; also touring and sporting; bargains. Cook & Macconnell.

MITCHELL Sedan; a beautiful Winter car, little used; will sell for $700; cost $2,250; perfect condition. Phone Columbus 8026 for demonstration.

NATIONAL NEWPORT convertible sedan; excellent appearance; mechanically guaranteed; sacrifice, $1,600 cash; right car for particular party. X 225 Times Annex.

OAKLAND "sensible Six" roadster contract; sacrifice to quick purchaser. O 343 Times Downtown.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four passenger club roadster; like new; run 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND 1916 five passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 8322.

PACKARD 1914 48 h. p. seven passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

PACKARD limousine body, 1916, seven-passenger, 1-35; almost new; make offer. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Room 610.

PACKARD landaulette, 1914, perfect mechanically; fine appearance. Acton Supply Co., 2,448 Third Av. Riverside 9453.

PACKARD 12-80 landaulette, fine condition. Bryant 6896. Schrader, 141 West 43d St.

PACKARD Twin Six. — Perfect; $1,600. Fisher, 4373 Plaza.

PAIGE late model 7-passenger touring; excellent condition; driven only by owner; $4500; five new Kelly-Springfield tires. R. C. Barsch, 103 Park Av. 6827 Murray Hill.

PAIGE Touring.—Late model; excellent mechanical condition; good paint and shoes; starter and lights; quick bargain. Bryant 2441.

PATHFINDER, 1918, 4-passenger touring roadster; never used; sacrifice, $500 cash price; full factory guarantee; reason drafted. T 192 Times.

PEUGEOT 1913.—Excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "38," also "48" limousines; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

REGAL 1917, 5-pass. touring, run 2,700 miles; looks like new; extra new shoe; fully equipped; cost $1,421; sacrifice $400. See Mr. Cook, 11 West 106th St. Phone Riverside 247.

RENAULT town car for sale or to rent by week or month. Emerson, 202 West 101st. Riverside 8262.

SCRIPPS - BOOTH runabout, 1916, wire wheels, mechanically perfect, two extra wire wheels, shoes, tubes, &c., $445; time payments; trade considered. Dugan, 210 West 50th.

SEVERAL beautiful broughams and limousines; sacrificed if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

S. G. V. TOWN CAR.
Beautiful condition, electrical equipment, latest model. F. D. Homan, 211 West 58th.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P., Holbrook body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $3,000; sold at great sacrifice. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,662 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. Tel. Circle 1964.

STANDARD 1917.—Same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916.—Used as demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917 limousine, "8-cylinder," painted Brewster green and black, imported upholstery, extra seats facing forward, Circassian walnut paneling, bronze fixtures, &c.; recently overhauled; equal to new car. "Luxurious," 176 Times.

STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
Beautiful brougham limousine; like new, seats five inside; cost $2,650; accept $1,450. Holmes, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

STUDEBAKER "8" CABRIOLET, SERIES 17; EXCELLENT CONDITION.
RIGHT PRICE.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER 1917 touring, $650; owner wants a Ford commercial. Main 3110.

STUTZ, 1916, delivered today, with new four-door, limousine body; most striking car in city; mahogany, Colonial windows; two tone gray color special job throughout; must sacrifice immediately to answer Government call. Telephone Spring 827.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt 6, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4 floor, C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON, 1916, TOURING.
7-passenger, repainted, overhauled; guaranteed; $1,750; ideal car for touring; owner will demonstrate. Winton Co., 380 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 900.

WINTON, model 33, limousine; very fine condition throughout; this car has seen very little service; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON.—For sale, Winton, 48 H. P., 1915, limousine; electrical condition. Owner, 440 Lafayette St. Telephone Spring 8000.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

1914 WINTON limousine, with touring body, repainted, overhauled, $850. Winton Co., 380 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Mulberry 900.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our shops and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty and Efficiency." 1909. "Prospers on Merit." 223 W. 57th St.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 9029 W. 57th St. 1920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipments or write for booklet. Ladies' classes. 235 West 50th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite, livried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

CADILLAC limousine and touring car for hire; new, latest model cars; competent liveried chauffeurs. W. E. Stimpson, Hudson Motor Car Co.'s Garage, Columbus 9290.

CADILLAC. — Smart-appearing 7-passenger limousine, week, month, season. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

CHALMERS.—Beautiful 1916 limousine, 7-passenger; hour, trip; monthly preferred; very reasonable; owner drives. Bradley, phone Riverside 3617.

HUDSON.—For rent, beautiful Hudson super six limousines and landaulets very reasonable. Fred Rogers, Hotel Endicott. Tel. Schuyler 9300.

LANDAULET—Seven-passenger, attractive, hour, day, week, or month; reasonable. Schuyler 9020.

PACKARD limousines, latest models, at lowest rates; special rate shopping or calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 96th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD limousine landauliet, late model, like new; for rent by month. Bryant 6896. Schrader, 141 West 43d.

PACKARD—Landaulet for hire, hour, day, week, monthly preferred; reasonable. Schuyler 3828.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD.—Beautiful six and twin six; hour, weekly, monthly. Wilmarth, 8030 Columbus.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ARTIST

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS—Must be 16; bright, ambitious young men to start mail and office work; $7; steady positions; excellent opportunities for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOYS, high school graduates, $8, $9 to start; steady positions and excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOYS!
THINK OF YOUR FUTURE AND LEARN A GOOD TRADE THAT INSURES STEADY WORK THE YEAR AROUND; $5 TO START AND YEARLY ADVANCEMENT IN ADDITION TO LIBERAL BONUS WHILE LEARNING. DOMINICK & HAFF, MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, 648-W. WEST 23D ST.

BOYS WANTED AS PAGES AND MESSENGERS IN LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES; WRITE, STATING AGE AND BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS. ADDRESS BOX O 828 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, not over 21 years of age, in large mail order house for shipping and packing departments; steady position, good opportunity for advancement; experience unnecessary. Belias, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station.

BOYS, 15-20 years, for stockroom and shipping department in large mail order house; steady employment; good opportunity for advancement. Belias, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station.

BOY to start as general assistant in large shipping department; good opportunity to advance for willing and ambitious boy between the ages of 15 and 17. Call Robert A. Keasbey Co., 445 West St.

BOY.—Sixteen years of age; must live with parents and have best of references; $7 a week; errands, to start; good opportunity for advancement to the right boy. Apply Lambert Bros., 3d Av., corner 58th St.

BOY wanted, familiar with addressograph preferred; splendid opportunity; must be intelligent and steady. Apply Doehler Die-Casting Co., Court and 9th Sts., Brooklyn. Mr. Pillion.

BOY, 14-15, to learn designing for wall paper and fabrics; paid while learning, with steady advancement; bring drawings. Ericson & Weiss, 18 East 30th St.

BOYS, bright, energetic, active, for stock and errands; splendid chance to grow up in good, clean business. Apply 8:30 A. M., Victrola Store, 27 West 34th St.

BOY.—Bright, wanted by large corporation for supply department; age, 18-17; good hours, surroundings, and advancement. J, D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOY for switchboard and office work in publishing house; experience unnecessary; good chance for advancement. Address D 866 Times Downtown.

BOY.—By wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. O 801 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, bright, neat appearing boy, 16 or 17 years of age, wanted in the office of cotton goods commission house. O 337 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work, 15 to 17 years old; willing and steady worker; opportunity for advancement. V 86 Times.

BOY to learn advertising business; good chance for advancement; hours 9 to 5; salary $7. Hoyt's Service, 156 West 44th St.

BOYS wanted for permanent employment in downstown bank. Address with full particulars and references P. O. Box 46.

BOY for office and errands; good chance for advancement. McClure Newspaper Syndicate, 120 West 32d St.

BOY wanted to make himself generally useful in resident buying office; $7 to start. Call B. F. Levis, 72 Madison Av.

BUYERS, experienced in wooden cases and paper box line, for large manufacturing plant in Brooklyn; state age, experience, salary expected. O 396 Times Downtown.

CARPENTER FOREMAN OR BLDG. SUPT. Wanted.—Capable of taking charge; out-of-town work; mill building experience preferable; state particulars of record and salary desired. X 341 Times Annex.

CHASERS for flat chasing on Sterling silver hollowware. Whiting Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

CLERK WANTED WITH GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING AND TYPEWRITING FOR AN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY; MUST BE OVER DRAFT AGE. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. STATE AGE, SALARY, AND REFERENCES. COMPTROLLER, BOX X 240 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERICAL.—Young man, 20-21 years of age, exempt from military service, for clerical position in Long Island City office; experience in figuring desirable; state salary expected and reference. X 355 Times Annex.

CLOTHING SALESMAN

to manage credit clothing store of a corporation operating 100 branch stores; excellent prospects for a hustler with executive ability. Apply Adelsberg & Berman, Inc., 119 West 24th St.

COACHMAN and wife without children in private garage, New York City, as caretaker and cleaner of automobiles; strictly sober and honest; wages, $50 month, 4 rooms with bath, heat, and light. Address H. & H., 120 Times.

CORRESPONDENTS.

A large mail order house intends to employ and train several young men to be capable and efficient correspondents.

They must have had at least 2 years of age and have had a high school education or its equivalent. Business experience is not absolutely necessary, but desirable.

Here is a splendid opportunity for a young man who has had a good education to secure a permanent profitable position where advance in salary is rapid. Minimum starting pay, $15, but one who has had experience with gradual increases to $20 inside of a year.

Give full information about yourself—your age, your education, &c.

All replies treated confidentially.

X 349 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT.—Somewhere there is a secretary-stenographer who is looking for an opportunity to broaden out into a full-fledged correspondent; a large hardware concern is looking for such a man with ability, brains, and above all that deep desire to make good and establish for himself a permanency by conscientious application of his energy; if you think you have these qualifications, write and tell us why, stating age, nationality, and salary. D 1, R. F. D. Box 6, Station S, New York City.

CREDIT MAN

Two assistants wanted by manufacturer auto tires, age 25 to 35; to qualify must have 3 to 4 years experience checking credit, and possess initiative and ability; splendid opportunity for the right man; must be draft exempt to receive attention; state age, salary desired, experience, and all particulars. J 42 Times.

DRAFTSMAN first-class, experienced on tool designs for tool work on aeronautical motels. Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden & Star Avs., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMEN, SEVERAL A1 TOOL AND AUTOMATIC MACHINE DESIGNERS. CALL AT THE AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY, 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMEN.

A number of first-class designers on automobile tools wanted. Apply to Kar Engineering Co., 79 East 130th St.

ELDERLY MAN wanted in mailing department, and do filing and general office work; $12-$15 week. D 392 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK.—Wanted, woollen commission house; state age, references, and salary expected. L 371 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED MAN wanted to take charge of heat treating and hardening room in large manufacturing plant. Must be willing to leave the city; steady position and excellent salary; in replying give full details as to age, experience, and salary required. X 360 Times Annex.

GLOVE BUYER WANTED.

Gilchrist Company of Boston requires the services of a thoroughly experienced glove buyer, one who is well acquainted with the market, and who can also merchandise ribbons, laces, neckwear, trimmings, and buttons; only those who can qualify need apply; all replies will be held confidential, but must be specific and complete as to past experience and salary expected. Apply to C. C. Ferris, Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.

SECOND STABLEMAN wanted; single, country private. Apply 125 East 60th St., Friday, 8 P. M.

Help Wanted—Male

20 cents per agate line

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
for high-grade work on electrical or mechanical apparatus; only men accustomed to work with micrometer wanted; steady employment; 48 hours weekly; opportunities for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

INVESTIGATORS.—A retail mercantile agency in this city requires experienced investigators. A 461 Times Annex.

INVOICE CLERK, commercial, wanted by Christian export firm; experience in this line and some knowledge of Spanish; when applying, give full particulars as to former employ and salary expected. Experienced, O 384 Times Downtown.

JANITOR and wife (colored) to look after three apartment houses; salary, $60 and apartment. O 366 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK.
ONE CAPABLE OF TAKING OFF MONTHLY TRIAL BALANCES. APPLY AFTER 9:30, 336 WASHINGTON ST.

MAN.—Competent, wanted in estate office; experience in general real estate and compiling income tax returns essential; state age, salary, experience, and reference. O 367 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Sturdy young man wanted for work in receiving department of large organization; state age, experience, and salary desired. X 333 Times Annex.

MAN, aggressive, wanted, who can sell absolutely new proposition; must speak Yiddish; salary and commission. M 130 Times.

MANAGER.—Experienced, for restaurant; must furnish bond and willing to work nights. H. C. Times.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS FOR STATIONARY PLANTS REQUIRED BY RAILROAD COMPANY IN NEW YORK CITY; COMPETENT MEN ONLY NEED APPLY. J 38 TIMES.

MILLWRIGHT FOREMAN AND MECHANIC.—Experienced, to take charge of new work and upkeep of present operations; out-of-town work; permanent for right man. X 342 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, about 18 years old, to start in mail department of large corporation and progress through various departments of the business into good positions; unique opportunity for clean-cut, intelligent fellows who can use their heads; experience unnecessary, but good education essential; tell all about your age, religion, education, &c. T 176 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright American young man, thoroughly experienced, in credit collection work; must be of pleasing address and come well recommended; salary $12 per week. J 89 Times.

OFFICE BOY FOR LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN AND WELL RECOMMENDED; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. S. S., 247 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY wanted, splendid opportunity for advancement; intelligence and energy most important. Apply Doehler Die Casting Co., Court and 9th Sts., Brooklyn. Mr. Pillion.

OFFICE BOY wanted in large establishment; good opportunity for advancement; state age, education, and salary. X 359 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY in a busy law office; one with experience preferred. F 281 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Over 16, good opportunity for advancement. Swift & Co., 39 10th Av.

OFFICE MAN, competent, wanted by Christian export firm; not over 25, to take charge of shipments to Central America; must have held similar position before; give full particulars and state salary desired. Aggressive. O 363 Times Downtown.

PLAN EXAMINER.

SALARY $1,200 TO $1,800

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age, and have had one year's experience as draftsman or equivalent work involving a knowledge of plan reading; subjects and weights: Experience, 5; duties, 7. Applications received at room 1406, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Oct. 20, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

PATTERN MAKER experienced on small work for castings. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, Staten Island.

PAYROLL AUDITORS, 2; $20 TO $25.

Large casualty insurance company wants competent payroll auditors; when applying state fully experience, age, married or single, references, and salary desired; good opportunity for steady position. Address D 372 Times Downtown.

PAY ROLL AUDITOR of experience wanted by large casualty company to develop into special agency work. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary desired and references. L 370 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Specialty; former adding machine, computing scale, cash register, typewriter salesmen, between the ages of 20 and 30 years only, wanted to fill vacancies in a high-class security sales organization; the extensive education will be accorded successful applicants; salesmen paid while taking course; this is an unusual opportunity for the right kind of salesmen; after graduation your earnings will run from $50 to $250 a week commission in our business. L 369 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for manufacturing concern, established five years; must be capable of directing, managing other men; initiative, good appearance, personality, fluent correspondent, broad traveling experience impressive to buyers; Brooklyn, Manhattan, and retail drugs, confectionery trade; applicants who held similar or assistant's position; military exempt preferred; salary basis; state age, experience, salary in first letter. Address R. S., 207 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—UNUSUAL ABILITY, 25 TO 40 YEARS OLD; PRODUCER WILL FIND GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR HIS TALENTS WITH LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION; COMMISSION BASIS WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT; ONLY HONEST, HARD WORKERS NEED APPLY. T 176 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—I have an opening for a salesman at once; I want a man who can show a good record, is of mature years, is of good health and appearance, and can sell a legitimate, honest product practically without competition; liberal commission and drawing account; if you measure to our needs, please call. L. A. Wright, 120 West 42d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN.—We are reorganizing our sales force to repair loss of men by enlistment, and have need at once for real salesmen; we want a few sober, earnest and ambitious men immediately to cover New York and adjacent fields. We provide drawing account and transportation and want men who will strive for manager positions. R 34 Times.

SALESMEN.—We want three good salesmen to handle one of the best paying propositions on the market; our men are making from $50 to $40 a week on commission; splendid opportunity for hustlers and free transportation from the Coast (to the right party. Call from 9 to 10 and from 4 to 5, 16 Court St., Room 64, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—Young men to cover Greater New York, New England, and Middle Western States; acquainted with hotel, confectionery and drug trade preferred; salary basis; applicants must be exempt from military duty; state age, experience, salary first letter to receive attention. Address M. B., 297 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to carry small line of platinum rings and watch bracelets, mounted and unmounted, as side line; also take special orders from better class of retailers and jobbers; commission basis; good opportunity for right man. Address X 347 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED.

For Spring line of children's colored dresses on commission basis only; only experienced need apply. Korn & Stein, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SALESMAN, live wire, on children's & white dresses; also serge regulation dresses; only those with acquaintance among jobber and retail trade need apply; salary or commission. L 360 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN sell well-known brands of chewing gum to city trade; opportunity for man with following; salary and bonus; must show good record. J. Yokel, 406 West 45th St., after 11 A. M.

SALESMEN.—Several sincere, aggressive men on a rapid selling proposition; commission basis. Mr. Weiss, care of Soapitor Co., 154 West 14th.

SALESMAN wanted to sell Regina Vacuum Cleaners; salary and commission. Regina Co., 47 West 34th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Age 24 to 30; neat appearance; good, convincing talker; salary and commission. Apply Room 1012, 116 Nassau.

SALESMAN wanted, on commission, for Georgette and Crepe de Chine for cutting-up trade; big stock carried. J 34 Times.

SALESMAN to call on millinery trade with line of auto millinery, hats; commission basis. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

SALESMAN, good, 24 to 30, neat appearance; salary and commission; call 1-3, Room 507, 1,476 Broadway.

SALES ENGINEER.—Able to design structural steel and reinforced concrete; excellent opportunity in growing company for young man who likes outside work and has ability to make new friends; give full particulars, previous experience, training, and whether exempt from draft. K 46 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.

We have an opening for a first-class shipping clerk who is experienced in routing shipments, packing and checking. He must know how to manage a shipping department and must be willing to work side by side with packers. Send full details about your experience and age, with references as to character and ability, to A. A. Vantine & Co., Inc., 68 Hunterspoint Av., Long Island City. Do not apply in person.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Fully experienced; one who has been in electrical or hardware line; must be capable of organizing and taking entire charge of shipping department; thorough knowledge of packing and shipping essential; if you feel yourself a qualified write, giving full particulars and salary expected. Box M. 40, 3,013 Third Av.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Must be experienced wrapper on parcel post and express packages, good penman, and good references; permanent position and good future to the right man. Write, stating age, married or single, experience, and salary to start, S. L., Room 1907, 1,133 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Wanted, by a hardware concern who has had experience in marking cases, making out bills of lading, and general routine work, in connection with a shipping department; salary $12. Write, stating age, and nationality, L. E. B., P. O. Box 6, Station S, New York City.

SILVERSMITHS for large work on sterling silver ware. Whiting Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large manufacturing concern desires young man with initiative for advertising department; position offers excellent opportunities for the right man; state age, experience, and salary desired. X 242 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, experienced, not over 25, to assist accountant of large corporation; answer in own handwriting, state salary and references, H. A., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and draftsman; man not afraid of work. Apply S. D. Butts, Lincoln Highway, at Passaic River, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—$80 and bonus; chance to advance. Hercules Powder Co., 86 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

STOCK CLERK, experienced, for electrochemicals; banking; good chance for advancement; state experience, references and salary expected. V 69 Times.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH CHRONICLE,
Aeolian Hall, New York, a national weekly, has a vacancy for an experienced and high-class
MANAGER.
Applications, stating age, experience, and references, will be considered in writing only.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOLMAKERS.
CALL AT
S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.,
PRINCES BAY, S. I.

TRIMMERS on emery belts. Whiting Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED.—Flat hammerer for work on German silver hollow ware. R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., Wallingford, Conn.

WANTED.—Physician who understands diseases of the eye and can refract. Address Burton Optical Co., Scranton, Pa.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, ambitious, 18-23 years, wanted by large national manufacturer and distributor of well-known grocery products; position at start will consist in selling the consumer in connection with extensive educational campaign; must be single, willing to travel, reliable, and determined to become a successful salesman; salary, $12 per week and traveling expenses; for the man who can qualify, this is a real selling opportunity, full of possibilities for promotion; write full particulars about yourself; state nationality. O 358 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 25 years of age, exempt from military service, for clerical position in office; one who has had experience in pricing and figuring invoices and entering orders; state age, salary expected, and references. D 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for automobile service department of very large mercantile concern; splendid opportunity for man with experience in handling automobile truck and knowledge of efficiency and cost reports. Address L. A. M., P. O. Box 229, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, INTELLIGENT, INDUSTRIOUS WHO HAS EXPERIENCE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF EMBROIDERIES; STEADY AND WELL-PAYING POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. X 348 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN for supply department in prominent fire insurance company; no experience necessary, but must be intelligent; salary, $8 per week to start; state age, religion, and education. D 396 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, about 17 years of age, for insurance office; no experience necessary; salary, $8 week to start; in reply mention age, education, and religion. D 397 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful in shipping department; also a little porter work; good chance for advancement; state age and salary expected. O 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, typist, correct on figures, for court department work. Apply Office Manager National Aniline and Chemical Works, W. Becker Plant, East 83d St. and Ditmas Av.; take Ditmas Av. car to Ralph Av.

YOUNG MAN having general experience in office of jewelry factory; bright, quick, with good references; good opportunity. Joseph L. Herzog & Co., 45 Rose St., corner Duane.

YOUNG MAN, 18-21, willing to learn outside salesmanship; grand opportunity; promotion; electrical specialty business; salary. Apply Room 315, 47 West 42d St.

YOUNG MAN for office position; require accurate typist; excellent opportunity for progressive American. Presbyterian Hospital, 70th St. and Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN.—Capable young man to work in office of big preasroom; quick and accurate at figures; no trifler need apply. Press, 168 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, wanted in sample department of woolen house; state age, experience. Apply Room 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years, wanted in wholesale dry good house. Syndicate Trading Co., 230 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted for office work; must know typewriting. 520 East 18th St.

YOUNG MAN, assist shipping clerk; salary $11. L 347 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON, PROP.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, MGR.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, $3,000; ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, $2,000; TRAVELING AUDITOR, $1,800 AND EXPENSES; COST ACCOUNTANT, KNOWLEDGE AUTO TRUCK OPERATION, $1,200-$1,500; BOOKKEEPER, MERCANTILE, $1,200.

STENOGRAPHERS, (3,) FOR RUSSIA, $2,100; STENOGRAPHER, $25 WEEK; STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, LEGAL EXPERIENCE, $1,500-$1,800.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, EXPERIENCED; HOTEL MANAGER OR BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, $1,200 AND ROOM; CREDIT MAN, KNOWLEDGE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, $1,200; 150 GOOD POSITIONS FOR CLERKS, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHERS, (EXPERIENCED AND BEGINNERS,) $10-$20 WEEKLY.

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?—"See Hawley;" he has placed thousands of young men and young women in desirable positions in Greater New York; hundreds of opportunities NOW! Clerical, stenographic, technical, institutional; $10, $15, $18, $20, up to $2,000 per annum. Willis Hawley Exchange, 50 Court St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPERS (8) Virginia, auditing or acctg. expr. $20 fare & board and Men for payroll distribution, constr. cost work, postage time, & stenographers, start at once, $25 fare & board. File clerks & Stenographers, Washington $1200; Bill clerks $65-$70, Stenographers, beginners $15 up. Alliance Exchange, 20 Liberty.

CLERKS, price extension, good at figures, $14-$15; ledger clerks, $12-$15; stock, $10; bookkeepers, $14-$20; clerk, time and production, night, $17; stenographer, $15; bill clerks, $12-$16. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 205 Broadway, Coultaus & Masterson, Props.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on detail and tracing of mechanical work; $15 to $18. Apply Central Branch Y. M. C. A. Employment Dept., (agency,) 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20; out of town billers, stenographers, $20. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following lists are announced: Deckhand, all boroughs—William Turner, H. Schmitz, John Di Malo, F. Gower, James White, John Collins, William McDonough, Karl Elm, Cable Splicer, all boroughs—H. Schad, Arthur Hannah, Rigger, all boroughs—Albert Miller, Climber and Pruner—Simon Watts, Henry Lambersam.

United States.

The Commission announces for Nov. 7 at the New York Custom House an examination for radio inspector, for men only. Vacancies in the positions of radio inspector and assistant radio inspector, at entrance salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,600 a year, in the offices of the radio inspectors of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, in Washington, and throughout the United States, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will be examined in theoretical and practical questions in the construction, use, and adjustment of radio apparatus and auxiliaries, education and experience in the line of the required duties. Applicants must have received a bachelor of science degree from a school of recognized standing, such educational training to have included a special course in radio or kindred sciences, or show that they are now students in such institutions; or that they have had the equivalent of a high school education and in addition, not less than two years' experience in special radio work, such as the manufacture, installation, or adjustment of commercial or governmental wireless apparatus. Applicants must have reached their twentieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Education Notes.

At Columbia University there is being given an eight month course in oral hygiene. This is a new profession for women only, and leads to civil service positions as dental hygienists or dental nurses in the public schools under the Board of Health at the initial salary of $720 a year, maximum $1,080; also to positions in hospitals, clinics and dental offices.

According to a new system recently introduced in Xavier High, the school is to be disciplined by a body of students selected from the grades in the school.

Hawley Rittenhouse went to the Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, seventeen years ago after an honorable career in the navy. On the declaration of war, he immediately volunteered his services and was accepted by the Navy Department. A letter of appreciation and good wishes has been sent him by the faculty and students of the school.

The Intermediate School Ass'n will meet at Speyer School at 4 p. m. today.

Judge John F. Hylan, Democratic candidate for Mayor, will speak at the mass meeting of the Professional Teachers Assn. tomorrow evening.

Arthur Carney has been elected President of the Morris High School organization.

Salary increases, the longer school day and the Gary plan will be discussed at a meeting of the Teachers' Welfare League of Brooklyn in the auditorium of the Bedford Library, Franklin Avenue and Hancock Street, tomorrow morning.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and verified pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

A CHANCE OF LIFETIME.
Splendid positions offered daily to trained business men. Complete evening courses by expert teachers. Rapid progress. Y. M. C. A., 157 East 86th St.

LEARN FRENCH OR SPANISH.
Emergency conversational courses free to enlisted men. Also business and regents' classes. Inclusive teachers. Write or call. Y. M. C. A., 157 East 86th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. Y. M. C. A.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to secure in Buffalo, N. Y., high-class factory property, suitable for woodworking, machine shop, or most any kind of manufacturing; 52,000 square feet floor space, 1¼ acres of land; located 20 minutes from the centre of the city on the New York Central Railroad; this property must be sold to settle an estate. For full particulars address Executor, care of Wegman, 71 Austin St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale—Woodworking plant, in continuous operation; thoroughly equipped; three years ago Economical power and lighting plant. Steam-heated building and cheap rent. Well established and going business in a special line. A bargain. Must be sold. Apply Comm. Dept., D. V. Wyckoff, Receiver, Washington, N. J.

Wanted, a party of good standing and reputation to complete a patented article nearly finished and ready to manufacture; perhaps the most valuable ever offered by advertisement; will be taken by the United States Government; only principals will be recognized. Address A 484 Times Annex.

A first-class, all-year-round boarding house, catering to the best clientele of Westchester County; artistically furnished, on main motor road; house full; must sell at once; for particulars, apply to I. and J. D. Wright, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Executive, capable, will finance accounts and shipments and take active part in business of live commission agents' business dealing with reliable concerns in staple lines, domestic or export. X 361 Times Annex.

Partner wanted in established business manufacturing children's toy furniture; stock salable by holidays, assuring return of capital invested; can be seen Sunday between 11 and 5, 2050 Pamdice Av., Brooklyn.

Photographer, experienced, as partner; little cash required; excellent opportunity. Call after 3 P. M., Leonard Studios, 1,562 B'way.

WOOLEN SALESMAN. Gentile, is open for proposition where ability and small capital will be appreciated. R 38 Times.

Dining room set, rug, pictures; reasonable. Call Thurs. and Fri. A. M., 227 Riverside Drive. Apt. 6N.

Agency wanted for good article; would invest money if secured. J 33 Times.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY
NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS
AND CREDIT FILES

LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.

C. A. SNYDER, AGENT.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., 1,170 BROADWAY.
PHONE MADISON SQUARE 6410.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES, new and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Complete office equipment, golden oak sanitary desks, tables, filing cabinets, card index files, typewriters, dictaphones, safes, sundry miscellaneous articles; separately or entire. Room 1203, 10 West 33d St.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 275 Canal St.

Six rooms, completely furnished, just from decorators' hands; change in business reason for selling; no dealers; cash only; seen afternoons. 4-D, 270 Riverside Drive.

WILL PURCHASE SEVERAL SLIGHTLY worn, well made suits and overcoats; 41-42 tall; private. O 340 Times Downtown.

Fixtures, showroom partitions, large cabinet, telephone booth, and rolltop desk for sale cheap. M. H. Rosenberg, 71 West 23d.

Dry goods store, best location in Brooklyn; reason for selling, account of being drafted. X 338 Times Annex.

Am open for used Burroughs adding machine; must be in good condition. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 6 West 32d St.

Genuine antique chest of drawers; solid mahogany. 456 Riverside Drive, Apt. 3C.

Furniture.

For Sale.—Massive Jacobean oak dining room set, 10 pieces; almost new and in perfect condition; table 5 feet; sideboard 6 feet; cost $1,500; will sell for $800; no dealers. T 163 Times.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, appraised; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 BROADWAY.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 4 months, $5. Visible, 3 months, $7. Special: Monarch Visible, 3 months, $8. Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
339 Broadway, at Worth St. } TEL.
30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. } 5402
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. } FRANKLIN

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 6788.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Davison, Capt. T. C., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.

Banks, Capt. A. E., to Camp Kearny.

Howell, Capt. W. E., to Camp Pike.

Meeller, 1st Lt. M. W., to Chicago for inst.

Kable, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Lee.

Norbury, 1st Lt. F. G., to Camp Devens.

Brackett, 1st Lt. W. E., to home. He is assigned to active duty, take effect 10 days after his return, and will proceed to Camp Jackson.

Gilbus, Capt. A. T., and Wilson, 1st Lt. J. E., to Camp Dodge.

Following to Camp Greeneaf:
CAPTAINS.

O'Reilly, T. W.	Sargent, W. H.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.	
Feich, H. J.	Cobb, C. C.
Campbell, W. R.	Garrett, J. W.
Mallory, M.	Bock, C. L.
Watts, W. B.	Gibson, C. B.

Marshall, Capt. G. G., to Canal Zone.

Dunham, 1st Lt. R. W., to Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Favour, 1st Lt. R., Jr., to Boston, for inst.

Hill, Capt. L. R., to Camp Jackson.

Jones, Capt. I. J., to Canal Zone.

Following to Camp Beauregard:
Watson, Capt. G. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.	
Jacobs, L. M.	Timmins, N. A.
Cheadles, C. McK.	

Butler, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Gordon.

Nesbit, 1st Lt. W. E., to Wash. for inst.

Following to Southern Dept.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ament, L. G.	Phillips, J. H.
Vaughan, T. D.	

Following to Camp Meade:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hammers, J. S.	Grazier, G. G.
Paul, J. H.	

Gendron, 1st Lt. A. E., to Camp Hancock.

Rauschenbach, Capt. C. W., to Camp McClellan.

Goldman, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Wadsworth.

Kraus, 1st Lt. E. S., to Camp Sevier.

Squires, 1st Lt. C. L., to Camp Dix.

Oram, 1st Lt. J. C., to Portland, Me., to examine students of av. sec. sig. O. R. C.

Giroux, Capt. E. D., to Camp Kearny.

Best, 1st Lt. J. A., to Ft. Douglas.

Tibbins, 1st Lt. G. H., hon. discharged.

Herr, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Greene.

Weedward, 1st Lt. B. M., previous orders amended to read Mayo, 1st Lt. W. B.

McGuire, 1st Lt. E., previous orders amended to read McGuire, 1st Lt., J. H.

Ingbee, 1st Lt. I. S., previous orders amended to read Ingber, 1st Lt., I. S.

Whelan, Capt. C., to home.

Taylor, Capt. J. M., and Bishop, 1st Lt. A. L., to Camp McClellan.

Powers, Capt. J. J., to Camp Devens.

Schroeder, 1st Lt. G. H., to home.

Owen, 1st Lt. H. R., to N. Y. and report to Dr. A. Carrel, 66th St. and Av. A for inst., and upon completion of his course will report to Maj. F. H. Albee, 40 East 41st St., for further inst.; then to Camp Greeneaf, for inst.

Brunnelle, 1st Lt. G. C., to Atlanta.

Wilmer, Maj. W. H., will report to Chief Surg. Sig. C.

Anderson, 1st Lt. W. N., to Camp Greene.

Howard, Capt. E. F., and Griot, 1st Lt. G. A., to Camp Logan.

Keating, 1st Lt. M. V., and Martin, 1st Lt. T., to Camp Sevier.

Atlen, 1st Lt. A. W., to Camp Devens.

Collins, 1st Lt. E. W., to Camp Hancock.

Canfield, 1st Lt. H. E., to Camp Bowie.

Cleland, Capt. R. M., to Camp Funston.

Venable, Maj. C. S., to Boston, for further inst.

Smith, 1st Lt. G. H., to Camp Funston.

Hall, 1st Lt. R. K., to Camp Pike.

Sherrill, 1st Lt. J. W., previous orders revoked.

Cohen, 1st Lt. B., will report to Maj. Shearer, Cornell Med. Col., N. Y. C., for inst.

Cowherd, 1st Lt. J. K., to Macon.

Burcham, Capt. T. A., will report to Maj. Shearer, Cornell Med. College for inst.

Stellwagen, Capt. T. F., Jr., to St. Louis, and report to Mil. Dir. of School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, Washington Univ. for three weeks' training.

Bronckel, 1st Lt. J. F., to Ft. Douglas.

Ellis, 1st Lt. F. G., to Camp Lewis.

Sibert, 1st Lt. A. V., to Camp Sherman.

Sewall, Capt. R. J., and Tredway, 1st Lt. E. E., to Camp Kearny.

Leslie, 1st Lt. D. C., will report to Cmdg. Gen. South. Dept.

Rickshar, Capt. C., to Ft. Sheridan.

Payne, 1st Lt. T. R., to Camp Meade.

Parker, Maj. F. A., hon. discharged.

Meriwether, 1st Lt. F. V., hon. discharged.

Field Artillery.

Quinn, Capt. L. P., to Ft. Oglethorpe.

Hibbs, Capt. L. E., and Bond, 1st Lt. O. J., Jr., to Syracuse.

Boles, Capt. J. K., previous orders revoked. He will remain on duty at the training camp at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Doniphan for duty:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Hobbs, H. H.	Long, C. E.
Tolley, E. W.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

McMillan, 2d Lt. H. L., to Camp Bowie as meat inspector.

Youngilove, 2d Lt. F. J., to Camp Funston as meat inspector.

Harmening, 2d Lt. A. H. F., Nichels, 2d Lt. H. C., and Okershauser, 2d Lt. R. F., to Chicago as meat inspectors.

Judge Advocate General's Officers' Reserve Corps.

McKone, Maj. J. J., to Governors Island, N. Y.

Ogden, Maj. H. W., to Camp Mills.

Wambaugh, Maj., to Boston for conference with Cmdg. Gen., Northeastern Dept., for disposing of unfinished business left by him in that dept. when ordered to present himself at Washington. Upon completion these duties Maj. Wambaugh will return to his proper station.

Coast Artillery Reserve Corps.

Taylor, 1st Lt. D. M., previous orders amended so as to read Taylor, 1st Lt. D. M., Inf. O.R.C.

Townsend, 2d Lt. C. H., previous orders amended to read Townsend, 2d Lt. K. H.

Ordnance Department.

Preugart, 2d Lt. J., to Camp Mills.

Prentiss, Capt. A. M., relieved from further detail in the Ord. Dept.

Clay, Capt. W. L., detailed to fill a vacancy in the grade of Maj.

Fr

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—1917 Ford touring, license No. 74,836, N. J.; motor No. 1,526,481; stolen, Engle-wood, N. J., Saturday night, Oct. 6; two tail lights, electric and oil; E. E. shock absorb-ers; reward for information leading to recovery. S. L. Sanford, Englewood, N. J. Phone 14th Englewood.

LOST.—Union Pacific Railroad Co. preferred stock certificate No. A85841 for 7 shares, in name Isaac Kimball. Notice is hereby given to show cause to said company, 165 Broad-way, New York City, why said certificate should not be canceled and new certificate issued.

LOST.—On Erie train due in New York at 9:30 A. M., left in taxi between 8 East 59th St. and Hotel Lauretton, about 6:15 Oct. 17. Notify Hotel Lauretton, Room 48.

LOST.—Silver fox neckpiece, Tuesday even-ing, on trip by taxicab from Lyceum The-atre to 179 East 61st St. Liberal reward for return of same to that address.

LOST.—Gold chain set with small diamonds, small gold lorgnette attached, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17. Reward offered at office of Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th.

LOST.—Fitch fur neckpiece, corner River-side Drive and 94th St., on car No. 5 bus going north, Thursday evening; reward. E. W. Vance, 214 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Between Hotel Biltmore and Long-acre Bldg., lady's brooch, oval shaped; platinum and diamonds; $100 reward; return to cashier Hotel Biltmore.

LOST.—Lady's platinum diamond pin, be-tween Rector's restaurant and Palace The-atre, Wednesday, Oct. 17; liberal reward. L. W. Times Harlem.

LOST.—Certificate for one Liberty 3½% bond, No. 407,541-B No. 117,541, denomination $1,000; suitable reward for return to 20 Broad St., Room 604.

LOST.—Three-stone diamond ring, gypsy set-ting, between Singer Building and Murray St. Reward if returned to 93 Liberty St., Room 1206.

LOST.—Evening of Oct. 15 in taxi at Shan-ley's, cuff links, sapphire bracelet set in platinum; reward. Seaman, 70 West 46th St.

LOST.—Diamond stick pin, Grand Central Depot, Tuesday evening; call identify; lib-eral reward. Phone St. Nicholas 3355.

LOST.—Pendant, onyx surrounded by pearls, set in gold with black enamel. Address P. O. Box 041, Woodbridge, N. J.

LOST.—Lady's monogramed watch and medal, near 23th St. and 1st Av.; reward. A. Skiri, 366 2d Av.

FOUND.—Diamond barpin, on Park Av., vi-cinity of 76th St. Address Forth & Powell, 712 5th Av.

LOST.—Marine glasses or binoculars, in Long Island train, on Oct. 16; reward of-fered. D 382 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Kolinsky cape, in 116th St. "L" station or 6th Av. train; liberal reward. Telephone 5459 Riverside.

LOST.—Fur neckpiece, Tuesday, in or vicini-ty Grand Central Palace; reward. Scott, 255 West 97th St.

LOST.—Portfolio, black; Hudson tube train; reward. Mr. Smith, 290 Broadway, Room 1002.

LOST.—Masonic charm set with diamonds; liberal reward for return. H. J. Grupe, 751 E. 137th.

LOST.—Lady's nose glasses, three weeks ago; gold chain. Telephone Chelsea 5156.

LOST.—One pearl out of bracelet; reward; return Apartment 514, Savoy Hotel.

REWARD.—Brown worsted scarf; C. C. Shayne label; uptown Broadway car, 10:30 P. M. Monday, 109th St. Boss, 522 West End Av.

$200.00 REWARD.

Return diamond and platinum bracelet, 44 diamonds. Lost on 5th Av., Oct. 16. No questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$30 REWARD for return of silver fox and ermine neckpiece; uptown subway express, 50th St. station, 4 P. M. Tuesday.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—DOG, BOSTON TERRIER, 15 MONTHS OLD; DARK BROWN, SIDE OF HEAD WHITE; NAMED GIRLIE; 6TH AV. LIBERAL REWARD. S. REILLY, GOTHAM HOTEL.

LOST.—Oct. 17, 6th Av. and 55th St., Boston Terrier, dark brown, white marking on head; named Girlie; $50 reward. Reilly, Gotham Hotel.

LOST.—Chihuahua dog, white, black spots; Broadway, 149th St., between 5 and 5:30 Tuesday; liberal reward. Apt. 45, 561 West 149th.

LOST.—German sheep police dog; answers name Rummie; reward. Hotel Astor.

—PIERCE ARROW—

$2500

At this price we offer a four-passenger car, with one-man top, electric starting and lighting, and com-plete equipment. Guaranteed mechan-ically as we do new ones.

Just one of a number of used Pierce Arrows now on sale in our Used Car Department.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
416 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mulberry 4000.
Pierce Arrow Distributors.

POLICEMEN STONED BY SCHOOL CHILDREN

Adults Join Bronx Pupils in Smashing Windows of School Buildings.

MOBS FIGHT THE RESERVES

12 Boys, a Woman, and a Man Arrested—Police Determined to Quell Anti-Gary Rioting.

The Bronx presented another scene of turmoil yesterday in the neighborhood of school buildings, during which police-men were stoned. Before school opened at 9 o'clock, at noon and again at 3, pupils paraded up and down in front of several schools shouting, "Down with the Gary system!" Twelve boys, one man, and one woman were arrested in the demonstrations.

The trouble started in front of Pub-lic School 54, Freeman Street and In-tervale Avenue, where several thousand children gathered and were dispersed by reserves from the Simpson Street police station and the Bronx Detective Bureau. Soon afterward, a demonstration oc-curred in front of Public School 50, Bryant Avenue and 172d Street, and it was said at the school that the Gary plan had never been objected to before, having been installed in the school a year ago last September.

When the trouble in front of School 50 was squelched, the boys armed them-selves with sticks and stones and be-gan marching in search of other school children who might be persuaded to go on strike. They went to School 44 at 140th Street and Prospect Avenue, where they made a noisy demonstration. The reserves arrived in time to disperse the mob, but after several patrolmen were hurt by sticks and stones thrown by the youngsters.

A crowd of the boys gathered in Cro-tona Park and as a patrolman attempted to arrest one who appeared to be the ringleader he was set on by the youth's companions, who pelted him with stones. Other patrolmen arrived and four boys who gave their names as Max Fishman, 12, of 1,023 Fox Street; Benjamin Austeen, 11, of 1,532 Miniford Place; Jacob Goldberg, 15, of 1,449 Bryant Avenue, and Eugene Ludens, 13, of 1,530 Miniford Place, were taken to the Bath-gate Avenue station.

In the meantime trouble again started in front of Public School 54, and when Inspector Savage and Detective Schu-man neared the vicinity they were greeted with a shower of stones. A milk bottle shattered the windshield of a car, but the boys were dispersed without any arrests being made. An even larger crowd gathered at Public School 20, at Fox, Simpson, and 167th Streets, and the boys threw stones, shattering win-dow panes of the school building. A man who was mounted on a garbage can near by, reported to have been de-nouncing the Gary system, was ar-rested, and gave his name as John Finn, 42 years old, of 1,851 Bathgate Avenue. Later he was released.

Several hundred boys from Public School 5 arrived while the arrest was being made and bombarded the police under Sergeant Polenski and the school windows. Six arrests were made. The boys gave their names as Herman Hyman, 13, of 1,473 Seabury Place; Harry Lipper, 13, of 1,451 Minford Place; Samuel Spivak, 12, of 1,476 Sea-bury Place; Henry Adlerstein, 13, of 1,081 Simpson Street; Charles Shinsky, 14, of 1,489 Southern Boulevard, and Jo-seph Ornstein, 12, of 1,489 Southern Boulevard. Of the ten boys taken into custody and arraigned in the Children's Court eight were paroled in the custody of their parents for examination and two were fined $2 each.

The last demonstration of the day oc-curred in front of Public School 55, St. Paul's Place, between Washington and Park Avenues. The reserves were sent for and Principal William Rabenart pointed out to detectives two boys he said were truants. Fearing a demon-stration, the detectives dragged the two boys into the school building and later took them to the Children's Court. The police attempted to disperse several wo-men in front of the school, but Mrs. Louise Wilson, colored, of 1,469 Wash-ington Avenue, refused to move on and Magistrate Blau in the West Side Court fined her $2.

Following a riot in the Bronx last night, at Wilkins Avenue and Jennings Street, where one girl and four school boys were arrested, it was said that policemen would be posted at the doors of every school in the Bronx, beginning at 7:30 o'clock this morning, in order to check in the bud any further riot-ing.

The riot last night was caused by the refusal of the crowd of 500 persons to disperse when the police ordered them to move on, as they had no permit to hold a meeting. George Hoffman, 16 years old, a youthful orator, was talk-ing against the Gary system when the police tried to get the crowd to move away. Katherine Hoffman, 16 years old, a shirt waist maker, of 1,434 Steb-bine Avenue, demanded the boy be heard in the name of "free speech." The police dispersed the meeting, but the girl refused to move on and was arrested. The policeman started to take her to the Simpson Street Police Sta-tion, six blocks away, and when they came within one block of the station the reserves were called out, and, aided by the Home Defense Leaguers, cleared the street. The girl received a suspend-ed sentence in night court.

The trouble spread last night across the bridge, and five boys were arrested after the reserves from the Bedford Avenue Station drove away a crowd that had broken windows of Public School 50, Roebling and South Third Streets.

A committee of the Parents School Betterment League called on President Willcox of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon and protested against the use of the public schools and their employees taking part in the political propaganda in behalf of Mayor Mitchel and his Board of Estimate, through a partisan discussion of the "Mitchel Make-Shift Plan" of Educa-tion." The conference lasted two hours and Mr. Willcox said he would take the matter up with the Publicity Committee of the Board of Education.

The city authorities will no longer con-tinue to view indulgently the riots of parents and school children and vigor-ous action will be taken to proceed against the adult offenders to whom may be traced evidence of instigating children to disorderly acts against the public schools. Any adult person who knowingly causes children to riot is guilty of "contributory delinquency," and can be prosecuted under section 494 of the Penal Code for a misdemeanor.

The continuation of the riots yester-day caused Mr. Willcox to say that the Board of Education would co-operate with the Children's Society and the Police Department in attempting to place the blame on the shoulders of the adults responsible for the disorder.

President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education, made public last night a letter he received from United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, indorsing the Gary system. Mr. Claxton said he was convinced that with proper adaptations to meet local needs, the principles of the system could not fail to result in greater ef-ficiency and in larger returns for the money expended.

RESENT ATTACK ON TAMMANY.

Bronx Officials Heckle Defender of Gary System.

Speaking in a strong Tammany Hall district, a fact of which he was igno-rant, Everett Martin of the People's In-stitute, in the Long Acre Community Centre of Public School 17, 325 West Forty-seventh Street, during the course of an address last night detailing the good points in the Gary system, bitterly attacked Tammany Hall for its "ma-licious campaign of misrepresentation of the Gary system" and its "sordid, se-ditious un-Americanism." Howls of pro-test marked the termination of Mr. Mar-tin's address, and Assistant District At-torney Owen Bohan "resented the slur-ring attack on Tammany Hall" and de-clared he was proud of Tammany Hall and glad to be affiliated with it. Tam-many Assemblyman John Mahoney and Miss McCann, Principal of the school, spoke against the Gary system.

Mr. Martin charged that the strike in Public school 171 on Wednesday was in-stigated by high school students and that behind all the opposition to the Gary system was Tammany Hall, which, he asserted, was afraid to talk to the people of New York on the real issues and say why it is opposed to the elec-tion of Mayor Mitchel. Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education, Mr. Martin added, was re-sponsible for the introduction of the work-study-play system in this city.

"If Tammany Hall gets Hylan elected they will control the Board of Educa-tion for ten years to come," he assert-ed. "If you want Tammany Hall to educate your children for the next gen-eration?"

Mr. Bohan jumped to his feet. "How long have you lived in New York?" he demanded, "and where do you come from?"

"I have lived in New York three years, and I come from the Middle West," replied Martin.

"I will not permit a man from the Middle West to come here and take money from this city and make slur-ring remarks against Tammany Hall," shouted Bohan. "I'm a member of Tammany Hall and I'm proud of it. I won't permit carpet baggers coming here from all over the country and throw mud at our institutions. When a man like you makes a statement that there is not a decent citizen in Tam-many Hall I protest."

Mr. Martin's retort was short. He said:

"Yours is a perfect exhibition of the intellectual level on which the argu-ments against the Gary system are based. Your defense of Tammany Hall and your appeal to the prejudice aroused in the minds of those born east of the Hudson River are apace with the attacks on the Gary system."

EXPLOSION SANK U-BOAT.

Ammunition-Laden Vessel Blew Up —All on Submarine Lost.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 30, (Correspond-ence of The Associated Press.)—News has reached here of the blowing up of a German submarine by an explosion on board the British ship Olive Branch while the submarine was alongside.

Forty-five men from the Olive Branch have arried at Honningsvaag. They state that the ship was loaded with am-munition. The U-boat, which attacked, approached the sinking ship after the crew had been removed, when suddenly there came an explosion which wrecked the submarine with the loss of its whole crew.

Captain Odin Berg, a fisherman, has found a sunken U-boat off Kjotvik, four miles north of Hammerfest and 200 meters from land. A private company now proposes to send divers to Kjotvik and salve it.

Texas Conspirators Convicted.

ABILENE, Texas, Oct. 18.—Three of the forty defendants on trial here for conspiracy to defeat the selective draft law were found guilty today. They were G. T. Bryant, State organizer, Z. L. Ris-ley, State President, and S. J. Powell, State Secretary of the Farmers' and Laborers' Protective Association.

H. L. STIMSON GIVES HOME FOR WAR WORK

Clothing for French Peasants Will Be Made in Lexington Avenue Mansion.

SISTER TO BE IN CHARGE

Garments Turned Out Will Follow Styles Approved for Generations by the People.

Henry L. Stimson has given his home at 277 Lexington Avenue to be trans-formed into a workshop for making clothing for French peasants by the American Fund for French Wounded. His sister, Miss Candace Stimson, will take personal charge of the workshop, and under her supervision costumes will be made that duplicate to the slightest detail those worn by the inhabitants of Northern France.

"It is important that the garments we send resemble those they have been accustomed to for years," exclaimed Miss Elizabeth Perkins who returned recently from the devastated districts of France and knows how the villagers feel about the matter. "Of course they were thankful for any sort of warm garments, but they couldn't adjust themselves to our American clothes. They felt in them just as we would feel in these," and she pointed to a bulky full-gathered skirt of dark flannel, and a tight little ugly bauque of the Godey's Lady's Book days, which would be un-comely on any except a red-cheeked French peasant girl. "You see they wear the same cut of garments from one generation to the other, and they dislike innovations. Take these aprons for instance, and these chemises," and she pointed out an undergarment that was far removed from the popular idea of French lingerie. It was of thick, unbleached, sail cloth, with an open-ing for the head and arm holes.

"The children, especially the small boys, looked askance at the strange American clothes," Miss Perkins con-tinued. "The knickerbockers worn by American boys were considered effemi-nate by scornful French lads, who were perfectly willing to wear long-sleeved black aprons so long as the trousers beneath them flapped unconfined at the knees."

Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the for-mer Ambassador to France, helped col-lect patterns of the costumes worn in the reconquered districts of Northern France, and these, together with a full outfit of clothing, were brought over to the workshop now conducted by the American Fund for French Wounded at 20 West Twenty-third Street. Since their arrival no more American style garments have been made, and the elec-tric cutters fashion only the jupes and carsages, tabliers, and chemises pre-ferred by the inhabitants of the Aisne district.

"It is just as easy to give them what they want as what we think they want," the forewoman pointed out, "and some-how, it doesn't seem to them to smack so of charity to receive clothes they were accustomed to. It means a lot more happiness to them, and we respect their preferences, to the point of du-plicating not only the cut, but the fabric."

Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. Anne Dike, who are in charge of the civilian relief work undertaken by the American Fund for French Wounded, have writ-ten from Blerancourt, the little Aisne village in the heart of ravaged France, to express their approval of the clothing now being shipped to them.

BLAMED FOR CAMP WRECK.

Two Arrests Follow Spartanburg Crash—Two Men Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 18.—Responsibility for the collision last night in which two civilians and one soldier were killed and forty-three persons were injured, was placed entirely upon the Piedmont & Northern Railroad today by a coroner's jury. The verdict found the railroad guilty of criminal negligence in operating a rear-end car without lights or red marker lanterns. Warrants, which Sheriff W. J. White said, charged murder, caused the arrest of Conductor James H. Tur-ner and Motorman W. G. Duke, who were in charge of the three-car electric train which was struck while bound from camp to the city with 300 soldiers aboard.

All except seventeen of the forty-three civilians and soldiers injured were dis-charged from local and camp hospitals this morning. Major William H. Allen, U. S. A., Medical Corps, said that all of the seventeen who remained in the base hospital would recover.

Soon after Sheriff White had impan-eled a jury, the identity of the third vic-tim of the smash was established when relatives identified the body of Samuel F. Pearson, a civil engineer, of Spartan-burg. Testimony disclosed that the work train was so crowded he had been forced to sit on the locomotive's pilot, and had been scalded to death.

H. B. Linnberger, engineer of the loco-motive that ran into the electric train was released. The findings of the in-quest will be placed before the Grand Jury on Monday.

ARGENTINE STRIKE IS OFF.

Railway Workers Return as a Mark of Respect for the President.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 18.—After twenty-three days, during which time the railways have been paralyzed the railway strike has been settled. The strikers notified President Irigoyen that they were not satisfied with the 10 per cent. increase in salary granted by the companies, but that they were resum-ing work as a mark of personal respect to the executive.

The settlement of the railroad strike automatically ends the strike in the port.

RUMOR OF WARSHIP LOSS.

Swedes and Danes Hear German Craft was Wrecked in the Sound.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 18 (Dispatch to the "London Morning Post.")—According to a telegram from Malmo, a German warship has been lost in the sound. A number of bodies of German bluejackets have been washed ashore at Helsing-borg and on the coast of Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18.—Rumors of the loss of a German warship in the Sound, the narrow strait be ween Den-mark and Sweden, are being circulated.

The reports are indefinite and uncon-firmed, but the bodies of two German marines and a sailor have drifted ashore in the vicinity of Elsinore, Denmark.

BEGINS WILSON PORTRAIT.

Sargent at Work on Canvas for the Dublin Gallery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Preliminary outlines of a new portrait of President Wilson for the National Gallery of Ire-land at Dublin were made today by John S. Sargent. The President has no engagements this week except the Cau-inet meeting tomorrow and can devote ample time to the sittings.

Camouflage

Take a tip from the trenches (if you won't from the landscape gardeners)—practice "camouflage" on your own home grounds—and hide what your neighbors shouldn't see! Screen your backyard, kitchen porch, garage, any disconcerting prospect (yours or your neighbors') with a row of pines and other evergreens, cleverly placed to charm the eye with a beautiful vista. The cost is quite small—phone or write and learn how small!

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The assortment is large—the fabrics are all wool. Form-fitting belted models; roomy Boxy models with plain or raglan shoulders; also conservative Chesterfields.

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NEXT SUNDAY

Best Portrait of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The New York Times has just received an original impression of the best photograph of Abraham Lincoln, never heretofore published. It will be reproduced on the first page of the Rotogravure Picture Section of next Sunday's edition of The New York Times. The original photograph was taken in Brady's Studio in Wash-ington, in February, 1861, a few days before Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States.

Mr. Lincoln was posed by George H. Story, A. N. A., the curator emeritus of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The result is an artist's truth-telling camera study of Lincoln, the man. It is Lincoln as the clear eyes of an artist saw him, a portrait true to the original in dress, form and feature.

The Times reproduction is from a contact print from the original plate and is thought by Mr. Story to be the only such print in existence.

The picture as reproduced in next Sunday's New York Times would, a few years ago, have cost as many dollars as the Sunday Times costs cents. It is an extraordinarily true-to-life photo-graph, well worth preserving and framing.

Those who desire this rare portrait should place their order for next Sunday's Times with their newsdealer at once.

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